"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, mild temperature to-day and Thursday; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,570. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1914.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

MELLEN ADMITS HIS ORDERS CAME FROM MORGAN

Asked Financier for Details of Westchester Deal and Was Rudely Rebuffed.

DIRECTORS AWED BY HIM

Aghast at the Expenditure of $11,000,000, but Feared to Ask for Explanations.

WHY MURPHY GOT CONTRACT

Tammany Chief's Firm Alone Able to Construct the Road Without Being Held Up.

ROOSEVELT WAS CONSULTED

"Little Father" Intimated That Merger Would Not Be Countenanced in Violation of Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New Haven system, resumed the stand before Commissioner McChord of the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day and fixed squarely upon the late J. Pierpont Morgan responsibility for many of the transactions of the road that ended so disastrously for the New Haven.

In its references to Mr. Morgan Mr. Mellen's testimony presented a curious, interesting contrast. That he blamed him for many of the misfortunes that had befallen the road over which he presided by Mr. Morgan's grace was apparent in most of his testimony. But this blame was interspersed with expressions of the highest praise for Mr. Morgan personally. He was the greatest man Mr. Mellen had ever met, and he felt an awe of him that he had never experienced before any other man. He felt he said, in disagreeing with Mr. Morgan that he was wrong nine times out of ten.

But though manifestly reluctant to revive the old details, he told how he had once suggested to Mr. Morgan that his accounting of the $11,155,000 spent for the Westchester line was not sufficiently detailed. Mr. Morgan had replied simply by asking if he thought he knew better than himself how a report should be drawn. That incident, said Mr. Mellen, humiliated him greatly.

Sharing with Mr. McChord the elevated dais running across one end of the low-ceilinged mezzanine room occupied by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the New Willard, Mr. Mellen faced a tensely interested audience of lawyers, financiers, officers, and miscellaneous lookers-on for nearly six hours. During that time ex-Gov. Folk of Missouri, chief counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission, led him through a maze of operations connected with the acquisition of the New York, Port Chester & Boston and the New York, Westchester & Boston Roads by the New Haven and the merger of the Boston & Maine with the same system.

Mellen Entirely at His Ease.

The former head of the New Haven spoke with a good memory and the air of a man who wanted to make a clean breast of every act. The suggestion was placidly made when he last testified that he regarded his testimony as complete immunity for everything he told about. He was at all times ready and continually witty. He rarely laughed at his own sallies, and the enjoyment he felt in his thrusts at the men with whom he had been associated in the enormous financial deals that have marked the recent history of the New Haven system was manifest only in the screwing of an eye, or the uplifting of his brows. His gestures were illuminated with the flash of his gold spectacle case, which he gripped all day in one hand or the other.

The chief counsel evidently labored under a weight of insufficient acquaintance with the mass of evidence that Mr. Mellen so suddenly turned over to him last Friday. Two strapping big negroes began the day's work by bringing into the room two huge laundry baskets heaped full with documents, reports, minute books, contracts, suit cases, and lawyers' portfolios and securely fastened with ingeniously constructed locks. The chief counsel admitted that he had spent all the nights and days intervening since this matter came into his hands in trying to dig out of the mass the threads which in their sequence would lead to the disclosures which so many believe are to come from the investigation. But doing his best he had only been able to examine a very few of the papers submitted to him. With these he proceeded to direct the witness and conduct him through the voluminous account which he has undertaken to give.

Here and there were nuggets of revelation and glints of humor that had the personal element for which Gov. Folk seemed to be looking. In a confidential letter from Oakleigh Thorne proposing the consolidation of the opposing interests of the Port Chester and the Westchester Roads a reference was made to "people in Fourteenth Street who are strongly in favor of Westchester and others who are in favor of Port Chester."

When Mr. Folk asked what was meant by that Mr. Mellen replied that Fourteenth Street was a very broad street in New York and there was a building on it which was known as Tammany Hall. He explained that it was necessary to bring men who had interests in each road together as otherwise one side

Continued on Page 4.

ROOT WON'T RUN AGAIN.

Denies That He Was Considering Doing So for the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19. — Senator Root said to-day that there was no ground for the report that he was considering whether he would stand as a candidate to succeed himself in the Senatorial campaign this Summer. Mr. Root announced a year ago that he would retire when his term ended on March 4, 1915, and he will do so.

Mr. Gallinger, the minority leader of the Senate, after Mr. Root made his notable speech on the Currency bill in the Senate some time ago, nominated Mr. Root as the Republican Presidential candidate. The same day Andrew Carnegie launched the same movement on the front step of the Executive offices. A few days later Mr. Root said on the floor of the Senate that his age, if nothing else, would prevent him from accepting the nomination if it were tendered.

TAX JOHN D. ON $300,000,000

Ohio Assessment Unless Rockefeller Makes Return by Midnight.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 19.—The personal and real estate of John D. Rockefeller in this county will be assessed at $300,000,000 unless Mr. Rockefeller makes a return before to-morrow midnight. This was the decision of Deputy State Tax Commissioners Agnew and Fackler to-day.

For weeks they have had aids ascertaining what taxable property Mr. Rockefeller had in this county, maintaining that as he was a resident of Forest Hill the greater part of last year he should be taxed on his vast stock holdings here. Though informed from many sources that the stock and bond holdings of Mr. Rockefeller totaled near $900,000,000, they fixed one-third that amount as a fair tax valuation. They will take legal action to collect taxes on that amount failing a return being made.

Virgil P. Kline, the Standard Oil attorney here, referred all questioners to C. M. Buss of the Kline legal firm. Mr. Buss said a tax return would be made before June 1. He declined to state what valuation would be fixed. He holds that Mr. Rockefeller has until midnight on May 31 to make his return, but the Tax Commissioners insist that under the law his time limit expires to-morrow night.

A lively legal fight is anticipated, as the tax officials say the Rockefeller holdings have never paid their proper share of tax in this county, and a new law changing the method of assessment passed by the last Legislature enables the Rockefeller stocks in this county to be taxed because Mr. Rockefeller remains at Forest Hill during the time the law designates for a tax residence here.

The Rockefeller lawyers have said that the law has been wrongly interpreted by the tax officials.

FORD CUTS DIVIDEND MELON

Hundred Per Cent., $2,000,000, Dividend Among Eight Stockholders.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, May 19.—The Ford Motor Company to-day declared an extra cash dividend of 100 per cent., according to statements in Griswold Street, where Ford checks are cashed. It is understood that the company declares regular quarterly dividends of 15 per cent. The capital stock is $2,000,000. On each anniversary day of the organization of the company an extra cash dividend is declared, the amount being according to the surplus amassed in the year.

To-day's dividend is supposed to reflect the effect of the profit-sharing plan entered into last January. One year ago, on the tenth anniversary, the extra dividend melon amounted to $10,000,000. Henry Ford, owning 58½ per cent. of the stock, was enriched by $5,805,000. To-day he received $1,170,000. Most of the difference is supposed to have gone to his employes in increased wages and bonuses.

There are only eight stockholders. James Couzens ranks next to Mr. Ford, holding 10 per cent. The David Gray estate holds 10¼ per cent, John F. Dodge, Horace E. Dodge, Horace H. Rackham, and John W. Anderson each 5 per cent., and R. W. Couzens 1 per cent.

POLICE FIGHT STREET MOB.

Two Men at Fisticuffs Start Riot That Involves 2,500 People.

Patrolman Kelly saw Thomas Ahearn, 22 years old, a machinist of 1,242 Intervale Avenue, and August Hassner, 17 years old, a salesman, of 1,055 Union Avenue, fighting in the midst of a crowd at 149th Street and Third Avenue last night. Kelly separated them and tried to send them home, but more blows were struck, some of which hit the policeman.

Kelly arrested the fighters, and, followed by the crowd made his way to the signal box at 148th Street and Third Avenue to call a patrol wagon. The crowd, including many women, began to boo and Kelly rapped for aid, which brought Patrolman McCabe.

The crowd then tried to rescue the prisoner and the policemen drew their clubs.

Detectives Kelly and Lyons, who happened to be near, beat their way through the mob, which had grown to 2,500, as stones and sticks began to fly. Then there was a concerted rush to rescue the prisoners, who had been backed against a wall. The detectives used their sticks freely and grabbed two of the foremost men in the mob. The four policemen, working together, beat the crowd back for half a block before the patrol wagon arrived.

The men charged with attempting to rescue the prisoners said they were Louis G. Clark, 24 years old, of 406 East 153d Street, and William Thoms, 19 years old, an entertainer, of 573 East 186th Street. All four prisoners were charged with disorderly conduct.

TO REVOKE BURNS LICENSE.

Atlanta Police Commission Takes Action Against Detective.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 19.—The Atlanta Police Commission to-night voted unanimously to request the City Council to revoke the license of the W. J. Burns Detective Agency. It is said the Council will unanimously support the action of the Police Commission, which grew out of the charges made against Burns and his agents in connection with their work for attorneys for Leo M. Frank, convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan. Forgery, coercion, and subornation of perjury have been charged, and these charges are now being investigated by the Grand Jury. Judge B. H. Hill, in charging the Grand Jury, denounced Burns as a menace to the community, to the State, and to justice.

It is said that other cities in Georgia will take steps to oust the Burns Agency. Burns and his chief aid, Daniel Lehon, are also charged with contempt of court. Judge Hill to-day postponed the hearing on the contempt charges, as Burns is still in New York.

SUMMER RESORTS
On Line CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RWY. For booklets apply to Ticket Office, 30th and Broadway, or Penna. Ticket Offices.—Adv.

BECKER VICTIM OF PRISON PLOT, REICH TESTIFIES

Swears Gamblers Fixed Crime on Rosenthal's Police Foe to Save Themselves.

BUT MAKES BAD ADMISSION

Rose Took Him to Becker, Who Took Him to Murder Rendezvous at Webber's.

NO DICTOGRAPH RECORDS

Fischman Fails to Produce Them, but Swears Webber Said Becker Was 'Framed.'

LAWYER TELLS SAME STORY

Whitman Shows He's Reich's Cousin and Attacks Veracity of Four Most Important Witnesses.

Proceeding on the theory that Herman Rosenthal was not murdered at the command of Charles Becker, then a Lieutenant of police in charge of the Strong Arm Squad, but that his death was due to a conspiracy among gamblers, in which Jack Rose was the principal figure, with "Bridgie" Webber and Harry Vallon his willing assistants, Martin T. Manton opened his defense of Becker before Justice Seabury in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Seven witnesses were called to the stand during the day, and by them the defense sought to prove that Becker had an alibi; that the real murderers had brought Becker's name into the case to save themselves, and that they had, since Becker's first trial, admitted over and over again that Becker had nothing to do with the murder conspiracy.

District Attorney Whitman attacked the veracity of four of these witnesses and uncovered facts which seriously embarrassed them, his questions indicating knowledge on the part of the State of a plot to save Becker from the chair.

Indications are that the defense will attempt to pile up contradictions of the stories told by the State's informers—Rose, Webber and Vallon—and that Becker will not be permitted to take the stand in his own behalf. Becker is eager to testify, it is said, but his lawyers are still averse to having him do so. It is admitted, however, that Becker may, at the last moment, upset the plans of his counsel by insisting on testifying.

Damaging Admission by Reich.

Jacob Reich, better known as "Jack Sullivan," was the star witness for the defense. He sparred with the District Attorney, he denounced the enemies of Becker, and he practically took his examination and cross-examination into his own hands. He showed a thorough knowledge of the case and unhesitatingly checked up District Attorney Whitman on details and dates.

Nevertheless, one very important point was scored against him and Becker. Reich admitted that Jack Rose, on the night of the murder, had taken him in his automobile to the place where Becker was; that Becker in turn took him to the rendezvous of the conspirators and gunmen, and that he reached this rendezvous only ten minutes before Rosenthal was shot.

Next in importance to Jacob Reich were Charles Reich, his brother, and Morris Beecher, his cousin. While they corroborated Jacob Reich in the general story of the "frame-up" against Becker, the intimation was clear that they might have a motive in testifying for Becker so as to save Jacob Reich, who is still under indictment for Rosenthal's murder.

Fischman a Disappointing Witness.

Another witness, Isidor Fischman, from whom much had been expected, was thoroughly discredited in character. The dictograph records which it had been hinted he would produce were not referred to by him or by Mr. Manton, but to Mr. Whitman he admitted he had no such records. Two reporters, Roslyn D. Whitock of The Evening World and Richard H. Rooney of The Globe, were presented to show that Webber had admitted Becker's innocence. They proved to be of as much advantage to the State as they were to Becker. The seventh and last witness, Frederick H. Hawley, formerly a reporter for The Evening Sun, tried to prove an alibi for Becker so far as the post-murder conference was concerned. He will be cross-examined when court reconvenes at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

John B. Johnston, one of Becker's lawyers, said last night that the defense probably would close its case late this afternoon unless it was decided to put Becker on the stand. Becker's counsel, he said, were well pleased with the day's proceedings.

Not since the beginning of the trial have there been such crowds as those which tried to force their way into the courtroom yesterday. All of the available chairs in the Criminal Court Building were carried into Justice Seabury's court and a score of persons were accommodated inside the counsel rail. At

Continued on Page 3.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
NOW IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Adv.

"THE SON"
A Great Picture
Hans Koberstein's story picture, especially appropriate at this time, will be reproduced by The Times's new rotogravure process, in half-page size, without a crease, in
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ROOSEVELT RETURNS 35 POUNDS LIGHTER

Colonel, Back from South America, Uses Cane, but Says He Is Much Better.

SILENT ABOUT POLITICS

But Has Something Waiting for Savage Landor — Slaps Bryan—Goes from Ship to Oyster Bay.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt returned from his South American trip yesterday afternoon on the Booth Line steamer Aidan.

To those who saw the Colonel sail away from here on Oct. 4 he appeared yesterday to be thinner and older looking, and there was something lacking in the power of his voice. His face had a healthy color, but there were lines that were not there before. He said he had lost thirty-five pounds.

The back of his neck was much smaller and the fullness of the back of his shoulders had diminished visibly.

For the first time in his life, it was said, Col. Roosevelt carried a cane, which had been presented to him in Barbados. He had two chills yesterday before the Aidan reached Quarantine, which made him feel rather weak.

The Colonel was met at Quarantine by Mrs. Roosevelt, his sons, Theodore, Jr., and Archie, and his cousin, W. Emlen Roosevelt, who went down the bay by the tug W. F. Dalzell, ready to take the returned traveler direct to Oyster Bay.

As the Aidan came in to Quarantine at 3:50 P. M., the Colonel could be seen standing on the starboard side by the bridge ladder, waving his hat to his wife, who was in the pilot house of the tug. He wore a big Panama hat and was dressed in a dark suit. When the Colonel saw Dudley Field Malone, the Collector of the Port, Gen. Nelson Henry, the Surveyor of the Port, and Anthony J. Fiala, the explorer, on the revenue cutter Calumet, with a small army of reporters and photographers, he clasped his hands together and shouted "Hello."

The revenue cutter came in alongside the W. F. Dalzell, while two tugs, filled with moving picture men, manoeuvred around to get pictures of Col. Roosevelt as he stood on the grating to receive his sons.

The Hamburg of the Hamburg-America Line, on which he started for Africa in March, 1909, passed out and saluted the returning explorer with three blasts, which was followed by a similar salute from the City of Savannah, outbound.

"Worth Several Dead Men Yet," He Says.

When asked about the wound in his right leg, the Colonel replied that it had been pretty bad, but was healing up now. He injured the limb at the back of the calf through striking it against a snag when he jumped into the rapids to save a canoe that was being swept away.

In answer to inquiries put to him by a TIMES reporter about his health, Col. Roosevelt replied:

"I was a pretty sick man when I reached Para, but I am much better now. I am worth more than several dead men yet."

He added that there was very little that he could say for publication upon any subject as he had been away for seven months, during which time he had not read a newspaper or received any letters or documents dealing with political matters. He then went on to say that he was going to deliver an address in Washington on Tuesday night before the National Geographical Society and would not only lecture, he added with emphasis, but would be prepared to answer any question that might be put to him by any man of reputation on geography. That will be the only speech the Colonel will give before he sails on the White Star liner Olympic on May 30 to attend Kermit's wedding at Madrid to Miss Willard.

When Collector Malone shook hands with him and congratulated him upon his safe return to his native shore the Colonel said that he felt bully and asked him to go below to his cabin where he had six pieces of baggage. He led the way down the companion followed by the Collector and the reporters, who filled up the alleyway behind them.

"Here," exclaimed the Colonel, somewhat to the embarrassment of Mr. Malone, "I have a piece of lace sent by the Governor of Para to Mrs. Roosevelt and another piece for which I paid about $75. There are also two jaguar skins, my old saddle, two silver christening mugs, and that's all. Wait a minute, though. By George, I am forgetting the bundle of bows and arrows. I forget the name of the tribe, but they were very pleasant people and I got the weapons as souvenirs."

"Have you brought the River Duvida back with you, Colonel?" Collector Malone queried, smilingly, "because I was asked to-day if I was going down to Quarantine to meet you and appraise it."

Tilts at Savage Landor.

"Well," replied the Colonel, "it is rather an extraordinary thing to do to place a river as large as the Rhine on the map."

"Savage Landor says that your river runs up hill," his son Theodore remarked.

"I am so glad he said that," replied his father, with an old-time snap of his jaws, "because I have an interesting contribution to add to Mr. Landor's biography that was sent to me in a letter from Col. Rondon in connection with Landor's exploring expedition to Brazil in 1912. I was hesitating whether I should publish the letter or not. Now I shall.

"To be accused of inaccuracy by Sav-

Continued on Page 8.

HUERTA ADMITS HIS FATE IS IN DOUBT AS PEACE CONFERENCE OPENS TO-DAY; REBELS BALK AT OUR INTERFERENCE

Nothing Is "Determined," Dictator's Reply to Times Inquiry.

CALLED SIGN OF WEAKNESS

Washington, Recalling His "Never Resign" Declarations, Thinks His Collapse Is Near.

EVIDENCE FROM CAPITAL

Break-Up of His Cabinet and Urrutia's Picture of the Situation Point to Same End.

OUR DELEGATES ON SCENE

At Niagara Falls, Hoping Envoys Can Eliminate Huerta and Then Persuade the Rebels.

LATTER A GREAT PROBLEM

Many Think Our Army Preparations Are Aimed to Force Carranza to Accept Our Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The downfall of Gen. Huerta has never seemed so imminent as it does to-night. There is reason to believe that the A B C envoys expect the conference at Niagara to terminate soon, and it will terminate only with the collapse of Gen. Huerta.

The strongest evidence that this conviction is being borne in on the reluctant mind of Gen. Huerta himself is his dispatch in response to THE NEW YORK TIMES's inquiry about his retirement:

"Nothing is positively determined."

A week ago he was asserting that he would never resign. But whether he resigns or not, his position is regarded as untenable and his fall at best as a matter of weeks.

When the American delegates to the peace conference took train for Niagara Falls this morning, they left behind them the distinct hope that their conversations in Canada would not be prolonged. This hope, which falls a little short of a direct announcement of expectation, stands out nevertheless among the interesting developments of the day. It emphasizes the Administration's known belief that the Huerta Government will soon collapse, and it suggests that, following his overthrow, while the envoys will bring all their powers to bear on the victorious Constitutionalists, it will be through a more effective medium than a discussion far removed from the centre of activities or the seats of power of either of the parties concerned.

Encouragement was not lacking today for the Administration's belief that Gen. Huerta's power was crumbling. Reports that the dictator of Mexico was a nervous wreck are disregarded here, along with the suggestion that his frequent potations indicated a change for the worse. But his rapid changes of subordinates and evidences of distrust of all cliques and groups in Mexico City are more significant. To observers here they suggest the aimless lurches of a top which is near the end of its spin.

Tales brought last night to Vera Cruz by Dr. Aureliano Urrutia, once a member of Gen. Huerta's kaleidoscopic Cabinet, bore out this impression. With these reports came news of the sudden retirement, "with thanks from his chief," of José Maria Lozano, Minister of Communications and Public Works in the Huerta Government. Still further evidence was the confirmation from Mexico City of the report, originally cabled by the staff correspondent of THE TIMES at Vera Cruz, that Archbishop Mora del Rio was forced by Gen. Huerta to leave for Vera Cruz. The reason now given for Huerta's peremptory order is that the prelate presented a suggestion from the Pope that he resign.

The archiepiscopal palace is in Puebla, where Gen. Huerta was expected to make his last stand, surrounded by the Catholics of that city. But if the reason for the Archbishop's forced departure is as stated, it would seem that even in the conservative stronghold of Mexico Gen. Huerta might doubt the loyalty of the people.

Our Delegation to Wait Events.

The American delegation left for Niagara Falls this morning on a special car. It consisted of Associate Justice Joseph Lamar of the Supreme Court, Frederick W. Lehmann of St. Louis, formerly Solicitor General, and the delegation Secretary, H. Percival Dodge, who won a reputation as a diplomat in Latin American countries. These principals took with them several clerks and stenographers from the Department of State and personal attaches.

The delegation carries full instructions from President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. These instructions

Continued on Page 2.

Lily Drinking Cups are ideal for office use. They are made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

Nothing Is Positively Determined, Says Huerta, Replying to Inquiries About His Resignation

By Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 19—Referring to your two telegrams of yesterday, I have the honor to inform you that nothing is positively determined.

Respectfully,
V. HUERTA.

[Message as received in Spanish.]

MEXICO CITY, May 19.—Refiriéndome á las dos telegramas de Uds. ayer tengo el honor de manifestarles que nada absolutamente es cierto.

Respetuosamente,
V. HUERTA.

Gen. Huerta's message is in reply to telegrams from THE TIMES asking him if it was true, as asserted in Washington, that he had authorized the Mexican delegates to submit his resignation to the Peace Conference if that should be found necessary to a peaceful settlement, and whether, as asserted later, the terms of such resignation were: a loan of $400,000,000 by the United States to Mexico; the leasing of Magdalena Bay for ninety-nine years at $1,000,000 yearly; Carranza to be excluded from the Presidency.

Carranza's Unyielding Attitude Toward Us As Outlined by His Confidants at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—As outlined here by persons who are in close touch with Gen. Carranza, the attitude of the supreme chief of the Constitutionalists in regard to the possible resignation of Huerta and the establishment of a provisional government through the efforts of the A B C envoys and the United States, is as follows:

First—The revolution must succeed and be accompanied by complete reforms, including the adjustment of the agrarian problem and the blotting out of the power of the ancient regime.

Second—Only the Mexican people have the power to accomplish these reforms and restore peaceful conditions.

Third—The settlement of the internal problems of Mexico is a right that cannot be exercised by any outside nation and is not bound up in any international discussion at Niagara Falls.

Fourth—Neither the United States Government nor the representatives of the Huerta Government have any authority to adopt an agreement that would be binding upon the Constitutionalists.

Fifth—The United States Government has no right to occupy and pacify Mexico, and it would be a confession of failure for the Constitutionalists to attempt the pacification of Mexico other than by pushing their campaign to a successful issue.

Sixth—The Constitutionalists will not be bound by the Niagara Falls conference, will not participate in its deliberations, and will recognize no provisional President who may be substituted for Huerta prior to the arrival of the Constitutionalists at the Mexican capital or without their consent.

REBELS AT SALTILLO REPORT A VICTORY

Gen. Villa Said to Have Taken 800 Captives at Engagement to the North.

FEDERALS MADE A SALLY

Indicating That Reinforcements Have Reached Them—Villa in a Hard Position.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, May 19.—Fighting at Paredon, thirty miles north of Saltillo, as the result of an effort by the Federals from the East to execute a flanking movement in order to cut Villa off from his base, was reported to Constitutionalist agents here to-day.

The movement was discovered by the lookouts, who had been placed on the mountains around Villa's main base, and they sent in Indian couriers with the information that a large command of Federal cavalry was approaching from the southeast.

Gen. Villa took command of the fighting in person, directing the organization of the battle line at a tangent from its original position, wheeled the guns around in position to cover the advance, and opened fire before the Federals believed they were detected.

The attack of the rebels was said to have been successful, and the Zaragosa brigade, under Gen. Raoul Madero, retreated to camp with 400 prisoners. The total number of prisoners taken was said to be 800, while an equal number was reported killed and wounded.

It is not known whether any of the captives have been executed, although Villa has announced that only the Colorados, the red-flaggers of Orozco's revolution, will be executed, and even the officers of the Federal commands will be spared if they consent to join the Constitutionalists.

The Federals have carried the fight to Villa for the first time, and it is feared that the reinforcements from San Luis Potosi and the other Federal garrisons have reached Saltillo. If this is true Villa has undertaken the hardest campaign of his career.

Information of the battle reached here in a dispatch from Isidro Fabela, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs. Neither the time nor date of the engagement was specified in the dispatch from Fabela, which was sent from Durango early this afternoon, and which reached here four hours later. Gen. Carranza and his staff, among whom was Señor Fabela, returned to Durango late last night from Sombrerete, Zacatecas. It is regarded here as possible that the news contained in the dispatch may have been sent on a wire from the front some days ago.

The mention of the engagement of 5,000 troops at Paredon has proved a puzzle to men who have followed the campaign closely. The first serious engagement of the war was reported to have occurred near that point on Friday when 300 men of the Zaragoza brigade, under Gen. Raoul Madero, surprised and scattered a Federal force of

Continued on Page 2.

Best Electric Wiring—Home, Office, Factory. DENNIS G. BRUSSEL, 29 West 38th Street.—Adv.

PARKS FACED DEATH WITH EYES UNBOUND

Stood Up Bravely Before the Firing Squad, Says Mexican Officer of Rurales.

BRINGS BACK THE HORSES

Said to Have Admitted That He Put American to Death Under Orders from a Superior.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
From the Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, May 19.—The two thoroughbred horses belonging to Lieut. Col. Taggart, with which Private Samuel Parks disappeared into the Mexican lines on May 6, were returned to-day by a Mexican Lieutenant of rurales, who is reported to have admitted that he executed Parks, and said he did this under orders from his superiors.

He stated that Parks died bravely, facing the firing squad with his eyes unbound and without a sign of flinching.

The two horses were in bad condition. They had evidently been without food for several days, and one had a gash on the head, showing bad treatment on the part of the Mexicans.

Reports come from Mexico City that Huerta is obtaining an ample supply of fuel from Puerto Mexico, and consequently has been able to continue the running of trains which are continually bringing Americans to the capital. Only five Americans remain in Aguascilentes, and these refuse to leave, although they have had abundant opportunity. Few are left in the State of Michoacan or in Colima, or other west coast districts.

PROVISIONS FOR MAZATLAN.

Landed by Besieged Federals Under Rebel Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Mexican Federals have managed to gain a slight advantage over the Constitutionalists commanded by Gen. Alvaro Obregon, who is besieging the west coast port of Mazatlan. A dispatch from Admiral Howard to-day reported that the Federals had succeeded in landing provisions under fire from the Constitutionalists at that place.

Mazatlan has been besieged for some time by the Constitutionalists. They have been trying to starve out the Federals, while skirmishing against their outposts and dropping bombs from war aeroplanes. Provisions have been greatly needed by the Federals, who have had their land lines cut. The provisions just landed were brought from the seaside.

Admiral Howard is making an investigation of the report that T. J. Smith and his family are being held under arrest at Tonala in the State of Chiapas, charged with shooting three rurales who attempted to enter his home.

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH
Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores.—Adv.

"On to Mexico" Their Only Answer to Talk of Peace Settlement.

THEIR POSITION SET FORTH

Insist That Their Cause Must Prevail and They Will Not Halt Their Armies.

NOR HEED ENVOYS' OFFERS

None but Mexicans, They Say, Can Settle the Problems That Beset Their Nation.

PACIFICATION NOT FOR US

When Huerta Is Eliminated, They Urge, They, Not We, Are to Restore Peace to Land.

WAR PLANS CULMINATING

Four Towns Will Be Taken, They Figure, and Then the Columns Will Move on Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The answer of the Mexican Constitutionalists to the conditions which are expected to accompany the presentation of Gen. Huerta's resignation or retirement from the Presidency is, "On to Mexico City."

This also is their response to the questions understood to have been prepared by the Huerta delegates for presentation at Niagara concerning who would be Provisional President of Mexico, or who would be barred from running for the Presidency after the passing of Huerta.

Prosecution of the military campaign against Saltillo, Mazatlan, San Luis Potosi, and Zacatecas, with a view to converging their columns upon the Mexican capital, is now the uppermost thought in the mind of Gen. Carranza, according to statements made to-day by his agents in Washington. There is no suggestion from them that President Wilson will be asked or permitted to assist them, either in warlike campaigns or peaceful reforms.

As outlined by persons close to the Constitutionalist chief, who are in close touch with his plans and purposes, the attitude of Gen. Carranza is this:

First—The revolution must succeed and be accompanied by complete reforms, including the adjustment of the agrarian problem, and the blotting out of the power of the ancient régime.

Second—Only the Mexican people have the power to accomplish these reforms and restore peaceful conditions.

Third—The settlement of the internal problems of Mexico is a right that cannot be exercised by any outside nation and is not bound up in any international discussion at Niagara Falls.

Fourth—Neither the United States Government nor the representatives of the Huerta Government has any authority to adopt an agreement that would be binding upon the Constitutionalists.

Fifth—The United States Government has no right to occupy and pacify Mexico, and it would be a confession of failure for the Constitutionalists to attempt a pacification of Mexico other than by pushing their campaign to a successful issue.

Sixth—The Constitutionalists will not be bound by the Niagara Falls conference, will not participate in its deliberations, and will recognize no Provisional President, who may be substituted for Huerta, prior to the arrival of the Constitutionalists at the Mexican capital or without their consent.

Rebels Scoff at Conference.

These are the cardinal points in the present attitude of Gen. Carranza. It is understood that he takes no stock in the peace conference; that he does not expect it to succeed, and that he and his associates believe that the only good that will come out of the conference will be more friendly relations between the United States and the leading Latin-American countries.

The Constitutionalists do not look upon Señor Rabasa, Señor Elguero, and Señor Rodrigues as supporters of Huerta personally, but rather as standing for the Huerta régime and the old order of things which the Constitutionalists insist upon reforming as soon as they can carry their arms to the Mexican capital and set up a temporary government there.

The Constitutionalists agents here say that they are not at all concerned about the Niagara Falls conference. They point out that Carranza has refused to participate in it, and say no amount of persuasion can induce him to agree to the consideration of Mexican affairs in that conference or submit to its dic-

tates. His position was set forth clearly, according to the agents here, in his final communication to the "A B C" envoys when he declined to join in an armistice, or consent to the mixing of the question of Mexico's internal affairs with the problem which the Huerta Government had to settle with the United States.

Instead of joining in an armistice Carranza issued orders to the Generals commanding divisions of the rebel army to rush their campaign.

Since the so-called armistice was established between the United States and the Huerta government the Constitutionalists have won their greatest successes. Within that period they have taken Monterey, Monclova, Tampico, Tuxpam, Tepic, and San Blas, and set their military machinery in motion to capture Saltillo, Mazatlan, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, and Guadalajara.

Their Campaign as Planned.

Gen. Carranza, it was learned to-night, has introduced a new element in his plan of campaign. This is the inclusion of Zacatecas in the list of points to be taken prior to the final movement on Mexico City. A message received here to-day said that Carranza had directed Gen. Natero to advance and capture Zacatecas, which is the capital of the State of the same name. The plan is to take that city, if possible, soon after Villa wins Saltillo.

After the capture of Saltillo the Constitutionalist armies will be directed against Guadalajara, Zacatecas, and San Luis Potosi. After taking these places the three columns from these points will begin a general advance on Celaya. This place is a railroad junction centre of great military importance, on which the main routes from San Luis Potosi, Guadalajara, and Zacatecas converge. Celaya is 183 miles northwest of Mexico City and twenty-nine miles west of Queretaro, where Maximilian was executed.

FEDERALS' SLOW RETREAT.

Tampico Force Last Reported at Panuco in Oil Fields.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Mexican Federal forces under Gen. Zaragoza, who evacuated Tampico last week and retreated toward San Luis Potosi, have not been able to make much progress westward from the coast. Several days ago they had gone only as far as Ebano. Now they are believed to be not far from Panuco City, a small place in the heart of the Panuco oil district, about 55 miles, by the winding river, from Tampico, but not more than 30 miles by air line.

American Consul Miller, wiring from Tampico, notified the State Department this morning that Gen. Zaragoza's forces were "stated now to be in the Panuco district."

A dispatch from Admiral Badger at Vera Cruz, based on information obtained from Admiral Mayo, reported that the "Federal forces which evacuated Tampico under Gen. Zaragoza retreated to Panuco City." This force, Admiral Badger said, was estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000 men.

"Reports last night," the Admiral added, "indicate that these Federals evacuated Panuco City yesterday. The oil wells are all right up to yesterday afternoon."

While it was not believed that Gen. Zaragoza would allow his men to interfere with or injure the oil wells, the fact that several thousand men were in the Panuco oil district, and might be attacked by Constitutionalists, was not pleasing to oil men here who would not like to see any fighting in a region that is studded with bulging oil tanks and dotted with many large temporary lakes of petroleum held in open storage.

The evacuation of Panuco City by the Federals may indicate that they are trying to continue their journey to San Luis Potosi.

Refugees here describe the region that Gen. Zaragoza's men have been operating in as a difficult one in which to maintain an army. It is a jungle or swamp country in many places. Westward the railroad from Tampico to San Luis Potosi has been cut by Constitutionalists under command of Gen. Candido Aguilar, who has instructions to try to cut off the retreat of Zaragoza's men.

It is assumed in Washington that Gen. Zaragoza accompanied his retreating forces. However, it is stated in unofficial circles that no dispatch that has come from Admiral Mayo or Consul Miller has made specific mention of the exact whereabouts of Gen. Zaragoza, and it has been hinted that instead of accompanying his retreating column, he boarded either the Bravo or the Zaragoza, the Mexican gunboats that fled from Tampico after the battle to Puerto Mexico. No dispatch has come officially to confirm this suspicion.

HUERTA TOLD PRELATE TO GO.

Archbishop Said to Have Presented Pope's Plea That Huerta Resign.

VERA CRUZ, May 19.—Archbishop Mora y del Rio was driven out of Mexico City by Huerta, according to information reaching here to-day. The Archbishop, so the story goes, sought an interview with Huerta, which was at first refused, but later granted upon the representation that the churchman had a communication from the Pope.

The communication, it is stated, proved to be a suggestion that Huerta resign. The President appeared to take this advice dispassionately, making no reply. On the following day, however, a messenger came to the Archbishop with a warning from Huerta that he would do well to leave the country.

Twenty-five Americans arrived to-day by train from Mexico City. E. J. Pettegrew, one of them, was held up and robbed in his home at Churubusco, eight miles from the capital, the day before he left. The robbery was committed by seventeen Mexicans, who rode in from the hills. With Mr. Pettegrew in the house were his daughter and stepdaughter.

The leader of the bandits came to the door and announced his intention of killing Mr. Pettegrew, saying that the women would not be molested. They forced their way through the door after a few minutes of parleying, but Mr. Pettegrew escaped through the rear exit. Two bandits tried to cut off his retreat and Mr. Pettegrew fired several shots, which the bandits returned without doing any harm.

Mr. Pettegrew hurried to a neighbor's house and telephoned to the city for help. Meanwhile the robbers sacked his house, carrying off to the hills a safe with jewelry valued at $2,000 and $150 in cash. The women were not harmed.

Mr. Pettegrew's house is located directly in front of the grounds of the Mexico Country Club. The Governor of the Federal District sent out a guard, which was still patrolling when Mr. Pettegrew left.

Eight refugees who came from San Luis Potosi reported that the city was quiet when they left it three days ago, although there were many Constitutionalists in the vicinity.

All the refugees confirm the reports that the capital was full of rumors of plots and conspiracies, but that there was no disorder. Foreigners, they said, were not molested and were going about their business as usual.

NAVAL OFFICER AGAINST WAR.

Says the Conquest of Mexico Would Cost $500,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19. — Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi today read to the Senate a letter from an unnamed naval officer at Vera Cruz expressing disapproval of an invasion of Mexico. It would be cheaper, said the correspondent, for the United States to pay the claims of all Americans against Mexico and to pension them for life than to attempt to occupy the country.

This correspondent asserted that persons urging invasion were actuated by selfish motives. These were the persons, he said, who "cussed out" those opposing war.

"The noisiest thing in Mexico today," went on the letter, "is the American dollar. We can't take Mexico with less than 200,000 men, and at a cost of less than $500,000,000. There are fewer jingoes in the army and navy than anywhere else."

The Mexican problem for an invading army, said the writer, would be worse than anything encountered in the Philippines.

PEACE NEGOTIATORS FORMULATE RULES

Da Gama and Naon at Work on Details of To-day's Conference.

ECUADOR'S ENVOY ARRIVES

All Latin-American Republics Likely to Have Representatives at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., May 19.—On the eve of the conference for the settlement of the difficulties between the United States and the Huerta Government in Mexico practically everything was in readiness for the proceedings to begin. Three o'clock in the afternoon was the hour set by the A B C envoys to-day for the formal opening of their first session.

With the arrival here late to-night from Washington of Eduardo Suarez Mujica, the Chilean Minister, and the two American delegates, Justice Joseph H. Lamar and Frederick W. Lehmann, the personnel of the conference awaited for its completion the three Mexican delegates, Rabasa, Rodriguez, and Elguero. They are due to arrive from New York early to-morrow morning.

Ambassador da Gama of Brazil and Minister Naon of Argentina, who have been on the ground since yesterday, were busy throughout the day in completing many of the details of preparation. They devoted themselves especially to the formulation of tentative rules of procedure for the conduct of the conference and plans for organization. Their announcement was held in abeyance pending their approval by the Chilean Minister; but it was understood that, among other things, the rules called for informal discussions as precedent to all formal negotiations. The latter, it was said by those familiar with proceedings of this kind, would, for the purposes of record, take the form of protocols or written agreements as to what had taken place, signed by all parties to the negotiations, and drawn up as occasion demanded.

While the peace negotiators continued to maintain the strictest reticence as to the nature of the proposals which they were about to make, it was generally accepted that it was extremely probable the elimination of Huerta would be the first suggestion of the Mexican delegates. It was more than ever believed that, with the attitude of President Wilson so well known, the negotiators would be less hopeful of success if the Mexican representatives proved unwilling to grant this important concession.

Ecuadorean Minister Arrives.

The broad international scope of the proceedings and the importance which is attached to them by the other countries of South and Central America was evidenced by the arrival here to-day of Dr. Gonzalo S. Cordova, Minister from Ecuador to the United States. He said that he had come on instructions from his Government, which he intends to inform promptly by cable of all important developments during the progress of the negotiations. It is understood that Dr. Alberto Membreno, Minister from Honduras, is coming, and that other Latin-American diplomats will also be on the scene, to keep in close touch with the proceedings.

Dr. Cordova's announcement of the interest of his country was accepted here as an indication of similar interest on the part of the other Latin-American countries. To them the negotiations mean much more than the mere settlement of the dispute between the United States and Mexico. The arrival of the Ecuadorean Minister, therefore, was the subject of much comment as to the effect the proceedings would have on the future relations between the United States and other republics of the Western Hemisphere. It was pointed out in circles close to the negotiators that their success could have no other effect than to strengthen the ties between the United States and the Latin-American nations.

To-morrow, the opening day of the conference, will be devoted mainly to the formalities incident to the starting of an international gathering of this character. There will be calls of welcome and return calls, formal introductions, and the discussion and adoption of rules of procedure and practice which will govern the deliberations.

Canadians to Welcome Delegates.

Welcome to Canadian soil will be extended to the foreign visitors by two representatives of the Dominion Government. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, and Senator Lougheed, Government leader in the upper house, who are due here early to-morrow, will call first, according to plans outlined to-night, on the three South American negotiators and present greetings in the name of the Canadian Government. Then they will pay similar visits to the American and to the Mexican delegates. After this the negotiators and delegates will return the call. Then there will be a gathering of the negotiators and of the delegates from both sides for formal introductions, for the presentation of such letters or credentials as they may bear from their respective Governments as to their powers and authorizations, and for the adoption of such rules and regulations as will apply during the proceedings.

The negotiators will meet the delegates from the two countries separately, joint conferences being held only at such times as a protocol, to which the negotiators believe both sides are ready to assent, is to be taken up for final consideration and agreement. While the negotiators have not yet announced the details of their plans, it is understood that they will probably sit about five or six hours each day, arranging for evening sessions if circumstances seem to warrant them. Most of their evenings, it is said, will be devoted to informal discussions of the questions under consideration.

The attention of the negotiators was called to-day to the fact that there stands on the Canadian side within a short distance of the hotel, in which the conference will meet, a chapel which bears the name, the Shrine of Peace. They consider this a good omen.

Father James O'Neill, rector of the chapel, called on Robert T. Rose, State Department representative, to-day and extended an invitation to the members of the conference to attend peace services at the shrine next Sunday. The chapel is built on the spot where Father Hennepin is supposed to have offered the first mass ever celebrated on the shores of Niagara, on Dec. 11, 1678, before a congregation of Seneca Indians.

OUR DELEGATES ARRIVE.

A Catfish and Waffles Dinner the Principal Event of the Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., May 19.—Justice Joseph R. Lamar and Frederick W. Lehmann, the American Commissioners to the peace conference, arrived at Niagara Falls at 11:21 o'clock to-night. They left Washington at 9 o'clock this morning over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the parlor car in which they traveled was switched to the Lehigh Valley tracks at Philadelphia.

With the Commissioners were H. Percival Dodge, secretary to the commission; José M. Macias, interpreter, and Fred M. Rose, attaché. On their arrival here the Commissioners went to the Prospect House, where accommodation had been reserved for them by Robert F. Rose, the advance agent of the State Department.

Neither of the Commissioners cared to make any statement as to the conference. The most that was indicated was that the method of procedure had not been determined. This observation was made in response to a question whether the American Commissioners would wait for suggestions from the A B C envoys before submitting proposals.

The only important disclosure of the trip from Washington came from Mr. Lehmann. As the train was nearing Lancaster he said that he had never forgotten the catfish and waffles that he had eaten at that place when he went there in company with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. When the Lehigh officials on the train heard of this they telegraphed to stations along the line and succeeded in locating twenty pounds of catfish at Lake Carey, ten miles from Tunhannock. When the train arrived at the station the catfish were put aboard and were served with waffles at the dinner of the American Commissioners and their party.

At several places along the route Justice Lamar and Mr. Lehmann good-naturedly consented to pose before the cameras of newspaper photographers.

MEXICAN DELEGATES OFF.

Due in Niagara Falls This Morning —Twenty-six in the Party.

Accompanied by a party of twenty-three persons, several of them children, the three Mexican delegates to the Peace Conference at Niagara Falls, Ont., Emilio Rabasa, Luis Elguero, and Agustin Rodriguez, left New York last night at 6 o'clock on the Western Express of the New York Central. The train is due to arrive soon after 7 o'clock this morning. The delegates and their party will go at once to the Clifton Hotel, where an entire floor has been reserved for their accommodation.

William J. Flynn, Chief of the Secret Service, and one of his assistants went with the Mexicans and will accompany them as far as the Canadian border. Señor del Campos, spokesman for the three delegates, thanked Chief Flynn for the diligent watch the Secret Service men had kept on the envoys while they were in New York.

The Mexican party was increased here by six persons, who left the city last night with the delegates. These were Manuel Esteva, Mexican Consul General; Miguel Fernandez de la Regata, who was Second Secretary of the Mexican Embassy in Washington before it was withdrawn; Rafael Rodriguez, son of Delegate Agustin Rodriguez, who lives in New York, Mrs. Rodriguez, and two children.

There were many callers on the Mexicans at the Hotel Astor in the course of their last day here. One of the early morning arrivals was E. N. Brown, President of the National Railways of Mexico.

The women in the party spent most of the day shopping and sightseeing. The four pretty daughters of Señor Rabasa aroused much interest among the other guests of the Astor. The young women, who had all been in New York before, declared themselves greatly pleased with all they had seen here in their brief stay this time.

All the members of the party had been in New York before, according to Señor del Campos, with one exception. This was Manuel del Campos, Jr., six months old.

No statement as to the plans of the delegates was issued before the departure of the party. Attention was called to a statement in a newspaper that a cable message from Gen. Huerta, received by the delegates after their arrival in New York, gave them authority to tender his resignation. Emilio Rabasa, chief of the delegation, said that no such dispatch had been received. Further than this, Señor Rabasa declined to say anything.

PRESIDENT REBUFFS KERR.

Ex-Governor of Vera Cruz Says All Refugees Condemn Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Robert J. Kerr of Chicago, who for a few hours was Civil Governor of Vera Cruz during the naval occupation of that port, left the White House to-day furious because President Wilson refused to see him. Mr. Kerr said that the Administration's course in Mexico was marked by partisanship and ignorance and lack of definite plan. He added that if a hostile army appeared at the gates of Mexico City on the eve of Gen. Huerta's fall a massacre would result.

Until to-day Mr. Kerr had been very discreet in his remarks on Mexico. He saw Secretary Garrison yesterday, and last night said that he could not talk for publication until after his call on the President this morning. This morning he called at the White House only to be told that the President could not spare time to listen to his account of events in Mexico. It was after this rebuff that Mr. Kerr permitted himself to say that 50,000 American refugees from Mexico and 100,000 refugees of all nations severely and unanimously condemned the policy of the Washington Government.

"This universal criticism," he said, "forces me to the conclusion that there is something wrong with the position of the Government, and I came to Washington to tell what I had heard in these interviews, and to suggest the Administration the principal points of criticism. I was told by Secretary Tumulty that the Administration was fully informed on all facts that bore on Mexico and needed no suggestion from me. I did not come to get thanks for giving four weeks of my time without expectation of recompense at Vera Cruz, but I am disappointed that there was no word of appreciation.

"If there is criticism of the Government for not recognizing Huerta, the corollary of that would be criticism for apparent co-operation with Villa and Carranza. I do not believe that Huerta will ever willingly abdicate. I do not look to see him flee from the Mexican capital. I believe he is good for months yet.

"I do believe that if a hostile army appeared at the gates of the capital and Huerta was about to fall there would be a massacre. Huerta is obsessed with the idea that he is the hope of his country, and in a way he is. I do not for a minute consider Villa as the man to rule in Mexico.

"I do not consider Carranza the man to rule. He is conservative and admirable in many ways, but he lacks force and aggressiveness. He does not stand out enough."

Mr. Kerr's attention was called to the fact that he had discarded practically every solution of the Mexican question except the occupation of the whole country by American forces.

"Mind you, I have not said that," exclaimed Mr. Kerr. "But to-morrow in Chicago—"

He stopped, then went on: "I will tell you what I believe the solution is."

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THINK HUERTA LOAN WILL BE A FAILURE

London Financiers Predict That $3,500,000 Issue Won't Be Taken.

LIBERAL TERMS OFFERED

But Opposition of Wilson and Many Bankers Is Expected to Offset Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 20.—A peculiar situation has arisen in the London financial world in consequence of the increasing difficulties of the Huerta régime in Mexico. Monday morning's newspapers contained a double-column advertisement of the issue of $3,500,000 6 per cent. trust certificates to bearer as part of the Mexican Federal Government 6 per cent. loan of 1913. The list of applications was to be closed yesterday. Reuter's Bank, Limited, was named as authorized to receive subscriptions.

A letter signed by P. M. del Paso, financial agent of the Mexican Government in London, was included in the advertisement. It stated that the issue was secured by the ten-year bonds of the Federal Government of Mexico deposited with W. B. Peat & Co. These bonds, Señor del Paso added, formed part of an issue of $80,000,000 authorized by the Congress of Mexico, and ranked pari passu in every respect with the $30,000,000 issue of June, 1913, which was floated by an international group of bankers, whose names, however, were not mentioned in Señor del Paso's letter.

The terms of the issue are extremely attractive. The trust certificates are in denominations of $425, $2,175, and $4,250, entitling the bearer to delivery on July 10, 1915, unless the certificates are repaid in cash by that date, of bonds valued at $500, $2,500, and $5,000, respectively, and are to be allotted at the price of $410 for each $425 certificate.

Bankers Expect the Issue to Fail.

On inquiry being made at Reuter's Bank after 4 P. M. yesterday, when the list of applications was closed, as to whether the issue was successful, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was told that no information on the subject could be given. Earlier inquiries made in other financial quarters indicated that the issue was not expected to be successful. In fact, one authority openly predicted that this latest attempt of the Huerta régime to raise money was bound to be a fiasco, owing to the methods by which it was conducted.

"The unpublished facts in the matter," said this authority, "are that Huerta's financial agent in London found it impossible to obtain the assistance of any members of the international syndicate of bankers who offered the $30,000,000 worth of Mexican bonds in July, 1913, in London, New York, Paris, Berlin, and Brussels, and therefore sought the co-operation of another bank, hoping to trick the public into buying certificates which may be worth nothing more than the paper they are printed on."

The exact terms of the arrangement entered into by Señor del Paso and Reuter's Bank is a matter of much speculation in London financial circles. It is generally assumed that Reuter's undertook to deal on a commission basis, in which case the amount which the Huerta Government will receive will be entirely dependent on how far the investing public has been attracted by Monday's advertisements and Reuter's Bank's invitations to its customary clients to invest in the loan. It is not believed that these appeals can be very successful, for The Times this morning printed a letter from Morgan, Grenfell & Co. calling attention to the fact, first, that President Wilson had announced that he would not recognize as legal or binding anything done by Huerta since he became Dictator on Oct. 10, 1913; second, that the assent of Morgan, Grenfell & Co. as issuing bankers and contractors for the London portion of the 1913 loan had not been given to the negotiation of these bonds forming part of the balance of the 1913 loan on which the present offer to the public was based, and, third, that in January, 1914, President Huerta had announced that payment to bankers of the customs definitely pledged as security for the loans of 1899, 1910, and 1913 had been suspended.

When this happened a protest was dispatched to the Government of Mexico by the contracting bankers, among whom were the Banque de Paris et Pays Bas and its associates in Paris; S. Bleichröder for himself and the Deutsche Bank and the Dresdner Bank; J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for the American group, and Morgan, Grenfell & Co. for the London group.

Morgan, Grenfell & Co. declined to add anything to this statement, and refused to discuss the action of Reuter's Bank.

Reuter's Bank Defends the Issue.

Reuter's Bank, replying to the Morgan, Grenfell & Co. letter, says that an operation similar to the present one was carried out in December, 1913, by leading financial houses without evoking any protest. This statement presumably refers to the arrangement made through Speyer Brothers for the payment in scrip of certain National Railways of Mexico coupons, and with regard to this THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has learned that Morgan, Grenfell & Co. did lodge a protest against the operation, but that after due consideration they did not feel called upon to make their protest public.

Reuter's Bank argues that any complaint Morgan, Grenfell & Co. may have must be against the Mexican Government for having issued the certificates, and contends that their validity is in no way open to question, as, while the Morgan, Grenfell & Co. contract was in existence, the bonds were issued by the Mexican Government with the express sanction of Congress.

No other Cabinet changes are expected. The place of Señor José Maria Lozano, Minister of Communications, whose resignation became known yesterday, will probably not be filled for the present.

London Times Condemns the Issue.

The Times, commenting on the loan, says:

"In all circumstances it is to be regretted that responsible people should have invited the public to subscribe for such an issue. In view of the standing of the parties involved, there can be no suggestion of any intentional attempt to foist invalid or irregular securities upon the public; but no security issued by the existing régime in Mexico in the present state of affairs can be regarded as anything but the merest gamble. As a part of the prospectus there is a letter from the Mexican financial agent in London, stating the provision of the bonds and the details of the duties hypothecated by the Government as security for them; but such matters as these are almost negligible in comparison with the question as to the competence of the existing régime to bind any future Government that may become established in Mexico."

HUERTA'S ANSWER SIGN OF WEAKNESS

Continued from Page 1.

centre around the first principle that they are not to force suggestions upon the mediators. In other words, the diplomats of the A B C powers, having offered their services, will be allowed to make their own suggestions. The United States will not propose solutions of the Mexican tangle at this juncture and thus run the risk of a rejection of proposals. The burden for the time being at least seems to rest on the willing shoulders of the three Latin Americans.

This does not mean that President Wilson's fixed determination to accomplish particular ends in Mexico has weakened. The contrary is true. But for the time being every delay brings nearer the fall of Huerta, and the President's policy is not expected to show itself strongly before that. Then will come the time for the transfer of the good offices of the A B C envoys from the Federals to the rebels, and to effect this transfer it is thought the strong influence of the President, if not his strong hand, will have to be used to induce the Constitutionalists to listen to what is said. If that should prove a military rather than a diplomatic task, no one would be surprised.

In somewhat the same way, but apparently without arousing the same feeling, the President did not see Dr. Edward W. Ryan of Scranton, who called with Nelson O'Shaughnessy to pay his respects to the White House. Instead the visitors chatted at length with Secretary Tumulty. In the first attack on Torreon Mr. O'Shaughnessy, then Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City, sent Dr. Ryan with medical supplies to the relief of the inhabitants. He was on a similar mission when arrested by Gen. Huerta's men and subjected to indignities, though his relation to the State Department, according to a statement by Secretary Bryan made this afternoon, was simply that of an American physician sent to do relief work. Dr. Ryan was pledged to silence as a condition of his release, and Mr. Bryan has advised him not to talk.

Rebels Likely to Make Trouble.

But while the President is strong in his purposes regarding the whole Mexican situation, the difficulties ahead for the envoys if Gen. Huerta drops out have not diminished overnight. The Constitutionalists leaders reiterated today in the strongest language their determination to drive out Huerta and set up a government without regard to the men selected at the Niagara conference, attended by Huerta agents, and to proceed along their own lines without reference to the United States.

It is for the settlement of that problem, as well-informed persons in Washington believe, that the military preparations of the United States are going forward. Taken superficially, there is an ominous discrepancy between statements that the Niagara conference, which is expected to end only with the overthrow of Huerta, will be comparatively brief, and the news that billiard tables for the amusement of the American troops have arrived at Vera Cruz seems to indicate long occupancy. The conviction here is that the real garrisoning of Mexican territory will only have begun when Gen. Huerta is eliminated.

One misapprehension ought to be brushed aside as quickly as possible. That is that President Wilson looks to Gen. Carranza, Supreme Chief of the Constitutionalists, as the coming man of Mexico. Gen. Carranza has shown himself the leader of the anti-American wing of the rebels. He refused to heed representations from the State Department about the murdered Benton; he suggested that the question of settling the Tampico incident should have been referred to him; and he rejected the proposal of the three Latin-American envoys that he participate in the peace conferences.

At this moment, in spite of the assaults that have been made on Villa's record of outrages, it is believed in Washington that he is the strongest supporter of President Wilson's policy in Mexico. He forced Carranza to soften his defiance in regard to the occupation of Vera Cruz and has for the past few months at least carefully protected Americans within his domain.

In the note from President Wilson, signed by Mr. Bryan, accepting the good offices, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, reference was made to satisfying the "several" factions in Mexico. "Several" would imply more than two parties to the controversy, which the President hoped the envoys would settle, and to count more than two, the bandit, Zapata, would have had to be included.

But just now the President is worried lest Zapata should seize Mexico City and begin a massacre. That would at once force the American Army at Vera Cruz forward on an expedition that no one here believes would end short of the occupation of all Mexico.

The President is not believed to regard Villa as a possible candidate. He comes to the front "with blood on his hands." He cannot write his name and can barely read. But he is the strongest man south of the Rio Grande. His support may be needed by any Government, rising on the ruins of the Huerta régime, that is to survive a year and if he wants to be President, perhaps he will be—unless Washington vetoes his ambition. That also would occasion the use of the United States Army, it is thought.

Army Ready if Diplomacy Fails.

The upshot of all the speculation, which has been occupying Washington for the last week is that the peace conference will succeed in its present purposes without affecting the ultimate situation. It will simply mark time till Huerta goes. Then the envoys in a new chapter will take up the task of attempting to guide the successful revolutionists to a wise policy. The difficulties there are enormous, and it is in recognition of those difficulties and the possibility that they may not be solved by the diplomats, the army is prepared to move at any minute.

Meanwhile the President does not want it said that he struck Huerta in a mere quarrel of punctilio. When the war comes, if it does come, it will be a war of service. So present incidents of an annoying sort are passed over in silence. The War Department has not yet received any word of the return of the horses which Private Parks rode into the Mexican lines, or any further word as to the soldier's fate. But the Parks case, like the Silliman incident, it is thought, will hardly precipitate a crisis now when Huerta's fall is expected to wipe out all his misdeeds. As to Mr. Silliman, the State Department has heard nothing more. A train reached Mexico City to-day from San Luis Potosi without Mr. Silliman, but San Luis Potosi is far from Saltillo and for the present the State Department feels that lack of communication with Saltillo sufficiently explains the Vice Consul's failure to reach the Capital.

PLOTTING TO UNSEAT HUERTA.

Army as Well as Officials Involved, According to Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, May 19.—The American soldiers and residents of Vera Cruz, native and foreign, continue to show the keenest interest in reports from the capital, all of which tend to support the theory that an effort will be made at an early date to unseat President Huerta.

None of these reports is definite, but men whose close relations with the authorities at the Mexican capital have caused them to be regarded as a trustworthy source of information, are convinced of the existence of a plot which includes officers of the Mexican Army as well as politicians.

The greatest fear in the capital, say refugees from there, is not that the plot will be carried through, but that this may not take place before the Zapata forces enter the city and precipitate most serious trouble.

Germans who came from Puebla report that apprehension of a Zapata victory there is even greater than in the capital. Many foreign owners of big stores in Puebla have closed their doors and are leaving invoices with the German Consul.

Dr. Aurellano Urrutia, ex-Minister of the Interior, who was the cause of a serious riot here last night, reiterated his belief to-day that a revolt would soon take place in the City of Mexico.

"I left the capital," he said, "for two reasons. The first was a knowledge of a plot among Huerta's close political supporters to assassinate me, they saying I knew too much. Second, there has been planned a general revolt of the people and the army.

"I would not be surprised to receive now at any minute news of an uprising against Huerta, whom the people and the army are tired of, and of whom the people and the army are determined to rid themselves. I did not want to be in Mexico City when this occurred."

The Urrutia incident served to bring out the anti-Huerta sentiment of Vera Cruz. Most fugitives from the capital are welcomed by the residents of Vera Cruz, but they found it difficult to separate Urrutia from the Huerta régime notwithstanding the public dropping of the man by the Provisional President.

"Why, it would appear that they think I am still working for Huerta," said the big-framed fugitive as he paced up and down his room in front of his wife, whose eyes were red with weeping. "They refuse to believe that I, too, am in danger of my life from that man. Some of them think I am down here on some sort of secret mission for Huerta, and others that I am here conniving at some plot or other with the rebels.

"I assure you that I am doing neither. I am trying to get away from scenes and situations that have grown hateful to me and which are blotting the record of my country."

Dr. Urrutia was closely guarded in his room at a hotel to-day against possible attack by his enemies. He probably will be transferred to a boat and sail for some foreign port.

Several residents of Vera Cruz have forwarded to the Constitutionalist junta at Washington a petition that it use its influence with the State Department to have Urrutia held until there is an opportunity to prefer charges against him for his many alleged crimes.

Antonio Rivero de la Torre, editor of El Dictamen, who was the leader of a demonstration against Dr. Urrutia, is still held at Police Headquarters, charged with disturbing the peace. He has become a popular hero.

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REMITS INTEREST FOR MEXICAN BANKS

Huerta Decrees Temporary Exemption for Mortgage Institutions.

REBELLION RESPONSIBLE

Much of the Property Affected Is in Constitutionalist Territory—Decree Runs Till 1915.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 19.—An executive decree relieving mortgage banks temporarily of the obligation of redeeming or paying interest on mortgage bonds issued by them parallels the decree relieving banks of issue from the obligation of paying cash on demand for the bank bills issued by them.

According to the banking laws of Mexico, mortgage banks are empowered to issue interest-bearing mortgage bonds, but with the proviso that the nominal value of such bonds outstanding at any given time shall never exceed the amount of mortgage loans made by these banks; and, as, on the other hand, the law lays down the requirement that mortgage loans made by these banks shall never exceed one-half the value of the property mortgaged, the bonds in question have always been regarded as an eminently safe form of investment, and, as they carry 6 per cent. per annum interest and have of late been quoted slightly below par, they have been largely dealt in on the local market.

The text of the executive decree gives the reasons for the suspension which are chiefly that, as many of the mortgaged properties are situated in regions devastated by civil strife, the mortgagors have been unable to pay the interest, and the mortgagee banks have been unable to foreclose. The translation of the decree follows:

"Victoriano Huerta, ad interim Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants thereof: Know ye that the exercise of the powers granted to the Executive in financial affairs by the decree of April 21 last, and in view of the abnormal circumstances through which the country is passing, which incapacitate the mortgage banks from enforcing credits in their favor on properties distributed throughout the republic and which added to the immoderate rise in exchange, entails upon them serious difficulties, suggesting the advisability of suspending temporarily the service of mortgage bonds issued by the said institutions of credit, I have deemed fit to decree as follows:

"Article 1. During the period comprised between the 18th of the present month of May and Dec. 31 of the current year mortgage banks operating under Federal charter shall not be obliged to redeem in cash the mortgage bonds they may have issued, nor to hold drawings for the redemption of the same, as provided by Article 58 et seq. of the banking laws. Nor shall they be obliged to pay bonuses on said bonds, nor the interest which they bear until Jan. 1, 1915. All liabilities in these respects that have matured or may mature are legally deferred.

"Article 2—Lack of compliance with the said obligations during the period in question shall not give rise to process of law, nor can the banks in question be legally sued for payment under Section 2 of Article 71 of the banking laws.

"Article 3—Mortgage banks operating under Federal charters availing themselves of the right granted by Article 1 of this decree shall be obliged to allow interest at the stipulated rate on the liabilities suspended by this decree.

"Article 4—Other liabilities of mortgage banks unconnected with the issue of bonds are not entitled to the benefits of this decree.

"Wherefore, I order that this be printed, published, circulated, and duly enforced.

"Done in the palace of the Federal Executive. V. HUERTA."

TAMPICO AN OPEN PORT.

Bryan Understands Commerce Is Not to be Hindered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Secretary of State Bryan was asked to-day whether Tampico was now to be considered an open or a closed port. His response was that it was "an open port." This means that commerce is to pass in and out of the Panuco River without hindrance.

Oil has been accumulating in vast quantities, both in the great tanks at Tampico, and in the tanks and oil lakes in the Panuco and Topila Districts. The owners of these properties are very anxious to have this oil exported, not only on account of the need for it in commercial enterprises, but because all the available storage facilities at Tampico and in the Panuco District have been practically exhausted. Unless some of the oil is removed so as to take care of the surplus that is accumulating, vast quantities of oil will be necessarily run into the river.

The State Department asserts that it has no information showing that any forced contributions have been demanded of foreigners at Tampico by the Constitutionalists. A State Department bulletin to-day said:

"The American Consul at Tampico has reported that up to the present time no demands have been made upon American companies for forced or voluntary contributions. Some attempts on a small scale to effect such levies were made last year, but foreigners were exempted.

"He also states that Americans are safe in returning to Tampico provided there are not futuro international complications, but he is of the opinion that families and women should not return to the oil fields just now.

"The Consulate was reopened on April 29 in order to permit responsible oil men to arrange affairs in regard to their properties.

"The Federal force which evacuated Tampico is stated to be now in the Panuco district."

A 6-YEAR-OLD VOLUNTEER.

Brooklyn Youngster Offers Services of Boy Scouts in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—As Secretary Garrison left the War Department to-day he was saluted by Matty Roberts, 6 years old, who said he had come from Brooklyn to offer the services of the Boy Scouts if they were needed in Mexico.

Secretary Garrison returned the youthful soldier's salute and thanked him.

REFUGEES TO LEAVE MEXICO CITY TO-DAY

Special Train Will Take 200, Mostly Americans, to Puerto Mexico.

SILLIMAN STILL MISSING

Disappointment Felt as San Luis Potosi Train Arrives in the Capital Without Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 19.—Although to-morrow night's special train for Puerto Mexico was arranged for primarily for the benefit of Americans, persons of other nationalities are being admitted to it, as it seems unlikely that the full complement of passengers desired can be made up exclusively from Americans. At present the American Club list has 174 names, chiefly those of Americans, but it includes some of English, Germans, and French. The following names have been added to the list:

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Stein, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gleadell, Beatrice Gleadell, Kate Gleadell, Elizabeth Delany, May Edwards, and Dominga Chavez, nursemaid of the Gleadells.

The Brazilian Legation list of Americans intending to remain has practically come to a standstill at about 800.

MEXICO CITY, May 19.—A special train carrying Americans, a majority of them women and children, will leave here to-morrow evening for Puerto Mexico. The train, which was obtained from the Government by the Brazilian Minister, will have a military escort. It will be in charge of Carl Heynen, the Brazilian Consul, and is expected to reach Puerto Mexico early Friday morning.

After the special train leaves to-morrow there will be fully 1,000 Americans in the capital. The influx of Americans from interior points is about ended. The full list of Americans, it is announced by the Brazilian legation, will be sent by mail to Washington in a few days.

A train came from San Luis Potosi last night, but it brought no Americans. This was a disappointment, as it was expected that the American Vice Consul at Saltillo, John R. Silliman, would be on board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Señor Cardoza, Brazil's Minister in Mexico City, who is looking after American affairs, notified Secretary Bryan to-day that the special train chartered to take American refugees over the Puerto Mexico route, would leave Mexico City at 6 o'clock, tomorrow evening. Its passengers, about 200 in number, will be mostly women, children, and men who are unable to go over the Vera Cruz route because they cannot walk the gap in that road at Tejeria.

Reports from Mexico City to-day that a long delayed train from San Luis Potosi had arrived there without American Consul John R. Silliman, concerning whose safety the Huerta Government has given repeated assurances, aroused concern among State Department officials.

Secretary Bryan said that repeated messages had come from the Huerta Foreign Office that Silliman, who had been held at Saltillo by the Federals, had been released, and that he was en route to Mexico City under guard, but that nothing official had been learned for several days. Though anxious for further word from the missing American, the Secretary said that San Luis Potosi was some distance from Saltillo, and that Silliman might have been unable to connect with the Mexico City train which reached the capital.

REBELS AT SALTILLO REPORT A VICTORY

**Continued from Page

COMPROMISE ENDS ALBANY DEADLOCK

Conference Committee Agrees on Appropriations and Adjournment Is Due To-day.

REPUBLICAN CONCESSIONS

Two Tammany-Ruled Departments Get Funds to Tide Them Over—Primary Day to be Sept. 28.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 19.—The legislative deadlock over appropriations has been broken. Announcement was made in Senate and Assembly late to-night that the Conference Committee appointed last week after the two houses had disagreed had completed its work and that financial bills satisfactory to both sides would be ready to-morrow. It is expected that the extraordinary session will wind up its work then and adjourn sine die.

Senate and Assembly met at 11 o'clock this evening and adjourned until noon to-morrow without transacting any legislative business. The leaders had planned to have the Legislature complete its work at a night session, but an unforseen complication arose. When the appropriations had been totaled they were found to carry an aggregate of a little more than $35,000,000. This is $4,000,00 more than the estimated revenues of the State for the fiscal year. A committee sent to Gov. Glynn with a request that he approve a direct tax to make up the deficit was met with a curt refusal. As a result the Conference Committee went to work on the uncongenial task of further scaling down the appropriations.

The Conference Committee was in continuous session behind closed doors all day and was not ready to report when the lawmakers met at 8:30 P. M. As a result the Legislature took a recess until 11 P. M.

Early in the day the Democratic conferees scored a decided victory when Speaker Sweet and Majority Leader Harold J. Hinman of the Assembly agreed to recognize the Department of Efficiency and Economy and the Fire Marshal's Office, which the Assembly at the regular session had voted to abolish as useless. It was the absolute refusal on the part of the Republican leaders of the Assembly to make any provision for these two departments in the Appropriation bill that caused the deadlock at the regular session and rendered it necessary for Gov. Glynn to call the Legislature back in extraordinary session.

Under the decision reached at the meeting of the Conference Committee to-day, the two departments, dominated by Tammany, will have enough funds to carry them over with practically their full present working force until Feb. 1 next, when another Legislature will be in session. This solution of the difficulty was reached when the Republicans agreed to reappropriate the unexpended balances of the two departments—something like $110,000 in the Department of Efficiency and Economy and $80,000 in the Fire Marshal's office. These sums are regarded as more than ample to carry each department through from Oct. 1 this year until Feb. 1. 1915.

When the Conference Committee had completed its work late to-night it became known that the Republicans, in addition to conceding the reappropriation of $190,000 in unexpended balances for the Department of Efficiency and Economy and the Fire Marshal's office, had been compelled to agree to appropriations to cover the statutory salaries of both the heads and the deputies in the two departments.

Another Republican concession was involved in the restoration of the $10,000 appropriations for the salaries of the three Conservation Commissioners. The Republicans had cut these appropriations to $8,000 for each Commissioner. In addition, it was learned that the salaries of the counsel and chief engineer of the commission, which had been slashed in the Appropriation bill prepared by the Assembly Ways and Means Committee had been restored—another point scored by the Democrats.

The $25,000,000 bond issue for permanent improvements at State institutions, recommended by Gov. Glynn, will not be approved by the Legislature. In its place an appropriation of a little more than $1,000,000 out of current revenues was provided for by the Conference Committee to be applied to construction at the hospitals for the insane, while $230,000 was appropriated for new buildings at the asylums for the feebleminded at Newark and Rome.

The salaries of the Secretaries to the two Public Service Commissions, cut from $6,000 to $5,000 in the Ways and Means Committee bill, were restored to their original figures in conference.

The contingent fund of the Legislature was increased so as to provide an appropriation for the Sullivan graft hunt committee, in case the Senate should concur in the Assembly resolution providing $40,000 to defray the cost of its prospective investigation. There is little prospect of favorable action in the Senate, however.

The appropriation, aggregating $50,000, which the Republicans had inserted in the Supply bill to meet demands of William Sulzer and members of his "kitchen cabinet" for expenses in connection with the impeachment proceedings, were eliminated in conference.

The appropriation of $60,000 for appraisal of telephone property throughout the State by the Public Service Commission, and the appropriation of $30,000 for a similar appraisal of telephone property in New York City remain unchanged in the Supply bill as revised by the Conference Committee.

It is no secret that the Democrats got more than they expected. Ex-Speaker Alfred E. Smith, as leader of the Democratic minority in the Assembly, prepared amendments last week to the appropriation bill drafted by the Ways and Means Committee in which all he asked for the two departments for the next fiscal year was $235,000. Under the present arrangement they will have $190,000 to spend during the four months from Oct. 1 to Feb. 1. The compromise will keep a couple of hundred Tammany men in comfortable berths until after election at any rate.

Gov. Glynn will send to both branches of the Legislature to-morrow a special message urging a change in the date for the Fall primaries from Sept. 29 to Sept. 28. The Jewish Day of Atonement begins at sundown on Sept. 29, and as the bulk of the voting would occur after that hour, it has been urged that thousands of Jewish voters would be disfranchised unless a change were made in the date. It was suggested originally that the primaries be held on Sept. 22 instead, and this date was incorporated in resolutions introduced by Senator Pollock and Assemblyman Sulzer. To-day a Jewish attaché of the Attorney General's office called attention to the fact that another Jewish holiday, the New Year, would fall on Sept. 22 and then the change to Sept. 28 was decided upon.

High Cost of Child Labor Exhibit.

An exhibit prepared by the National Child Labor Committee to show the high cost of child labor has been borrowed by the Church of the Messiah, at Fourth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and installed in the vestibule of the church for the remainder of this week. The exhibit illustrates with photographs and charts and lettered screens in poster form how the cost of child labor falls upon the employer in waste and inefficiency, upon the child in physical deterioration and ignorance, and upon society in the almshouses and reformatories it has to build for child-labor adults.

Henry Stetzer, Viaduct Suicide.

The body of the man who jumped from the viaduct at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue on May 14 and which has been in the Morgue since that time was identified yesterday as that of Henry Stetzer, 25 years old, a clerk, of 850 William Street, Bridgeport, Conn. His cousin, Fred L. Beardsley, of 464 Catherine Street, Bridgeport, said Stetzer had been ill, and left Bridgeport late on May 13 to come to New York to see a baseball game. He committed suicide near the Polo Grounds in sight of many people going to the game.

REICH TESTIFIES FOR BECKER DEFENSE

Continued from Page 1.

the afternoon session Justice Seabury ordered all without seats to leave the room.

REICH A TOO EAGER WITNESS.

Strong for Becker, Reviles Informers and Rages at Whitman.

Before opening the case for the defense, Mr. Manton moved for a dismissal of the indictment on the ground that the State had not made out a case against Becker. Justice Seabury denied the motion.

Then Mr. Manton addressed the jury, outlining the defense. He asserted that he would be able to show that Rose had instigated the murder of Herman Rosenthal in revenge for a personal and private grudge; that he had drawn Webber and Vallon into it; that in an effort to save themselves these three had taken advantage of Rosenthal's attack upon the police official who had closed his gambling house to "frame" a case against Becker and save themselves by charging that he had instigated the crime to keep Rosenthal from carrying out his threat to "expose" a peace officer who was faithfully performing his duty.

Only once or twice in the course of his address did Mr. Manton depart from a conversational tone. In these few instances he raised his voice to lend emphasis to his statements, and his manner was emotional. Throughout his address Becker studied the faces of the jurors and of the spectators, as if to note the effect of his counsel's charge that the informers themselves and alone had planned and caused Rosenthal's death.

Mr. Manton spoke for just thirty-three minutes, but he did not indicate in his address whether Becker would be called to the stand. "Every one of Becker's movements on the night of the murder would be accounted for, he promised. Mr. Manton denied that Becker knew of Rose's whereabouts before he talked to Deputy Commissioner Dougherty about Rose, and closed with this assertion:

"There isn't any cause of action in this case. It's all just words, words, words. We have self-confessed perjurers, like that fellow Plitt, coming up here and telling of conversations which cannot be substantiated. We have men who admit that they have been lying all their lives come into the District Attorney's office and sign instruments obligating them to tell the truth. Can you believe them? All I want in this trial is the truth. Bring me the true facts in this case and this man Becker will walk out of here a free man."

Reich Eager, Voluble, and Profane.

Jacob A. Reich, better known as "Jack Sullivan," a former newsboy, was the first witness called by the defense. He was Becker's chief witness at the first trial.

Reich was voluble in his direct testimony, eager to denounce the informers, and apparent determined to offset their testimony by the emphasis he placed upon his own. Once or twice it required the combined force of Becker's counsel and Justice Seabury to prevent him from getting into the record matters upon which he had already been questioned. The satisfaction he enjoyed in repeating the vile epithets which he said he had addressed to Rose while they were jailmates was made very evident. The only material difference between Reich's testimony yesterday and that which he gave at the first trial was that there was more of it yesterday, and that he testified to matters subsequent to Becker's conviction.

The defense had two main objects in introducing Reich's testimony. First, to show non-complicity on Becker's part in the murder of Rosenthal, and, second, to show that the stories of Rose, Webber, and Vallon were concocted by the gamblers in the Tombs and West Side Prisons and had no basis in fact.

To bring out the first point, Reich told of going to The World office in an automobile with Becker a few hours before the murder and of leaving Becker at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of July 16, only a little while before the murder was committed. Becker, he said, went to his home in the automobile in which they had been riding while he wandered around in the neighborhood of Times Square until he heard the shots that killed Rosenthal.

Says Becker Did Not Join Rose.

After the shooting, he said, he saw a man's body lying on the sidewalk in front of the Metropole, identified it as that of Rosenthal, asked the dead man to tell him who shot him, telephoned news of the killing to a newspaper, talked to Sam Paul in the Hotel Lincoln, and met Rose, Vallon, and Webber at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

Becker, the prosecution has charged, was at this after-the-murder conference, but Reich denied seeing him there. He did not see Becker again that night, he said, after the Police Lieutenant had left him before the murder was committed. He denied also that he had left Becker to tell the gunmen that Rosenthal was in the Metropole.

Webber left Rose and Vallon at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue and walked up Broadway with him, Reich said. During the walk Webber pinched him on the cheek and said:

"Jack, this is the happiest moment of my life. I can go home now and see my wife and walk about the streets without fear. You know that —— Rosenthal was going to have me croaked, but I thank God he got it first."

Reich said he and Webber went to the Lafayette Baths, where they found Rose and Vallon asleep. He left the baths, he said, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon on July 16.

The next move of importance narrated by Reich was his going to Second Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty's office for an examination on the Thursday following the murder. Mr. Dougherty dismissed him after the examination, then summoned him again later, and finally placed him under arrest. He was sent to the Tombs, and on July 29 met Rose, Vallon, and Webber there. It was then, he said, that Rose first proposed that all of those present conspire to "frame up" Becker.

His Story of Tombs "Frame-Up."

In telling of Rose's conversation and his own answers Reich began a seemingly endless chain of epithets. He characteried Jack Rose as everything low and contemptible, and, by contrast, never tired of voicing his own virtues and high character. When they met for the first time in the Tombs Reich quoted Rose as saying:

"The rope's around my neck and I'm going to save myself. Whitman don't want us, he wants Becker, and we are going to give him Becker. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. We have to save ourselves. The other fellows are going to squeal, the gunmen are going to squeal, so I'm going to save myself by framing up Becker."

Reich testified that he cursed Rose and said: "Do you think that you can get away with anything like that?"

Reich was transferred to the West Side Prison on Aug. 8 and met Rose, Webber, and Vallon there again. Every day, he said, they sought to persuade him to corroborate their "frame-up" of Becker. Reich's narration of his conversations were all pretty much the same. He iterated and reiterated the pleas of Rose and his own blasphemous rejections of the gambler's advice. Webber once offered $25,000 to him, he said, to join in the conspiracy against Becker, and he replied:

"Twenty-five thousand dollars! There isn't enough money in New York to make me swear a man's life away. I haven't any price when it comes to that."

Reich repeated this many times with apparent gusto. Before he finished the direct examination it became more of a declamation than a declaration. He spoke of the appeals of the gamblers in the West Side Prison as a "continuous performance," which, he said, was joined in later by Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, who visited him three times and tried to get him to corroborate Rose. He asked Mr. Smith, he said, if he believed "that —— Rose," and Mr. Smith replied that he did not, but that he wanted Rose's story corroborated anyhow. Reich also told of receiving a letter from Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss notifying him that an indictment for murder was pending against him, and this letter was read to the jury by Mr. Manton.

Feared Vallon Would Poison Him.

While in the West Side Prison, Reich said, he, Rose, Webber, and Vallon had every freedom. "It was like living in a hotel," he said. They could walk where they pleased in the confines of the prison, order drinks and meals as suited them, see visitors at any time of day or night, and talk together without restraint. The numerous conversations related by Reich took place under these circumstances, he said.

Throughout his testimony Reich made a show of his contempt for the informers. He said he told Vallon in the West Side Prison that he would not drink with him for fear he might put poison in the liquor. He swore that when Rose tried to influence him to join the conspiracy by telling him that he would be let out if he did so he replied that he would rather "rot in jail" than swear a man's life away. He had been threatened with indictment for murder, he said, if he did not corroborate Rose, and had welcomed the indictment under such circumstances.

After spending much time in rehearsing with elaborations the story he told at the first Becker trial, Reich came down to events alleged to have occurred since Becker's conviction, and here it was that he gave new testimony. He spent more than eight months in jail, he said, before he was released. After Becker's first trial he did not see Webber until May, 1913, when he met him in a lawyer's office. By that time Becker's case was on the calendar for review by the Court of Appeals and Becker was in the Sing Sing death house.

Webber Agreed to Trap Schepps.

Webber then said to him, Reich swore, that the part he had played in Becker's conviction was weighing on his conscience; that he could not sleep; that his wife was always calling him a murderer, and that he would be willing to serve five years in prison if by doing so he could free Becker.

Reich said he told Webber to go to court and make an affidavit that he had lied in his testimony against Becker, and that Webber there and then assented to the suggestion. Later, he said, Webber reported that his lawyer had told him that as he was a self-confessed murderer his affidavit would do no good.

Then, said Reich, Webber and he planned to have Becker exonerated through the testimony of Sam Schepps, who at that time had not been declared an accomplice in the murder by the Court of Appeals. The scheme, according to Reich, was to have Schepps meet Webber and himself at the home of Isidor Fischman. Webber was to install a dictograph for this meeting, he said, and he was to question Schepps about the murder in such a way as to bring out Becker's innocence and the fact of his conviction by conspiracy.

Whether this meeting ever was held according to the plans Reich did not say.

Mr. Manton finished his direct examination of Reich at 12:42 P. M., and Mr. Whitman took up the cross-examination. Then the excitement of the day began.

Reich Rages Under Cross-Fire.

Reich's lack of self-control under cross-examination was remembered by those who had attended the former trial, so his breaking up under Mr. Whitman's attack was not entirely unexpected. But, even so, the suddenness with which the witness alternated from rage to self-righteous indignation and blustering defense of his character was startling.

Many times, when Mr. Whitman stepped up close to the witness and looked him squarely in the eye, Reich leaned forward in his chair and seemed on the point of springing at the prosecuting attorney. Many of the answers Mr. Whitman's questions Justice Seabury ordered stricken from the record. The Justice also cautioned the witness a number of times.

The cross-examination had taken 20 minutes when court adjourned for luncheon, and, as soon as the adjournment had been taken all of Becker's lawyers, Martin T. Manton, Harford T. Marshall, and John B. Johnston hurried to Reich's side. They could be seen talking emphatically to their witness, and the clear inference was that they were attempting to show him that he was only hurting Becker's case by his demeanor.

In the excitement of the cross-examination the crowd in the courtroom several times broke into exclamations and laughter, and Clerk Penny was forced to call for order.

Laughs When Called a Cadet.

Mr. Whitman began the cross-examination very quietly. In a conversational tone of voice he asked Reich if he had asked Rose who the gunmen were, and Reich replied no. Then he asked the witness if he had not just said that Rose had told him in the Tombs that the gunmen were going to squeal. Again Reich answered no.

Suddenly Mr. Whitman walked up to Reich, looked him in the eye, bent forward menacingly, and fairly shouted at the witness, his voice full of contempt:

"Don't you know you're lying?"

"I should say not," Reich shouted back.

Mr. Whitman had the court stenographer read that part of Reich's testimony in which he had said that Rose had told him the gunmen were going to squeal.

"Don't you know," he shouted at the witness, "that at that time none of the gunmen had been arrested?"

Reich insisted that "Dago Frank" had been arrested, and he said he thought that "Whitey Lewis" was in the Tombs also.

Next Mr. Whitman asked Reich if he did not know that he was the most notorious cadet in New York," and Reich threw his head back in defiance and laughed out loud.

"It's a joke," he said.

Invited to Commit Perjury, He Says

Mr. Whitman asked Reich if he had not made a living in 1906 by furnishing bail for women arrested on the streets. Reich denied this. He said that he had furnished bail for only one woman and that she was "absolutely respectable."

"Didn't you bail Lillian Wolfe?" Mr. Whitman asked.

"I don't remember," Reich replied.

"What," said Mr. Whitman, "you say you bailed only one woman and yet you don't remember her name?"

Reich repeated his assertion.

"Isn't it true that you have bailed so many women that you can't remember their names?" Mr. Whitman asked, and Reich laughed again.

"Didn't you furnish bail for Lillian Wolfe on June 13, 1906, and wasn't she fined $10 for soliciting?" thundered Mr. Whitman.

Reich repeated that he had bailed no women charged with soliciting.

"Don't you know that I was the Magistrate in the case?" shouted Mr. Whitman.

"No," answered Reich. "Did you see me in court?"

Mr. Whitman then asked Reich about a woman named Daisy Brown, and Reich denied furnishing bail for her.

"Isn't it true," asked Mr. Whitman, "that you won't admit having bailed Daisy Brown because you know I'll have you indicted for perjury if you do?"

Reich then shouted:

"If I had been willing to commit perjury for you, I never would have been indicted for murder."

At this point court adjourned for the luncheon hour.

Whitman Admits an Error.

During the noon intermission District Attorney Whitman made a search of the original commitment papers of the gunmen. To his surprise he found that Reich had been exactly right when he insisted that one of the gunmen was under arrest at the time he said he had talked with Rose in the Tombs. It appears that Mr. Whitman had read during the morning session from a chronological date sheet prepared nearly two years ago by one of his assistants. This date sheet served all through the first trial without any question as to its correctness. It was Reich's insistence which disclosed the error.

According to this date sheet Rose confessed and went to the Tombs on July 29, and "Dago Frank" was arrested on Aug. 1. Investigation showed that the date of Rose's confession was right, but that "Dago Frank" had been arrested three days before that. Hence Jack Sullivan's story to the effect that Rose told him that gunmen were "squealing" was not so improbable as it had at first seemed.

As Mr. Whitman voluntarily explained his mistake to the jury Reich sat in the witness chair and grinned his delight.

After this little incident the District Attorney went at the recalcitrant witness with even more vigor. He asked about Reich's women associates, and when the witness tried to explain that he had never done anything wrong that he could remember, Mr. Whitman produced five bail bonds, all bearing Reich's name or his alias of Jack Sullivan. The witness was then forced to admit that he had bailed out a number of women of the streets.

One of the bonds, on which Blanch Brown had been bailed, gave the property at 74 East Fourth Street as security. Reich at first said he had once owned that property. Later he denied it. When asked whether he had ever sworn that he owned that property he took refuge in "I don't remember." Mr. Whitman then showed that this property was the Newsboys' Home.

Finds Reich's Moves Significant.

Reich admitted that he knew Mrs. Rosie Hertz and her husband, Jacob Hertz, both of whom figured in the police graft investigation, but he denied that he had accepted $1,000 from Jacob Hertz for a false affidavit on which Mrs. Hertz's liberty was obtained. He knew, he said, that the Hertzes conducted disorderly resorts.

Mr. Whitman took the witness all over the story he had told on direct examination, dwelling particularly on all of his meetings with Rose and Becker. Reich had known Becker for seven years, and in all that time had spoken to him only seven times, he told the jury with great emphasis. Sometimes when he saw him he only said "Hello." He had met Rose in a poolroom years ago, he said, had laid a bet with him on a horse race, and Rose had welched on the bet.

"That bet is outlawed,' Rose told me when I asked for the money," said the witness.

"Then I said to him: 'It won't be outlawed if I put my fist in your face, will it?' Then he paid it."

Coming to the night of the murder, Mr. Whitman gave great significance to the movements of Reich. He brought out that the witness had ridden in Rose's car from Park Row to Madison Square Garden. At Madison Square Garden Reich met Becker. The District Attorney tried to get him to admit that it was by appointment, but Reich insisted that it was just by accident.

The fact that Reich rode with Becker after the fights in the Garden gave the District Attorney his best lead. Why should Reich have gone to the Garden in Rose's car, there met Becker, and then ridden with him to Bridgie Webber's poker rooms, where the gunmen had gathered for the signal to do murder? This was the line which Mr. Whitman pursued. Approaching close to the witness chair, Mr. Whitman hammered Reich with questions while all over the courtroom men rose in their seats to catch the dialogue.

Denies He Had Part in Murder.

"First you rode in Rose's car, then you met Becker, and then you rode with Becker. Isn't that true?" asked Mr. Whitman.

"Yes, Sir."

"And Becker took you to the rendezvous of the murderers, at 'Bridgie' Webber's, ten minutes before the murder. Isn't that true?"

"Yes, Sir."

"And you went right to the Metropole, and was the first one there when Herman Rosenthal was shot?"

"Five hundred were there before me."

"And you knew it was Rosenthal?"

"No; a man told me. I just ran over to see if I could help him."

"And you were only a few feet away from Rosenthal at the moment he was shot?"

"A few feet? What? No, 100 feet."

"Yes, you were only 100 feet from Herman Rosenthal when he was shot?"

"Yes, Sir."

"And you were there because you knew he was going to be murdered?" shot out the prosecutor quickly.

Sullivan crouched in his chair as if about to spring at Mr. Whitman as he shouted:

"N—o—o! I tell you no!"

"Didn't Becker tell you Rosenthal was going to be murdered?"

"No."

"Didn't Becker tell you to go to the Metropole?"

"No! I say no!"

"Didn't you help to plan the murder?"

"No."

He's Still Under Indictment.

"And aren't you under indictment now for that murder?"

"I'm discharged."

"Answer my question," persisted Mr. Whitman.

"He said he was discharged," interrupted Mr. Manton at this point. "If he is indicted for the murder, why did you discharge him?"

"Order, order, gentlemen," said the court.

Harford T. Marshall, another of the Becker lawyers, got on his feet. "I know why you discharged him!" he shouted.

A general quarrel ensued until Justice Seabury pounded with his gavel and exclaimed, "Stop that!"

Then Reich was excused. All in all he had made a much better showing than had been expected. His story of the "frame-up" was weakened only by the attack on his character and not by any contradictions of his own.

NO DICTOGRAPH RECORDS.

Witnesses Fischman, Beecher, and Reich Hurt Becker's Case.

Isidor Fischman, the second witness called by the defense, took the stand at 3:30 P. M. He said he was in the leather business and that he had known Jack Rose, "Bridgie" Webber, Harry Vallon, and Herman Rosenthal for many years. Fischman is a small, thin man, with a weak voice. Juror No. 12 complained of difficulty in hearing him, and Justice Seabury several times told him to speak louder. Fischman is the man in whose house the dictograph records of Schepps's admissions that Becker had been "framed" were to have been taken by Reich and Webber, according to Reich's story, and his testimony therefore was followed with keen interest.

Fischman's story was to the effect that he had heard the three informers say over and over again that they had framed up Becker to save themselves. He included Morris Luban and Schepps, both witnesses for the State in the first trial, as participants in the "frame-up" against Becker. Fischman's story was corroborative, so far as it related to his visits to the West Side Prison, of Reich's testimony. He said that he visited the West Side Prison a number of times while Reich was there.

"Webber Said He'd Save Becker."

The picture which Fischman painted of Reich was meant to be pathetic. He pictured Webber, Vallon, and Rose as trying their best to save Reich from prosecution on the murder charge by getting him to join them against Becker. Webber was chiefly assailed by Fischman, and he accredited Webber with most of the plotting.

The sum and substance of his testimony about the prison talks with the informers was that Mr. Whitman had made up his mind to "get" Becker; that the informers had fallen in with this idea, and that they had agreed to deliver Becker to Whitman.

Fischman told not only of the prison conversations with Webber, but also about a conversation on Riverside Drive, one at his lawyer's office, and several in his home. Webber, he swore, had admitted time and again after the first trial that Becker had been framed, and had said that he very much regretted his part in it.

"I will try to save Becker some day," he quoted Webber as saying. "I will make an affidavit if Max Steuer, my lawyer, says that that will do any good."

This desired affidavit was frequently referred to. Max Steuer had informed Webber, so the witness testified, that an affidavit from an accomplice would do no good; that the only man whose affidavit might help Becker would be that of Sam Schepps. Webber denounced Schepps, he said, as the "star corroborator," and would have nothing to do with him after Becker's conviction. To the surprise of every one, the witness did not once mention a dictograph.

Certificate Contradicts Him.

On cross-examination Mr. Whitman got Fischman to admit that he had sought Webber's financial aid, and that he had later gone into bankruptcy.

"And you were trying to get Webber to invest in your business when you knew you would fail?" asked Mr. Whitman.

Fischman denied this.

Mr. Whitman turned next to Fischman's domestic relations. At first the witness swore he had lived at 610 West 150th Street with his wife at the time Webber called upon him. Then he changed his testimony, admitting that the woman he then lived with was not his wife.

"And will you now tell this jury who your wife is?" Mr. Whitman asked.

"She's a bigamist," replied Fischman.

"And you lived with another woman?"

"Yes, Sir."

"And you put your wife on the street?"

"No, Sir."

"And you lived on the proceeds of your wife?"

"No, Sir."

Mr. Whitman asked Fischman when he was married, and the witness gave the date as Nov. 1, 1896. The woman he married, he said, had married another man about six months before.

Mr. Whitman had been leading the witness into a trap, which he disclosed by producing Fischman's original marriage certificate. This showed that he had been married in 1894 and not in 1896. It also tended to establish that his wife was not a bigamist.

Wife Ready to Confront Him.

From a door leading to Justice Seabury's Chambers there came a little woman leading a child. Her face was scarred. She remained behind the jury box out of sight of the witness, but Mr. Whitman could see her from where he stood.

"Didn't you beat your wife beyond all recognition because she didn't bring more money to you?" Mr. Whitman shouted at the witness.

Mr. Marshall interposed an objection, and the question was unanswered. At the same time the woman saw Mr. Whitman wave his hand and she retreated through the door with the child. The woman was Fischman's wife, and Mr. Whitman would have confronted the witness with her if Justice Seabury had permitted it. It was learned later that she was Annie Matilda Doxie of 208 Rutledge Place, Brooklyn, before she married Fischman. She is now living with her parents and makes a living as a governess.

"I am through with the witness," announced the District Attorney, and the defense showed no inclination to keep him longer before the jury's gaze.

Beecher Heard Webber "Confess."

Morris M. Beecher, a lawyer of 309 Broadway, was the next witness. He was produced to corroborate Fischman and Jacob Reich. He told of visits made by Fischman, Reich, and Webber to his office last May. Here is some of his testimony as to the conversations that then took place:

"Webber said in my presence that he was very sorry, and that he would be willing to go to jail for 10 years if he could eradicate his mistake.

"Mr. Reich said: 'If you feel so sorry for Becker, why don't you make an affidavit?'

"Webber said: 'I don't think I'd make such an affidavit unless advised by my lawyer to do so. I might go down to see Steuer and talk to him about it.'"

On cross-examination the District Attorney gave the lawyer a lesson in legal ethics. He asked him if he was not an accredited member of the bar and an officer of the court. The lawyer said that he was. When this was on the record Mr. Whitman turned on him very sharply and said:

Kept His Knowledge from Court.

"And do you realize that all of these events, which you say occurred in the West Side prison, were before the first trial of Becker?"

"Yes, Sir."

"And did you testify at the last trial?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you tell the Justice at the last trial why you did not testify?"

"No, Sir."

"Didn't you know that it was your duty as an officer of the court to tell a thing of that importance?"

"Yes, Sir," admitted the lawyer.

"Then why didn't you do it?"

"Because I was not asked."

"What?" exclaimed Mr. Whitman. "You are a member of the bar and you admit that it was your duty, and you say you didn't do it because you were not asked? Do you want that to stand?"

The witness hesitated and made no answer, and Mr. Whitman pressed him on another line.

"Didn't you know," he asked, "that a motion for a new trial was pending until July 12, 1913, and that much of which you have testified to happened before that date?"

"I did not know," said the lawyer.

"Don't you know that that testimony, if true, would have been invaluable in that motion?"

Again the witness hesitated and meekly replied "yes."

"And you didn't give up that testimony then?"

"I did not."

"Why, why?" pressed the District Attorney.

"I did not want to make myself conspicuous."

"Not even to save a man's life?" continued the District Attorney.

"I have done it to-day."

"Why not then?"

"For the reason I gave."

Admits He's Reich's Cousin.

"And you knew all the time that Fischman knew what you knew?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Then, why, as a lawyer, didn't you get him to tell the Supreme Court Justice?"

There was no answer to this and Mr. Whitman speaking at the top of his voice continued:

"Isn't it true that you didn't present this to Justice Goff, and isn't it true that none of this ever came out because it isn't true?"

"That is not so," said the lawyer in a loud, clear voice.

"Isn't it true that everything that you have testified to as having happened in your office is false? And isn't it true that everything that you say occurred in prison is false?"

"That is not true."

As a parting shot Mr. Whitman brought out that Morris Beecher was a cousin of Jacob Reich. Mr. Whitman with a wave of his hand announced that he was through with the witness.

The next two witnesses were Roslyn D. Whitock, a reporter for The Evening World, and Richard H. Rooney, a reporter for The New York Globe. Mr. Manton called them to tell what they remembered about an interview with "Bridgie" Webber on Dec. 10, 1912, aboard the ship on which Webber was returning from Cuba. That was shortly after the first trial of Becker. Mr. Manton read from accounts of the interviews with Webber in The Evening World and The Globe.

Newspaper Interviews Read.

Mr. Manton reading from The Evening World tried to show that Webber had said that there never had been any intention to murder Rosenthal; that it had been intended only to scare him; that he would not have been murdered "if a couple of the kids had not got drunk." Mr. Whitock said that Webber had said this, but he himself had not written the story, he said, but had sent it to his office over the telephone. The same was true of Mr. Rooney.

Reich's Brother Called.

Charles Reich, brother of "Jack Sullivan," was the next witness. He is connected with the circulation department of The Globe. His testimony followed closely that of his brother. He told of the inducements offered to his brother to say that Becker was on Forty-second Street near Webber's poker rooms shortly after Rosenthal's murder. He testified that Vallon, Webber, and Rose all told him that his brother "Jack" took a rap not to corroborate them, and that he would be imprisoned for his folly.

Webber, according to Charles Reich, offered his brother "Jack" a half interest in a $25,000 hotel business if he would join the State's informers. The witness quoted Webber as saying, in one of the many conferences which he had with him:

In the cross-examination of Charles Reich it was brought out that, while Reich had made an affidavit incorporating his belief in Becker's innocence, he had said nothing in that affidavit about Webber or the admission which he had just sworn that Webber had made.

Reporter Hawley's Story.

Frederick H. Hawley, formerly a reporter for The Evening Sun and a very close friend of Becker, was the last witness of the day. He had lost weight since the last trial and looked pale and sickly. He told how he had been at Police Headquarters early on the morning of July 16, 1912, when he heard of Rosenthal's murder. He went uptown to cover the story, and, after he had verified the report that Rosenthal was dead, he called Becker up on his private telephone and told him of the murder. The witness said Becker seemed astonished at the news and insisted for several minutes that Hawley was "kidding him." When he did realize the truth, Becker told Hawley he would come downtown immediately.

Becker did come downtown and joined Hawley at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. Hawley quoted Becker as saying there: "I'm sorry Rosenthal was killed, because I wanted to show that —— up."

Mr. Whitman held Hawley's testimony at the first trial before him while the witness was under direct examination and found that he was following his earlier account almost word for word. It was recalled that Hawley got into serious difficulty at the last trial when he said that Becker had never been out of his sight that morning.

After a fierce cross-examination by Mr. Whitman at the first trial Hawley finally admitted that Becker might have been out of his sight for an hour or more.

The witness completed his direct testimony and Mr. Whitman was about to proceed on the same line that he pursued two years ago when Hawley began to cough on the witness stand. He felt ill, he said. Justice Seabury called Mr. Manton before him and agreed to an adjournment until this morning, when Hawley's cross-examination will be undertaken by Mr. Whitman.

NOT ON WHITMAN'S WIRE.

District Attorney's Force Feared a Telephone Leak.

A problem in wiretapping, which took detectives from the District Attorney's office over the roofs of several buildings near the Criminal Court Building, baffled those who were trying to solve it for several hours yesterday, but was finally cleared up by Andrew T. Brice, an electrical engineer in the employ of the city. It was thought at first that an attempt had been made to tap the private telephone of District Attorney Whitman. Lloyd D. Willis, Mr. Whitman's secretary, noticed a wire and started an investigation. It went past the District Attorney's private office to a column outside of Judge Swann's offices, fifteen feet away, where, apparently, there was an attempt to connect with one of the four telephone cables which enter the Criminal Court Building.

It was remembered that a few days ago two men had come to the building saying that they were sent to repair a call box for a telegraph company. The men were allowed to do some wiring.

Detective Bernard Flood was assigned to the case and Mr. Brice was called. The wire was cut at the Criminal Court Building. It was found that it ran to the roof of a building at Centre and Franklin Streets and from there went to the third floor of another building at 122 Centre Street. In a room there Detective Flood found two men and they were taken to the District Attorney's office, where Mr. Willis questioned them.

They said they were employed in the Centre Street building and that they knew nothing of the wire except that two men had been there a few days previous and had said that they had some wiring to do. The office in which the two men were found had not been occupied in three months. A printing concern was the last occupant.

Finally Mr. Brice got in communication with the telegraph companies and from the Western Union learned that the wire led to their call box in the Criminal Court Building, and that the printing company's call box was on the same wire. It was a case of careless connections, Mr. Brice said.

SPLENDID JEWELS OF PHARAOH FOUND

Prof. Flinders Petrie Tells of a Discovery in a Pyramid of About 3,400 B. C.

GREAT GOLD INLAID CROWN

Other Treasures of a Princess—Workmanship Even More Delicate Than That of Dahshur Jewels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 20.—Prof. Flinders Petrie, writing to The Times, gives details of the discovery of a hoard of jewels in the brick pyramid of Senusert II., built about 3,400 B. C., at the mouth of the Fayum, about 60 miles south of Ciaro.

Prof. Petrie, with students of the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, had been spending the Winter in clearing the whole site. He found fourteen tombs of the royal family, one of which contained the treasure, the discovery of which, says Prof. Petrie, is only paralleled by the results of the work of De Morgan at Dahshur many years ago. He adds:

"On descending about twenty feet the burial chamber of a Princess was found, containing a granite sarcophagus. This had been attacked, a hole broken in the lid, and everything abstracted. So far nothing unusual appeared, and our workman was told to clear the hard mud out of a small recess about three feet wide and five feet deep inside the wall of the passage. This recess had stood open many years and had gradually filled with mud washed down and caked hard, nothing could look less promising.

"After a few cuts of a pick the man found some tubular beads of gold. Five days were occupied in the gradual dissection of that cubic yard of mud. The final sifting of all the earth lasted much longer.

"The first large object found after a pound weight of gold beads was a diadem. This is a band of burnished gold over an inch wide, large enough to surround a full wig. In front is an inlaid cobra, the royal uraeus, and around the band are attached fifteen rosettes, each composed of four flowers and four leaves of openwork inlaid. It is thus of an entirely new pattern, most like that painted on the Statue Nefert.

"Behind the crown stood up high plumes of gold. At the back and sides streamers of gold descended, the whole crown being over a foot and a half high. This is now in the Cairo Museum.

"A pectoral of gold inlaid with lapis lazuli and amazon stone must have belonged to the girlhood of the Princess. It has the cartouche of Senusert II. upheld by a kneeling man with palm branches, the emblem of millions of years. It is flanked by a hawk on each side, and is altogether 3¼ inches wide. The back is exquisitely engraved in gold.

"A second pectoral of similar design was a gift in the mature years of the wearer, as it has the cartouche of Amenemhat III. This is also in the Cairo Museum. The pectorals from Dahshur have square frames, but these are outlined by forms of birds more graceful in design.

"Collars were found of large gold cowries and of double lion heads in gold, each over an inch wide, similar to those found at Dahshur. A third collar was of beads and pendants of gold lazuli, amazon-stone, and carnelian.

"A pair of armlets over three inches wide are fastened by a broad sliding strip of gold inlaid with the titles and name of Amenemhat III. in carnelian.

A pair of bracelets of the same kind are one and a half inches wide, with palin gold sliders.

"A mirror was of silver, with a head of Hathor of cast gold and a handle of polished obsidian inlaid with plaited gold bands and leaves of carnelian and blue white paste. This is now in the Cairo Museum. The toilet outfit also included three obsidian vases and a kohl-pot, all with gold mounting at the top and base. Eight other vases, of alabaster, belonged to the funerary outfit.

"Smaller objects comprised an amethyst necklace of very deep color with lion-claw pendants of gold, five motto pendants of gold with inlaid carnelian signs, a necklace of rhombic beads of blue Amazon-stone and carnelian, eight gold lions and nine knots from necklaces and bracelets, seven quadruple lion-heads, two inlaid scarabs, gold-handled razors, fragments of two caskets o fivory inlaid with gold emblems in the panels, and over 100,000 minute beads of gold, carnelian, and Amazon-stone belonging to bracelets.

"Lastly, in a very massive limestone box, were found four canopic jars of alabaster with carved heads giving the name of 'the King's daughter

Loeser's

The Brooklyn Store

These $20 Lamps at $12

Without a doubt the handsomest and best Lamps ever sold so low as $12 each.

They come from one of the most successful makers of high grade and well designed Lamps.

As the picture shows, they are of attractive shape, with eight sided shades of metal tracery overlaid on beautiful thick cathedral glass. The standards are heavy and designed in harmony with the shades. Every detail of design and workmanship is substantial and excellent.

These Lamps would do credit to any home. Ordinarily we cannot equal them for less than $20, but now, through an arrangement which will keep the manufacturer's workmen busy, we have a quantity to sell at this very low price.

They May Be Had Fitted for Gas or Electricity

The Gas Lamps have Welsbach fittings with gas tubing, and the Electric Lamps have two lights and silk cord with plug.

Free delivery of these Lamps throughout the Eastern States, as far south as Kentucky and as far west as Wisconsin.

Half Price Sale of Writing Paper

Includes the best products from some of the best mills in the world and offers price savings such as have never been known heretofore.

There is Box Paper, Quire Paper, Initialed Stationery and Children's Stationery in a variety of styles and in such quantity as to meet the needs of thousands.

Qualities from 25c to 50c a box for 12½c to 19c; Quire Paper of regular 15c to 25c quality, 5c to 10c.

Sale of Children's Handmade Undermuslins

One of the best offerings within our recollection. These have been gathered from various sources and all are qualities which will interest the most exacting.

$2 to $6.50 Nightgowns, $1 to $3.50. 95c to $6.50 Drawers, 45c to $3.50. $1.25 to $2 Petticoats, 75c to $1.25. $1.50 to $4.50 Petticoats, 75c to $3.50. Princess Slips, $5; values to $10.

Cape Suits After Paris Models, $28.75

The smartest Parisiennes and Londoners have dropped the coat of the tailored Suit in favor of the cape, and the Cape Suit is the practical evolution of their preference.

The first Cape Suits shown in this vicinity are now at the Loeser Store.

The Capes vary in length from just below the waistline to a full sweep below the hips. Sometimes the Suit is finished with the addition of a waistcoat or undercoat, but often the Cape alone suffices.

Well tailored and remarkably distinguished in conception and making, $28.75.

Elsmere Silk Gloves At Loeser's Exclusively

Unsurpassed in fit, style or quality at their prices. Made from lustrous, closely woven silk with double finger tips.

Two-clasp styles, 50c, 75 and $1. Sixteen-button elbow length, 98c to $1.50.

Boys' Washable "Two-Trousers" Suits, $3.50

Norfolk style of khaki, linen crash and white duck, made after Loeser specifications by clothiers who specialize in boys' apparel.

They represent the maximum of style, service and comfort—the most suitable qualities of cloth and the very best workmanship.

Sizes from 7 to 17 years—all with two pairs of trousers.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Subway to Hoyt Street—17 Minutes from Grand Central Station.

MELLEN ADMITS ORDERS BY MORGAN

Continued from Page 1.

would have fought the other, and the result would have been complete failure.

An allusion to Col. Roosevelt as the "little father" in Washington brought a hearty laugh and led to an account of how Mr. Mellen came to Washington to consult Col. Roosevelt about the merger with the Boston & Maine just as Judge Gary came with H. T. Frick to consult him about the Tennessee Coal and Iron deal. It developed, however, that President Roosevelt had said nothing so reassuring to Mr. Mellen as he did to Judge Gary, and told him that if he violated the law he did not see how he could help him. Nevertheless Mr. Mellen informed his Directors that all was well, and "the little father" fully understood what they were going to do.

In commenting on Oakleigh Thorne's confidence that he could get what he wanted form Tammany, Mr. Mellen jocosely said he thought Mr. Thorne intended to "get the Salvation Army down there and pray for it."

Rebuked by the Commissioner.

This started a big laugh which was ended by a rebuke from Commissioner McChord, who reminded Mr. Mellen he was a witness under oath and that his question was not responsive.

The witness went on to say that the Westchester & Port Chester projects were only intangible values. There had been no construction on one and the other consisted simply of real estate. The combined value was hardly in excess of three or four millions, for which the New Haven paid at the finish $11,155,000.

Of the meeting where the New Haven Directors voted the payment at the behest of J. P. Morgan there was a graphic half hour of description picturing the distress of Mr. Mellen and his fellow-Directors. Within fifteen minutes after the adjournment of the meeting they all came into his office to protest that they did not know what the money went for, and they had been made to act like dumb puppets by Mr. Morgan. As the former President of New Haven approached his account of this indignation meeting his eyes twinkled. He told how Mr. Skinner, one of the Directors, came rushing in with uplifted hands, exclaiming "Holy Caesar Philippi!" and demanded to know why they hadn't dared to demand of Mr. Morgan a report of what they had been buying at such a big price.

Here Mr. Mellen spoke with almost tender respect of Mr. Morgan's memory. He sketched an outline of the great financier, with allusions to his great ability and the affection and confidence he had himself for many years had turned over to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. the securities of the New Haven for sale instead of giving them to the Morgans?" questioned Mr. Folk.

"I think if I had done anything of that character with anybody without the authority of my committee I would have considered I was worthy of immediate dismissal," was the reply.

Q.—Did your committee ever authorize any hearings with regard to the securities of the New Haven with any brokers other than the Morgans? A.—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. placed the French loan—what we called our French loan—of 1923.

Q.—How much did they get for handling that loan? A.—I do not know. It is a question of bargain. It was a per cent. loan sold on a 5 per cent. basis. They bought it outright. They sold it. What they made or what they lost is a matter I have no information on. It was a trade. They may have made money; I hope they did. They may have lost money. It was a large loan. They ought to have made some money, I hope they did. They took a big risk.

Q.—Was it by consent of Morgan & Co. that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. got it. A.—Absolutely.

Q.—Regarding this Westchester matter that you testified about last week—that 8,000 shares of New Haven stock was placed in your hands as stakeholder? A.—They were placed in my hands—perhaps that is an expression that would fit the situation—but the facts were that Mr. Byrnes (Inspector Thomas F. Byrnes) asked that the shares be placed in my hands. I remember the conversation. It was that the affairs of the corporations were uncertain, that he wanted that stock to be out of the treasury of the New Haven Road and in the hands of an individual so he would be sure he had a hold of somebody besides a corporation.

Q.—When the franchise was amended and litigation settled, Westchester shares would be presented to you and you would exchange New Haven shares in the proportion of one of New Haven for three of Westchester, or you would give cash or due bills, as the case might be? A.—That is correct, except I think there is a misunderstanding, to judge from what I have seen in the press reports regarding that transaction. There is an evident impression abroad that there were a large number of due bills.

Q.—How many due bills did you issue? A.—I think the aggregate of all the due bills was $215,000 or $220,000.

Q.—And when the persons bringing the Westchester stock asked for cash you would either give cash or check, as might be satisfactory? A.—I do not think therewas any case where cash was given, except in connection with the due bills, for which I was entitled to stock. Some of them did not want stock. I was foolish enough in those days to think the New Haven stock was cheap, and I was perfectly willing to keep it and pay the cash. Where I paid the cash I paid my own cash, and kept the stock. That's why I became so considerable a stockholder.

$100,000 Advanced on His Note.

Mr. Folk read the following memorandum: "In accordance with vote of Board of Directors at a meeting held to-day, please advance to C. S. Mellen $100,000 in exchange for Mr. Mellen's 4 per cent. demand note, to be dated April 24, 1911. The $100,000 should be divided as follows: Ten one-thousand-dollar bills; your check on National City Bank of New Haven for $15,000; cashier's check of Second National Bank on Boston for $50,000; cashier's check of Second National Bank on New York for $25,000; total, $100,000."

"The understanding was that this franchise was to be amended in certain respects, the principal amendments being to extend the time or period of construction, to change the route, and to allow the Westchester and Port Chester to consolidate?" questioned Mr. Folk.

"Those were two—I think three—of the reasons on the memorandum," was the reply.

Q.—Did the Finance Committee know that this stock was being held to be turned over in the manner indicated when these amendments should be made? A.—How far they knew in the memorandum which spoke of, of the changes in the franchise, I would be unable to say. I know they knew I was negotiating with Mr. Byrnes. I know they knew the stock was to be put in my hand for the purpose of taking up Westchester stock.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Rockefeller on this subject? A.—Not that I recall.

Q.—Or with Mr. Miller? A.—I doubt it.

Q.—Or Mr. Morgan? A.—I doubt it. I think when the matter was put into my hands to handle like that, that I carried it through to completion and made my report when I made my settlement.

Taking up the Westchester and Port Chester Roads, the witness said:

"There were two companies, it should be remembered. There was the New York, Westchester & Boston, which is the passenger company, and there was the New York & Port Chester. They were rival schemes. They crossed and recrossed, and fought, and that is the reason nothing was accomplished—each held the other up."

Here the notes took up the activities of Oakleigh Thorne in disposing of the two railroad projects.

"Mr. Thorne, whom I had known for some years, called upon me one day in my office in the Grand Central Station," he said, "and told me that he had acquired—I think he said he had acquired—the control of the New Haven & Port Chester and New York, Westchester & Boston Railways. It may be that he was in a position to acquire, but I carry it in my mind that he had acquired them. I was naturally curious to know why he had bought in those properties. I think I told him that I had had them offered to me at different times and had never considered them of sufficient importance to take up with my Board of Directors, to bother them about it, and after some considerable talk he said that he thought it was a matter of considerable importance and certainly was worth my while to talk with my Directors about it. I said, 'Mr. Thorne, if you feel that way, I think I ought to take it up with my board; I am sure I will be glad to do it.'"

Says Morgan Took the Matter Up.

Mr. Mellen said he had no idea his board would consider the scheme, but early in the Summer of 1906 Mr. Morgan moved that a committee be appointed with power to handle the matter.

Q.—Were you surprised at that motion? A.—I thought it indicated a disposition to do what I had not anticipated would be done. I never had had enough confidence in this scheme to even want to spend the time to investigate it. I appointed Mr. Morgan, Mr. William Rockefeller, and Mr. George MacCulloch Miller a committee on the matter.

Q.—This committee reported back after a year or so, after it had spent eleven million and odd dollars, did it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you know of the money that was being spent in this matter in the meanwhile? A.—Surely. I was directed to deposit the money. The records of the committee will show I was directed to deposit the money with J. P. Morgan & Co., in Special Account No. 2.

Q.—And the money was paid out of Special Account No. 2 of J. P. Morgan & Co.? A.—Entirely. I think that is my impression. There may have been some paid by the Treasurer.

Q.—When this committee reported that it had spent more than $11,000,000 in this transaction, did you see Mr. Morgan in reference to it? A.—I objected—I demurred.

Q.—Demurred to what? A.—To that report.

Q.—To whom did you demurr? A.—I asked Mr. Morgan after the meeting if he would stop a moment in my office. He very kindly did, and I told him that I thought that report was not in detail so much as it should be, that there was nothing to indicate to me how much had been spent in the different items that are enumerated. "You have a report," I said, "and you will see there are a number of items enumerated, and the whole cost $11,155,000. Somebody is going to want to know—I mean want to know myself—what the New York & Port Chester cost, what the development cost, what was paid for the stock, what was paid for the bonds, and what was paid for the different items. It seems to me this report should read on such a date, so many shares of stock were bought of such a party to be exchanged for so much, and the whole should foot up $11,155,000 and should be a clear account showing how this money was disbursed." It was in the midst of the panic of 1907, and Mr. Morgan was quite abrupt, very severe, and I felt very much humiliated and undeserved in that because I felt I was asking what the railroad was entitled to and I never got it.

Q.—What did he say? A.—Mr. Morgan is dead and I have great regard for him. It was rather a humiliating scene, and I prefer not to speak of it.

Q.—We would like to know what took place between the President of the New Haven Railroad and the Director of the New Haven Railroad, who was Chairman of the Finance Committee? A.—I want to give you, Governor, all that I know about this thing, but it was a humiliating experience to me, and I do not like to rehearse it on the stand. Suffice to say that I did not get the information. I felt very badly about it, very cross, and very bitter.

Q.—I think we are entitled to know what took place between the President of the New Haven and Director of the road, who was Chairman of the Finance Committee, that handled the Westchester deal and made the report in relation to it, showing that $11,000,000 of the stockholders' money was expended on this particular Westchester affair? A.—It was a personal conversation. The man is dead. He was under a great stress. It was in the height of the panic of 1907. I think more weight was on his shoulders at that time than probably any other man in this country, not excepting even the President of the United States. And I thought a great deal of him.

Commissioner McChord observed that he did not see anything personal about it, but neither did he see the necessity of going any further into the matter.

Made Note of His Dissatisfaction.

Mr. Folk remarked that there was a notation that Mr. Mellen had made upon the report and that this conversation would explain the notation. He then read the notation, which was as follows:

The trouble with this is that there is nothing to show who got the money for the truck turned over. I do not like the looks of it, and I do not see why the whole matter could not be made plain. If I had the stock and sold it I should expect others would state why they bought of me, but that doesn't seem to have been the disposition here. I never have known the first thing about who originally held the securities, what they were sold for, and no one thought that I was entitled to know. Perhaps I am not. I would feel better if there were at least a disposition to let me know something more than appears in the record.

11-6-07. C. S. MELLEN.

"Did you make that notation on the report?" asked Mr. Folk.

"The quotation was in my personal handwriting," answered the witness. "That is a copy of it on the back of the report, which was in the office of the New Haven Railroad at the time I left the position."

"I think you had better tell what occurred," said Commissioner McChord.

"I asked Mr. Morgan if he would give me a few moments after the meeting," went on Mr. Mellen. "He said, 'Certainly.' He went into my office. I made the explanation that I did not think this was in the form that it should be, that there should be additional information given, and he seemed to think that he agreed with me. I said, 'Mr. He said to me, 'Did not Mr. Stetson draw that note?' I said, 'Yes, I suppose so.' 'Do you think you know more how it ought to be drawn than he does?' I allowed that I did not, and dropped it. He went out."

Q.—Look at this report and point out objections you made to it at the time.—A.—First let me call your attention to the date. This date, the date of the passage of this vote, was Nov. 9, 1907. The date of the indorsement was the 19th, ten days later. This vote says that the committee has acquired $9,159,000 of all outstanding capital stock of the New York & Port Chester Road. I do not know the date. I do not know of anybody in this world who does know.

Q.—And you cannot find out? A.—I will tell you my experience in trying to. As to the bonds of the New York & Port Chester Railroad Company, I did not know. I was President of the road and I thought I ought to know what I do not know to this moment, what this cost; and I know the cost of any one of the items in that report, by whom they were acquired, when they were acquired, or what was paid for them. I thought I was entitled to it. I thought it might be questioned about it some time, as I am being questioned now, and I did not feel that $11,000,000 of the New Haven money should be used and I not be able to give the slightest idea who had expended it. I knew nothing about it except that there was a great big bushel basket full of—I do not know what.

Q.—This report was adopted by your Board of Directors? A.—Yes, Sir, and I was President and probably voted for it with the rest.

Q.—Did any of the members of the Board of Directors know anything more about it than you did, other than Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rockefeller, and Mr. Miller? A.—If they did they were awful careful not to let me know.

Q.—Was there anything said in the meeting at which this report was presented? A.—No, Sir, but there was this said after the meeting.

Q.—Was there any discussion of the report in the meeting in the Board of Directors of the New Haven Railroad? A.—No, Sir; I think they were all kind of dazed and stunned.

Q.—Do you mean to say that report, showing an expenditure of $11,000,000 of the New Haven money without itemizing the subject for which it was expended, was presented to the Board of Directors and adopted without discussion? A.—It was presented as the report of the special committee that had been in session for fourteen months, acquiring these securities through J. P. Morgan & Co. and Oakley Thorne through Special Account No. 2. J. P. Morgan & Co., and I think the committee as giving the account of what it had done, asking to have its action approved, ratified, and confirmed, and the committee discharged. It was unanimously adopted.

Overawed by J. P. Morgan.

Mr. Folk wanted to know why he did not object to the report in the meeting of the board.

"Because," said Mr. Mellen, "I left undone the things that I ought to have done and have done the things that I ought not to have done—you know the way the Prayer Book runs."

"Was it through fear of Mr. Morgan's anger that you did not question it before the other directors?"

"No, Sir; I do not think I was afraid of Mr. Morgan, but I had the greatest respect for him. I yielded my judgment to him. He was a man of such tremendous force and success that I did not feel—or, rather, I felt I was in the wrong in nine cases out of ten when I disagreed with him."

"What explanation can you give for making no objection at the meeting of the Board of Directors?"

"Perhaps cowardice—I did not know. I am willing that it should be put in that way."

The witness explained that he stood in greater awe of Mr. Morgan than of any other man he ever met and that the other Directors probably shared this feeling. They did not want to contend with the financier, although they had misgivings. After the meeting, however, they came around and discussed the matter with the witness privately.

Q.—What came out? A.—Most of them were my Connecticut Directors. I remember Mr. Skinner was there and Mr. Hemingway.

Q.—What did Mr. Hemingway say to you after the meeting with reference to this report? A.—I cannot give the exact language, but it was about along this line: "Well, you have been flying pretty high, haven't you, spending $11,000,000? What did you get it for?" I said, "You can search me!" "Well," he said, "don't you think you ought to have more information?" I said, "Yes." He said: "Why didn't you get it?" I said, "If you will tell your story, Mr. Hemingway, I will appoint you a committee to go and get it from Mr. Morgan." He said, "No you won't." They were all willing that I should go and bark my shins, but they did not want to go and bark their shins. Mr. Skinner was present, and I think Mr. Taft was there. My upcountry Directors thought we ought to have more information. I did, and also that they ought to get it, and I offered to put any one on the committee to go to Mr. Morgan and get it, and they all ducked."

Q.—Did they come to see you in a body or separately? A.—I think after the meeting there was quite a little sanhedrim gathered together in my office. I can tell you who the up-country Directors were if you will give me the record—Brush, Warner, Cheney, Milner, Skinner, Taft, Hoodmeyer, Hemingway, Judge Robinson. I remember Mr. Skinner was particularly disgusted that he did not know more about it. It was too large an amount of money to suit him.

Q.—Did any of these Directors say why they did not raise some question in the Board of Directors' meeting? A.—They thought it was all right, and I thought it was all right, and we all voted for it.

Q.—How long after that meeting was this meeting in your office where they protested? A.—Fifteen minutes, twenty minutes, or half an hour.

Q.—They all thought it was all right at the Board of Directors' meeting, and then came to your office to say it was all wrong, they thought they ought to have more information.

Q.—What did Mr. Skinner say? A.—Well, Skinner had a very funny expression that I never heard before, and it fixed itself on my mind. It was rather an expletive. Skinner came in with both hands up and said, "Holy Caesarea Philippi! What in the world have you been doing? $11,000,000 of money," said, "I will appoint you, Mr. Skinner, a committee to go and find out." "Not on your life!" That is the way it occurred. That is the way all of them voted. I remember that expression because I never heard it before, but I have heard it several times since from the same man.

Thought Committee Action Funny.

Mr. Mellen said they all thought it funny that a committee should be fourteen months acquiring property and expending as much money as this and filing such a meagre report of what they had done.

Q.—What did Mr. Cheney say? A.—Mr. Cheney was a man of very few words, he was a very dignified man.

Q.—What did Mr. Hemingway say A.—I do not recall. I think there was enough said by Mr. Hemingway and by Mr. Skinner to relieve the others.

Q.—Each one of these men was dumb in the Directors' meeting, was he? A.—I cannot say that he was dumb. I think there was more or less discussion about the value of the Westchester acquisition in the meeting.

Q.—Did you contend that it was a thing of value in that discussion? A.—I said it was of potential value.

Q.—How much would you say was the value of the Westchester at the time the New Haven paid $11,000,000 for it? A.—It depended entirely on what was done with it, what the development was of the territory that was tributary to it. I can conceive of the Westchester in ten years' time being extremely valuable and paying interest on all its cost to the New Haven Road.

Q.—What work had been done on it at that time? A.—There had been probably about $1,000,000 of actual work.

Q.—How much real estate did it have? A.—I should say probably some $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 of real estate; I am speaking not simply of the Westchester, but of the two properties, the New York & Port Chester and the Westchester.

Q.—When this subject of the purchase of the Westchester & Port Chester came up first, was any amount indicated to you as to what it would cost? A.—The theory on which we went into that scheme, was that the New Haven Road should never be asked to put in this over $5,000,000; that then the Westchester would be able to float its own bonds, and finance itself without any indorsement. The New Haven Road's investment in the inception of the scheme was not to exceed $5,000,000.

Q.—Whose fault was it—this agreement as to there being no expenditure beyond $5,000,000? A.—Everybody's.

Q.—What do you mean by "everybody's"? A.—Everybody—the whole Directory of the New Haven Railroad.

Q.—You think the whole Directory of the New Haven Railroad was responsible for expending beyond $5,000,000 upon the Westchester? A.—No, the scheme changed form after it became understood. The original inception of the scheme contemplated an expenditure of $5,000,000 of New Haven money. That was expected to be sufficient as a foundation on which to issue bonds and sell them without any guarantee by the New Haven Railroad, and construct the road with the proceeds of the bonds. But if you will recall, the $11,000,000 was expended just about the time of the height of the panic of 1907. It was utterly impossible to carry out the original scheme, and the New Haven Railroad kept putting in a little more and a little more—just like the subscription book plan—pay a little at the time. But in the aggregate it amounted to a tremendous sum.

Foresaw He Would Be the "Goat."

Mr. Folk produced a letter dated Feb. 11, 1909, signed by Allen Wardwell, and addressed to Mr. Mellen. At the bottom of it there was this notation in the witness's handwriting:

I am sick and disgusted with this whole matter. I see nothing but trouble and loss to come from it, and I much fear many reputations will be damaged, and I shall probably in the end be the goat. I wish only those to blame would suffer.

C. S. M., 2—22—09.

"If you find many more things like that, Governor, I shall begin to think I was a prophet," smiled Mr. Mellen.

"The lamentations of Jeremiah," came back Mr. Folk. "You remember making that notation? What did you mean when you said, 'I much fear many reputations will be damaged'?

"Well," responded Mr. Mellen slowly, "I did not feel particularly proud of the part I played in it, and if anybody else does I congratulate them."

Q.—In other words, you felt it was not creditable to any one connected with it? A.—I did not feel that it was a transaction that we ought to have gone into. I do not think I ever should have attempted to have gone into it of my own volition.

Q.—What did you mean by saying, "In the end I shall probably be the goat"? A.—Well, when there is trouble that befalls any large enterprise like the New Haven somebody has to carry the burden, and that is what I meant by being "the goat." I was President, and I knew if trouble came lots of people would go to Carlsbad or some other place where they could be inaccessible and I would have to stay and fight it out. It looks to me as if my judgment was pretty good.

Q.—At this meeting to which this report of the Westchester was presented Mr. Rockefeller was present, was he not? A.—If his name appears there.

Q.—Do you recall anything that he said? A.—Mr. Rockefeller is very much of an invalid. He has some trouble with his vocal cords. I do not know what it is, but he is unable to speak above a whisper. It impedes his expressing himself as he otherwise would. My experience with Mr. Rockefeller is that he is a very independent man, and I should think it there were any man on the New Haven board that would take an active part but for his physical infirmity it would be William Rockefeller.

Q.—Do you know what part he took in the purchase of the Westchester on this Finance Committee? A.—I think Mr. Rockefeller was in favor of the purchase, and I think he has always believed, as I know Mr. Morgan did. In the last interview I had with Mr. Morgan he took me to task for being so pessimistic regarding this Westchester enterprise.

Q.—Did Mr. William Rockefeller said at the time in relation to the Westchester? A.—He was in favor, as I recall it, all the time of investing in the Westchester, but rather staggered at the size of the amount required. I think we all were. I do not think Mr. Morgan was any different from the rest of us in that respect.

Q.—At what stage of the transaction did he get to be a supporter of the amount? A.—I think afer we got up above our $5,000,000 our breath came short, and we all of us were a little bit staggered. It was costing a great deal more money than we were getting. All this time the road was not under construction; there was no work being done that would fix a tangible value. All of this money, $11,000,000 at the time of the—we called intangible valuation, except about $1,000,000 expended on the Westchester real estate—which in all may have aggregated $3,000,000. There was practically $4,000,000 of tangible valuations—something that could be realized on if the scheme was dropped. And the tangible valuations which made up the difference between $4,000,000 and $11,155,000 were the result of litigation, lawsuits, struggles between the Port Chester and Westchester and franchise values, and I do not know what. Anybody's imagination can run riot when it gets into $7,000,000 or $8,000,000.

Invested $35,000,000 in All.

Questioned as to what the New Haven eventually paid for the Westchester proposition Mr. Mellen thought that in one way or another about $35,000,000 had been spent on it.

Q.—How many miles of road? A.—It runs from a point at about West Farms station on the Harlem River & Port Chester Road to White Plains on the branch to New Rochelle, which is projected to go to Port Chester down to Larchmont, about twenty-six miles. It is a four-track line.

Q.—About a million and a half dollars a mile? A.—It is a four-track line built through a place where you have to buy real estate by the square foot.

Q.—And it was constructed at a loss of a million and a quarter of dollars? A.—It has been a disastrous investment up to the present time.

Q.—This proposition was first brought to you by Oakleigh Thorne, you say? A.—The letters show it was brought to my attention. The first that induced the New Haven Railroad, the only party who ever induced the New Haven Railroad to make a venture in connection with the enterprise, was Oakleigh Thorne.

Mr. Folk showed a letter from Oakleigh Thorne addressed to Mr. Mellen under date of Feb. 16, 1906. It read:

My Dear Mr. Mellen: First I wish to state to you that I am still interested in the inclosed memorandum to my personal stenographer, in whom I have every confidence, and there is absolutely no reason of any one learning the contents of either.

I have had several interviews with the city authorities, and although some things may have to be done there I can assure you I will get what I want provided I own both franchises. As it is at present time there are people in Fourteenth Street who are strongly in favor of Westchester and others in favor of Port Chester, and it would be extremely difficult for either of the roads to go through anything, because they naturally have the opposition of the other, and the fact is that when anything goes through both sides ought to be taken care of, but by eliminating those I can greatly facilitate the matter and reduce cost.

"What did you understand him to mean when he said, 'I can assure you that I will get what I want, though there are some things that may have to be done'?" queried the chief counsel.

"I suppose he thought of having the Salvation Army down there praying for it. I do not know."

"Mr. Mellen, what do you mean by that?" broke in Commissioner McChord. "You are a witness under oath, and I do not understand that that is responsive."

"I do not think it is, Mr. Commissioner," agreed Mr. Mellen, as the smile which had accompanied his facetious remark faded from his face, "and I will withdraw it. As to the situation, you know just as much about it as I do. You are able to form your own conclusions upon the record. I had nothing to do with the enterprise at that time."

Q.—What did you understand him to mean when he said: "Although some things may have to be done, I assure you I will get what I want? A.—I should say that a man who makes a statement like that must be in a very secure position.

Q.—What do you mean by "secure"? A.—I mean he knew what he was talking about; I mean he had information that led him to believe that he could accomplish the things he was driving at. Now, every kind of construction may be placed upon a sentence like that, but it is purely an assertion. You are talking to a man who knows absolutely nothing about it.

Q.—What did you understand him to mean when he said: "There are people in Fourteenth Street," &c.? A.—I think he meant he must have the control of both roads or else he could not get any legislation; that one was sufficiently strong to neutralize the efforts of the other, and therefore it was necessary if anything was to be done that both sides should be taken care of—that was Westchester and Port Chester.

The Street of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Folk desired to know what was the Fourteenth Street referred to in the Thorne letter, and the witness explained very solemnly that it was a broad street in New York on which was a building known as Tammany Hall.

"'There are people in Fourteenth Street,' quoted the chief counsel. 'You understand that to mean Tammany Hall?'"

"Well," ventured Mr. Mellen, "without any explanation I think that would be the natural conclusion of anybody, but I do not know anything about it."

Q.—But some had Westchester and some Port Chester stock, and both stocks had to be taken care of before anything could be done? A.—That is the conclusion that would be placed on that letter, but I do not know that it is the true conclusion.

Q.—That is before the franchises could be acquired, as it was desired they should be? A.—I should assume from that letter that the situation was this: That both railroads were interested; that certain people had Westchester stock and other people had an interest in Port Chester, and they were sufficiently strong so neither of the parties could make progress, and therefore any one that made progress had to take in Westchester and Port Chester, and then things would go easily. I think that is what he had in mind.

Q.—Do you know what all this stock was doing in Tammany Hall? A.—I know what it was doing to me when I took it in.

Q.—What was it doing to you? A.—It cost me lots of money.

Q.—Do you know now any of this stock reached Tammany Hall? A.—I have not the slightest idea. I suppose a lot of things, but I do not know anything about it.

Q.—And you laid this letter before the Finance Committee, consisting of Mr. Morgan, Rockefeller, and Mr. Miller? A.—I did not read it to the Finance Committee or Executive Committee, but the special committee that was raised with power. All communications regarding Westchester or Port Chester I religiously read to that committee, because I felt as I felt about that report—I wanted, if anything occurred during my connection with the New Haven Railroad—I wanted more than anything else to have a perfectly clean and clear record regarding this transaction. I was doubtful about it. I was—I was not suspicious of my associates; I was suspicious of the result, the effect of the fortunes of the New Haven Railroad, which I was particularly bound up in.

Mr. Folk then read a letter to Mr. Thorne from Mr. Mellen under date of Dec. 7, 1906:

Dear Sir: Confirming an understanding reached in an interview with our committee on Oct. 10, you are to acquire for us so much as you can of the stock and bonds of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company and of the New York & Port Chester Railway Company, and ought to be reimbursed by us for cost and carrying charges when you have acquired not less than 66 per cent. of the stock of either road, the understanding being that your are endeavoring to obtain at least 66 per cent. of the stock of both roads.

You can select either road as a basis for operation or organize a new company or will enter into contract with you or your nominee, under the terms of which you are to agree to construct and acquire a line of railroad running at least from Port Chester to New Rochelle, and we will agree upon the completion of said line to purchase from you such securities as you may have, but not less than 66 per cent. of the outstanding stock controlling said road, and paying therefor a cost and percentage to be agreed upon, said percentage not to be calculated upon cost of securities purchased by you prior to the execution of the contract with us.

Until the completion of said road you can, if you so elect, retain the stock in such names you may choose, and retain all bonds acquired by you, and may use such bonds and stocks as collateral to finance or aid in financing the construction. You are, however, to keep us advised of the cost of moneys you are borrowing, and we are to have the privilege of putting you such moneys as you require, provided we desire to do so, at less cost to you than you can obtain them elsewhere.

Yours very truly, C. S. MELLEN.

"Was this letter written on your own authority or the authority of others?" asked Commissioner McChord.

"I wrote no letters to Mr. Thorne or Mr Perry that were not written by authority of the committee," replied the witness. "I was unusually conscious in that respect regarding this particular transaction."

"Was there any other contract with Mr. Thorne than the one contained in this letter?"

"Oh, yes, there was a contract signed, sealed, and delivered, and it ought to be attached and was attached to the secretary, records in his office at New Haven. There was a contract executed and drawn by Mr. Stetson, I think."

Mr. Thorne's Commissions.

"Under that contract Mr. Thorne was to receive 7½ per cent. commission on amounts expended. Did he receive this 7½ per cent.?"

"I think so."

Q.—Did Mr. Thorne also receive a commission on the amount expended prior to the making of the contract? A.—There have been charges made that he did.

Q.—What do you know about that? A.—I tried to investigate that to the extent of my ability through Mr. Miller, who was the President of the Westchester Road, and we were of the opinion from such records as we could find that Mr. Thorne received a commission twice in some instances.

Q.—Amounting to how much? A.—I do not recall the sums, but I think there is a draft on a letter in my office at New Haven wherein that thing is all amplified and extended. A statement was quite clearly made.

Q.—I show you a letter from L. S. Mellen to C. S. Mellen, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, New York, Jan. 5, 1911. I will ask you to look at the letter and state if the amount of over payment to Thorne was not $1,709,235.-59. I think that is a copy of the letter. Mr. Miller wrote me regarding this matter and he shows by this, I think, that Messrs. Thorne and Perry got a commission in excess of a million dollars that they are not entitled to. I do not vouch for the accuracy of these figures.

Mr. Folk read from a copy of the minutes of a meeting of the special committee held on Nov. 9, 1906, an authorization to Mr. Thorne to acquire the whole or at least a majority of the Westchester and Port Chester securities.

"Did it not impress you, as President of the railroad, that it was an unwise thing to give a roving, verbal commission to any one to purchase a million of securities for that road?" asked the chief counsel.

"I think I was more impressed, if I was impressed at all, with the unwisdom of having anything to do with the enterprise in any way," replied Mr. Mellen.

"Had it not been for Mr. Morgan you would not have consented to giving Mr. Thorne this verbal permission to purchase securities amounting to millions of dollars?"

"I would not have given anybody such authority unless it were a man like Mr. Morgan or Mr. Rockefeller. I know of no man in my acquaintance whom I would have trusted to the extent that that trust indicated."

"Was Mr. Morgan's faith in Thorne justified by Mr. Thorne's having taken double commission."

"I think that matter was discussed and there was a difference of opinion as to whether or not the papers were not so drawn as to justify Mr. Thorne in his taking what he did, but I certainly from the investigation I made that he was not entitled to it, and I so reported."

Q.—Did you make a contract with the New York Construction Company in behalf of the Westchester? A.—No, I made a contract or directed a contract to be made with the New York Construction Company for the Harlem River improvements. They built the Pennsylvania terminal, I think, largely the same parties. I have understood that there was Gaffney and Murphy and Collins—and I cannot remember the names—quite a number of people in New York interested.

Q.—Why did you give this contract to that company? A.—Because I thought they were better fitted to handle the business than an outside contractor. They knew all the ramifications of New York and could avoid all hold-ups that another company might be subjected to. There were so many ways by which men would be embarrassed in the transaction of business if there is a disposition to blackmail them that where you have an important work you are likely to select a party that is not subject to those embarrassments. They had done large work, work of great magnitude in the City of New York, and seemed to move along very easily in the course of the work.

Q.—Did you feel that they had influence with the officials to prevent official interference? A.—I do not know that I ever very much thought to that. I felt that they could do the work, and that it would probably progress faster and more to my satisfaction than if I gave it to outsiders.

Q.—Was the bid was $400,000 higher than the next highest bidder, was it not? A.—I do not think so. My impression is that there were no bids solicited. My recollection is that it was given to them at prices fixed by my engineering department. I do not think there were any bids solicited.

Q.—Without competition? A.—Without competition. That is my best recollection.

The Boston & Maine Deal.

Discussing the number of subsidiary companies controlled by the New Haven, Mr. Mellen agreed that there were in all 336. He said that the absorption of the Boston & Maine was first suggested to him on the train going from New York to Boston by Gardiner M. Lane of Lee, Higginson & Co. Mr. Lane told him he was sure that there was going to be a sale of the stock, and that Mellen ought to consider the effect on the New Haven.

Mr. Mellen said he investigated on his own account, and found Lane was right in his judgment. The American Express Company, having the largest block of stock, was likely to sell, and other blocks would no doubt also in sympathy be sold as a result of Lane's suggestion. Mellen got in touch with Ledyard Lane and Richard Olney.

"The result was," continued Mr. Mellen, "the contract that was made between the New England Navigation Company and the American Express Company providing for the sale of the shares."

Q.—The American Express Company had a contract with the Boston & Maine whereby it secured a division of 85 per cent. of the receipts? A.—Yes.

Q.—How much division did the New Haven give to the Adams? A.—The New Haven received from the Adams 45 per cent., while the Boston & Maine received from the American 35 per cent. gross receipts.

Q.—So that the contract with the Boston & Maine by the American Express Company was a much better contract than the Adams had with the New Haven? A.—It was under very different conditions. The New Haven is a highly concentrated, industrialized community operates through it. The express business is worth more on the New Haven than it is on the Boston & Maine.

Q.—Did you not know, as a matter of fact, that the Boston & Maine and the Maine Central were the only two roads that were getting so little as 35 per cent. on the express business? A.—I was not aware of these facts, but I know these contracts were too low, and they ought to have been revised.

Q.—Would they have been made if Mr. Ledyard had not represented the American Express Company? A.—I would have not made the contract. That is all I can say. I would not have made the contract at 35. I should have expected to get more.

The Little Father in Washington.

Mr. Folk produced a copy of a letter from H. M. Whitney, addressed to Mr. Mellen of date May 21, 1907. It read:

My Dear Mr. Mellen—I hope you will think it consistent to say something at an early date touching the Boston & Maine matter. I think the programme meets with approval among our business men as a whole, but there is still a large public to be reckoned with, and a few words now outlining in general your policy in case the New Haven Road should come into control would go far to allay excitement and hostile criticism, and might save you considerable annoyance later on.

I have also thought it possible that "the Little Father" in Washington might also like to get his fingers in the pie, in which case, if it should happen before the public had become reconciled to the change, it might result in infinite harm to all interested. If you should think it proper to say something, and this could be approved by the President of the Boston & Maine, I am sure it would do good.

H. M. WHITNEY.

"Who was 'the Little Father' in Washington, spoken of?"

"It seems to me it was President Roosevelt, was it not? That is an expression I have heard used applied to the President of the United States as for the time being."

Q.—Did he have anything to do with the connection of the Boston & Maine and the New Haven? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—Did you have a conference with President Roosevelt concerning the connection? A.—I had a conference with President Roosevelt some time in the Spring of 1907 while I was considering the purchase of the Boston & Maine shares.

Q.—Why did you have that conference? A.—In those days I frequently had conferences with him. I admired Theodore Roosevelt very much indeed.

Q.—I am speaking of a particular conference in reference to the connection of the Boston & Maine and the New Haven? A.—There was no connection, Governor. I felt that the matter was likely to be one of public importance, and in those days

SAYS ONLY WILSON CAN SETTLE STRIKE

To Withdraw U.S. Troops Would Mean Civil War in Colorado, Judge Lindsey Declares.

DENOUNCES STATE MILITIA

Asserts Guardsmen Committed Atrocities at Ludlow—Mine Operators Again Reject Mediation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 19.—That Colorado was a sleeping volcano, that the world could not even guess the atrocities committed at Ludlow by State soldiers sent to guard the mines, and that there would be civil war if the United States troops should be withdrawn, were statements made to-day by Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, when passing through Chicago on his way to Washington to lay the situation before President Wilson.

"The situation has got beyond the mere question of a strike. It has become a question of peace or civil war," said Judge Lindsey. "In the judgment of most of our people President Wilson is the only man who can settle the present difficulties. If he does not take hold we can see nothing ahead but further violence, bloodshed and a terrible loss of life and property.

"The Governor of the State and the Legislature have demonstrated that they are unable to do what the people wanted them to do—provide a constructive programme and bring about an arbitration and settlement of the conflict. The President can do it. The people of Colorado feel that he ought to do it. And we believe that he will do it. If he does, he will be backed by the overwhelming sentiment of the pople of Colorado and the people of this country.

"Several of the women victims of the Ludlow massacre are going to Washington with me to ask the President to hear thteir story. I have heard it. It is one of the most terrible stories of brutality and outrage ever told. There is nothing in civilized or savage warfare that is any worse than the atrocities committed by the State troops. The militia is made up in large part of gunmen, desperadoes, and employes of the coal mines. They will do things that ordinary soldiers would not think of doing. They are utterly irresponsible in many cases and seem to grow in bloodthirstiness as they have opportuuity to kill and maim."

With Judge Lindsey are Mrs. Mary Petrucci, Mrs. Pearl Jolly, and Mrs. M. H. Thomas, all sufferers from the disorders at Ludlow. They and the Judge proceeded to Washington this evening. Mrs. Lindsey, who was taken ill on the train between Denver and Chicago, was left behind. She is in the Presbyterian Hospital, but expects to go to Washington in a day or so.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, May 19.—Gov. Ammons said to-night that he had heard nothing from the President since the telegram received Saturday in which the Governor and the Legislature were taken to task for their alleged failure to deal energetically with the strike situation.

The big proposition held out by Gov. Ammons in his reply to the President crashed to the ground to-day. This was the fact that a committee had been appointed by the Legislature to investigate the strike and to mediate, if possible, the differences between the unions and the operators.

The attorneys for the coal corporations, including the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Rockefeller corporation, formally announced that they would not consider mediation under any circumstances while "they have nothing to mediate." At the same time the strikers announced a willingness to accept any plan of mediation if assurance could be given that they would be treated fairly.

The refusal of the companies to consider mediation practically nullified every act of the Legislature at the extra session except the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the payment of the State troops for past and future service in the strike zone.

The court-martial trial of Major Hamrock and thirty-nine other officers and members of the Colorado National Guard on charges growing out of the Ludlow tent colony horror will result in a "whitewash," in the opinion of disinterested persons who have heard the testimony. John McLennan, district President of the United Mine Workers of America, announced to-day that no striker would testify before the court-martial. He said it was feared they would place their lives in jeopardy, in case the Federal troops should be taken away, by telling the facts of the Ludlow horror. The District Attorney at Trinidad has announced that he is ready to prosecute the accused militiamen as soon as the court-martial ends, if they are acquitted by the military board.

DIFFER ABOUT GIANINI.

Alienists Disagree as to His Understanding His Crime.

HERKIMER, N. Y., May 19.—Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, alienist for the defense at the trial of Jean Gianini, charged with the murder of Lida Beecher, underwent a searching cross-examination to-day. He was questioned at considerable length as to the nature of the imbecility from which he said the defendant was suffering. He defined it as the borderland between high-grade and medium imbecility, and said the defendant was mentally defective.

The witness said that the defendant realized the nature of his act when he killed Miss Beecher, and in a way knew he was doing wrong.

Dr. Henry H. Goddard, Superintendent of the State Training School for the Feeble Minded at Vineland, N. J., testified that he had examined Gianini in jail on Sunday last and had found that he had a mental age of 10 years, though he is more than 16. Regarding the boy's mental attitude in the courtroom during the trial, Dr. Goddard said Jean had no normal sense of the situation.

Dr. Goddard said that as a result of his test and observations he considered Gianini an imbecile and one who did not know the nature or quality of his act nor that the act of killing Lida Beecher was wrong.

BIG JEWEL LOSS AT ASTOR.

J. Harry Myers Says Gems Have Been Recovered.

It was reported yesterday that several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry had been stolen about two weeks ago from the apartment of J. Harry Myers, in the Hotel Astor. Mr. Myers, who formerly lived in Poughkeepsie, is a real estate operator and something of an expert in jewels, and it is said that the thief overlooked gems worth a much larger amount. According to the report, a negro is under suspicion.

Mr. Myers said yesterday that the report of the robbery was a nonsensical and ridiculous lie; that the jewels were missing only a very short time, and that all of them had since been recovered. Some of this friends, however, admitted the theft, and also that both thief and plunder were still at large. Mr. Myers and those about him were very reticent as to the description or exact value of the property in question, but it is believed that several large diamonds were part of the booty.

Deaf Mute Dies in Prison Fire.

BOSTON, May 19.—Edgar E. Harvey, a negro deaf mute, was burned to death in his cell in the House of Correction at Deer Island by a fire which started in his mattress to-day. He was serving a sentence of two years for breaking and entering.

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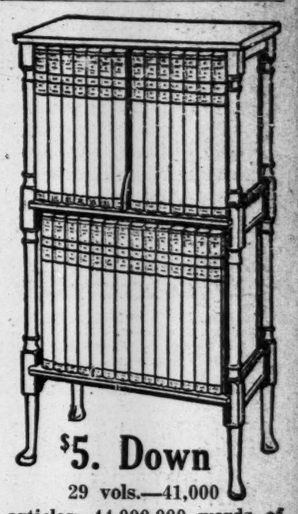

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You want the new Britannica because it includes the principles of *Business Law, Real Estate Law, Trade-mark* and *Patent Law, Criminal Law, Wills, Contracts, Marriage* and *Divorce, Sales, Promissory Notes, Invoices* and so on. It is an old saying that a man who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client; but it is equally true that a man who does not learn enough about law to know when he ought to go to a lawyer, and enough to understand what this lawyer tells him, is unfit to transact the ordinary business of everyday life with full efficiency. The articles on all branches of common law and statute law enable any business man to take a common-sense view of his legal rights and wrongs, and they make it plain that he must rely on a lawyer's advice as to the technical details of his case and his chance of getting justice.

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On MONDAY we gave you 32 Points of View as follows:

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5 A Complete and Up-to-Date Atlas.
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DENOUNCES TRAFFIC IN BRITISH TITLES

Mr. Locker-Lampson Declares in Parliament It Is a National Scandal.

ANOTHER MEMBER IRONIC

Supply of Peers Must Be Kept Up to Meet the Demand in the American Heiress Market, He Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 19.—There was some amusing talk about old and new nobility in the House of Commons this afternoon, when Oliver Locker-Lampson (Conservative) introduced a bill "to prohibit traffic in recommendations for titles and honors."

Mr. Locker-Lampson said they would all admit that the acquisition of titles by rich nobodies had reached a position which was nothing short of a crying scandal. It was an astonishing fact that one never met anybody who said he wanted to be a peer. Even an honorable member who had paid £30,000 ($150,000) to the party funds was at great pains to explain to his friends that it was not he who wanted to be a Lord, but his wife.

Titles, like boots and shoes, said Mr. Locker-Lampson, had become marketable commodities, and were dealt out as such. He thought the sale of titles absolutely wrong. If a man made money, he ought to be satisfied. The successful sale of sausages in the North of England was in itself sufficient reward, and did not entitle a man to sit in the ancient and honored House beside Lord Roberts.

The existing House of Lords, though shorn of its powers, was still a mecca for snobs, said Mr. Locker-Lampson. The Prime Minister still had a receptacle into which he might dump an unfortunate member who had become useless to the party, while he filled its coffers with the cash which was so necessary at election time.

J. M. Hogge, (Liberal,) in opposing the bill, said there were good reasons why the traffic in titles should be continued. They must bear in mind that they wanted to preserve their nobility. Let them look at the traffic in titles between this country and America. There was no tariff on the importation of American heiresses, and it was surely necessary to maintain the capital which the Chancellor of the Exchequer was running through in this country in order to secure increased capital from abroad. That could be secured only by multiplying the present number of titles.

BY WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

REVOLT AGAINST ALBANIA'S RULER

Started by Essad Pasha, Who Is Now a Prisoner on a Warship.

MARINES GUARD THE PRINCE

He Accepted Rulership Over Turbulent Albania Only Last February —Fear That He Is in Peril.

DURAZZO, Albania, May 19.—A mixed force of marines from the international fleet was landed here to-day for the protection of Prince William of Albania, formerly Prince William of Wied, who accepted the rulership of the country on Feb. 21.

The position of the Prince has been threatened by the increasing hostility between Essad Pasha, formerly Turkish Commander at Scutari, and the other members of the Albanian Ministry.

Essad Pasha was arrested to-day and conveyed with the members of his family on board an Austrian warship.

Many sections of the people refuse to form part of the new Albanian principality established by the European Powers at the conclusion of the Balkan war.

VIENNA, May 19.—A serious situation has arisen in Albania, whereby the life of the new ruler, Prince William, has been endangered.

According to Durazzo dispatches to the Neue Freie Presse, Essad Pasha had an audience of Prince William yesterday afternoon and tendered his resignation as Governor. Essad Pasha had 300 adherents in his residence and 5,000 in Durazzo. They started a revolt to-day, Essad himself firing the first shot against the Prince's palace.

The Prince thereupon appealed to the commanders of the Italian and Austrian warships. They landed detachments, who set up machine guns in front of Essad Pasha's house.

The Turkish commander then asked permission to be allowed to go on board an Italian warship. This was refused, and he was arrested and placed on board the Austrian warship Szigetvar, as the Prince's prisoner.

According to other reports, Prince William discovered a fortnight ago secret plans which had been drawn up by Essad Pasha, and ordered him to disarm his bodyguard. Essad Pasha refused, whereupon the Albanian gendarmie, commanded by Dutch officers, attacked Essad's residence, arrested him, and turned him over to the Austrian commander.

Five hundred men from the Austrian and Italian warships are guarding the Prince's palace.

BUDAPEST, May 19.—Count Leopold von Berchthold, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressing the Austrian delegation to-day, said that during the last few days antagonism between the followers of Essad Pasha, the Turkish General who last year was elected Governor of independent Albania, and his opponents had been so acute as to lead to the formation of armed bands in the neighborhood of Durazzo.

In order to insure the protection of Prince William and his court, said the Minister, the commanders of the Italian and Austrian guardships had agreed to land detachments of bluejackets, but the landing forces had as yet taken no active part. Essad Pasha was now on an Austrian warship.

LONDON, May 5.—"The ideas of Prince William of Wied," says a special correspondent whom The Times sent to Durazzo, "are twentieth century and of Western Europe, while those of nineteents of his subjects are anything from sixteenth century to Palaegic."

The Wied salon at Potsdam was the resort of musical and artistic nobility, and the Prince's gifted consort is credited with the desire to become the Carmen Sylva of Albania, and to introduce her untamed subjects to the charms of learning and of art.

She can scarcely hope, remarks the correspondent, nor can any one hope for many generations to come, to have much success with the Malissors or Mirdites, whose usual manner of evincing joy is to fire off their rifles in the air. But among the Epirotes culture has already found a home, many Southern Albanians being true lovers of art.

PREDICTS MONARCHY'S END.

Dr. Liebknecht Causes Tumult in the Prussian Diet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 19.—Tumult was caused in the Prussian Diet this afternoon by a suggestion, made by the well-known Socialist Deputy, Dr. Liebknecht, that the new Royal Opera, for which the Diet had voted the initial funds, would outlive the monarchy.

"The Opera for which we are asked to furnish money," exclaimed Dr. Liebknecht, "is to be built for many generations. We hope it will still be standing long after it has lost its character as a Royal Court Opera."

The House broke into a pandemonium of disapproval of this revolutionary sentiment, and the Speaker called the Deputy severely to order.

KRUPPS' BIG "WAR" TAX.

Family and Firm Will Pay $2,151,750—No Relief for Aliens.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 19.—It is officially stated that the joint contributions of the Krupp family and firm at Essen to the $250,000,000 "war tax" now being assessed in Germany is $2,151,750.

Baroness Bertha Krupp von Bohlen and her husband will pay $1,725,000, the Krupp Company $211,750, and Frau Krupp, the "Cannon Queen's" widowed mother, $215,000.

Between them the Krupps will pay 57 per cent. of the entire contribution of the City of Essen.

It is announced to-night that the German Government has rejected the protests lodged by Russia, France, Belgium, and Holland in regard to the taxing of their nationals resident in Germany, on the ground that the tax is not a "war tax," in violation of the commercial treaties, but merely a "contribution."

Germania, the well-informed Clerical organ, states that the foreign protests may now be considered a closed incident, as the Government will not enter into further discussion of the matter. Thousands of Americans domiciled in Germany will therefore have to help finance the colossal increase of the Kaiser's military establishment.

BRITAIN IS FIRM AGAINST THE FAIR

Small Exhibit of Crafts Possible, but Difficulty Even in Regard to That.

MINISTERS TO BE HECKLED

Shirley Benn to Ask a Series of Questions in Regard to the Exposition in Parliament To-day.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 20.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary writer says he has strong reasons for stating that the British Government will be unable to change its attitude regarding the Panama-Pacific Exhibition. He adds:

"A small Government exhibition would not present any financial difficulty, but it would have to be confined to arts and crafts, pottery, and a few select exhibits. The Government exhibition now in Paris could be transferred to San Francisco, but another difficulty then arises, as the exhibition authorities expect the exhibits to be original, not second-hand.

"In view of the negative decision which the Government will give, the Members of the House who signed the petition to the Prime Minister feel that an unofficial committee must get to work on the lines of the private committee in Germany and secure space in the exhibition so that Great Britain will be represented.

"The chief shipping companies are expected to take the lead in the movement, and it is hoped that arrangements will also be made to have British exhibits in the art section.

"The Government will send the strongest fleet of battleships which ever crossed the Atlantic to represent this country at the opening of the Panama Canal."

A. Shirley Benn (Conservative) has given notice of the following questions to be put to Ministers in the House of Commons to-day, (Wednesday:)

"To ask the Secretary for Foreign Affairs if any understanding exists with Germany to the effect that Germany is bound under moral though not treaty obligations to England which prevent her from being officially represented at the Panama Exposition."

"To ask the President of the Board of Trade if the Director of the Exposition's Branch of the Board of Trade visited Germany and discussed the question of England and Germany participating in the Panama Exposition, and if he is aware that several German merchants attribute the abstention of their Government to his visit."

"To ask the First Lord of the Admiralty if he can inform the House as to the approximate cost of sending a British fleet to the opening of the Panama Canal."

"To ask the Prime Minister if he is aware that anti-British agitation in the United States, occasioned largely by his Majesty's Government refusing the invitation to participate in the Exposition, occurred after his Majesty's Government announced that a British fleet would be present at the opening of the Panama Canal."

QUEEN'S PLAN TOO SLOW.

Her Sewing Parties for Earthquake Victims Were a Failure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 19.—According to a story being circulated here, Queen Mary recently attempted to organize a series of sewing parties at Buckingham Palace for the making of clothes for distribution among sufferers from the earthquake in Sicily.

The sewing parties were to be held every Monday afternoon. Unfortunately, it is asserted, the attractions of the London season were too strong. Out of sixteen women of the royal household who were asked to join the circle twelve made excuses, and of twenty-three women outside the royal household who were approached the Duchess of Roxburghe and one other were the only two who agreed to participate in the sewing parties.

Queen Mary therefore, it is asserted, abandoned the idea.

WORLD'S END

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Large in story value

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Illustrated Story of Mount Vernon by JAQUES W. REDWAY, the well-known geographer.
Motion Pictures, Music by the High School Orchestra, Aesthetic Dancing.
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Special Order Department
On the Fourth Floor

where they are offering these handsome gowns at greatly reduced prices. Orders will also be accepted for making

Tailleur Suits, Dancing Frocks, Afternoon and Evening Gowns.

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$58 to $145 Street & Afternoon Dresses—*$28 to $65*
$10 to $35 Blouses—*$5 to $15*
$20 to $65 Millinery—*$5, $10, $15*

Arnold Constable & Co.

Special Wednesday Sale

Unusual Values in Women's Seasonable Apparel

TAILOR SUITS of the new Linen Damask, most attractive coat model, trimmed with taffeta; Russian Tunic Skirt; White and Copenhagen.
TAILOR SUITS of Rice Crepe, medium length coat, Russian Tunic Skirt; White only.
DRESSES of Printed Crepe, smart simple model; most attractive waist with organdie collar; long Tunic Skirt in Maize and White, Copenhagen and White.
Value $24.50 **17.50**

SEPARATE SKIRTS of Black Taffeta; new medium length Tunic model. *Value $18.50* **14.50**
SEPARATE SKIRTS of French Serge, new Russian Tunic; Black and Navy Blue. *Value $16.50* **11.50**
MOTOR COATS of English Bradford Mohair, full generous model; in Tan, Grey and Navy. *Value $12.50* **9.75**

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TOOTH BRUSHES — Ventilated backs, imported, each 10c; 3 for 25c
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For Women and Misses.

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SWISS RIBBED, gauze lisle, plain or with crocheted fronts. *Regularly 35c (6 for $1.35)* **23c**
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Seasonable Weights—Unusual Values

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Wash silk blouses, striped patterns and white.
Organdie blouses in plaited model.
Jap silk blouses in white and black, plaiting of material.
Crepe de Chine blouses, hemstitched model, long sleeves.
Crepe Voile blouses, hand embroidered, Venise lace trimming.
Crepe de Chine blouses, over net with lace combination
Regularly $6.75 **5.00**

Embroidered Voile blouses, with Organdie collars.
Batiste blouses in colors, white Organdie Vestee.
Voile blouses, embroidered and lace trimmed.
Crepe Voile blouses, with double lace frills.
Regularly $2.75 **1.65**

Wool Sweaters
At Prices to Close.

FIVE SPECIAL LOTS—Styles for women and misses, all from our regular stock; desirable models and the best of qualities (not all sizes), at Remarkable Reductions in Prices

LOT NO. 1—Of Australian Wool. *Value $3.25 to $3.95* **2.65**
LOT NO. 2—Of Australian Wool and Angora. *Value $5.00 to $6.95* **4.50**
LOT NO. 3—Angora, Cashmere and Shetland. *Value $7.25 to $8.75* **5.95**
LOT NO. 4—Angora, Cashmere and Shetland, "Imported." *Value $10.00 to $10.50* **7.85**
LOT NO. 5—"Imported" hand made Shetland and Silk. *Value $12.50 to $25.00* **9.85**

Frosted Crepes

A Dainty Novelty Fabric, mixture of Silk and Cotton, an exceedingly attractive fabric, in Champagne, Rose, Castor, Sky, Copenhagen, Helio and Grey; 38 inches wide. *Value $1.00 yard. Special* **75c**

Men's Furnishings
Indispensable Summer Requisites Decidedly Below the Regular Prices.

NOVELTY TUCKED SHIRTS—Mercerized Pongee; Plain, Pink, Blue, Helio and White; 150 fine raised mushroom tucks to each bosom; French cuffs. *Regularly $2.00* **1.45**
MORE TENNIS SHIRTS—White Cheviot; most practical and best appearing tennis and outing shirts shown; half or long sleeves; double or single cuffs. *Regularly $2.00* **1.45**
IMPORTED ENGLISH NECKWEAR—First showing of the very newest printed Foulards and silk Crepes; all exclusive with us; most unique designs and colorings. *Very Special* **50c**
MEN'S UNION SUITS — Swiss ribbed; extremely elastic; light weight lisle thread; plain White. Sleeveless and knee length styles only. *Regularly $1.50 Suit* **1.00**
SUMMER PAJAMAS—Plain White Blue, Tan, Champagne, Grey and Helio; all mercerized jacquarded fabrics; silk frogs. *Regularly $1.50 Suit* **95c**

Silk Petticoats

100 MILANESE SILK JERSEY PETTICOATS—new tube plaiting. Average and extra size. *Regularly $7.50* **5.50**

Corsets

"CORSET LA SYLVINA"—Two special models in Coutil, semi-girdle top and long straight hip for slender figures; also medium low bust, long hip and back for full figures. Well boned. *Value $6.50 pair* **4.50**
"SUCCESSO CORSETS"—Two special models for average and full figures in Batiste or Coutil. *Value $3.50 pair* **2.50**

Gloves
For Women and Misses.

"LA SYLPHE"—pure silk gloves—16 button length, double finger tips. Black or white. *Value $1.25 pair*
DOESKIN—1 clasp and 1 button. White only. *Value $1.25 pair*
CHAMOIS LISLE — 16 button length; also 2 clasp; finest quality. White, pongee and grey. *Value $1.25 pair*
ENGLISH SERGES—54 inches wide Navy Blue with White hair line stripe (3 widths), narrow, medium and wide stripes; specially adapted for Travelling Suits. *Formerly $2.50 yard* **85c**
GLACE BIARRITZ — 8 button length, white only *Value $1.25 pair*
GLACE P. K.—1 clasp. In white, also white with black stitching. *Value $1.50 pair* **95c**

Table Linens

An especially choice lot of Double Satin Damask Table Cloths and Napkins in most desirable patterns for Round and Oval Tables.

TABLE CLOTHS—
Size 2x2 yards. *Value $6.00 each* **4.25**
Size 2x2½ yards. *Value $7.00 each* **5.25**
Size 2x3 yards. *Value $8.00 each* **6.25**
Size 2½x2½ yards. *Value $9.00 each* **6.75**
BREAKFAST NAPKINS to match. *Value $6.50 dozen* **4.75**
DINNER NAPKINS to match. *Value $9.50 dozen* **6.75**

Special lot of 500 dozen Damask Napkins

Of very superior quality in various most desirable designs for general use (without cloths to match, hence the low price).
BREAKFAST SIZE—*Regularly $4.00 dozen*
DINNER SIZE—*Regularly $4.50 dozen* **3.00**

Brocaded Linen

One of the latest French Novelty Fabrics, very smart for Summer Suits (Coat and Skirt) in the fashionable shades of the season; 48 inches wide. *Regular price $1.75 yard. Special* **1.00**

Novelty Ratines

Of best French manufacture, in checks, plaids, stripes and mixtures; 44 to 48 inches wide. *Formerly $1.50 to $1.85 yard. Special* **1.15**

French Voiles

Hand block printed, Persian designs, variety of colorings; 48 inches wide; imported to sell at $2.50 yard. *Special* **1.25**

Hand-Loom Veiling

BAREGE VEILING—Made exclusively for A., C. & Co., in light and dark Brown, Purple Taupe and Navy. *Per yard* **1.50**

Complexion Veilings

FRENCH CHENILLE DOTS—In a variety of two-tone effects. *Regularly $1.25 per yard* **95c**

Handkerchiefs
For Women and Misses.

CREPE DE CHINE HANDKERCHIEFS—Ivory White, Pink, Sky, Ciel and Orchid; ¼ inch hem. *Regularly 25c each* **2.50 dozen**
PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS Small size for women and misses; sheer linen; ⅛ and 1/16 inch hems. *Regularly $2.00 dozen* **1.50**
MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—Superior grade, Pure Irish Linen; ½ and ⅛ inch hems. *Regularly $4.50 dozen* **2.95**

Broadway & 19th Street

Studebaker SIX $1575

At The Head of Its Field in Sales and Volume and Value

Studebaker SIX sales have shot ahead of all others in every State in the Union.

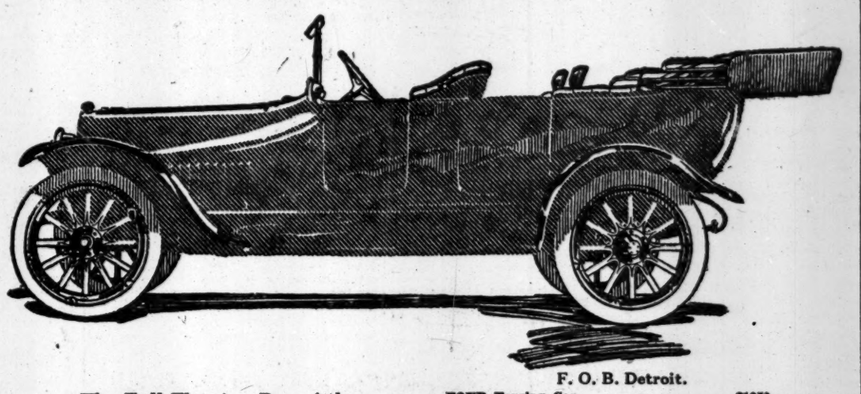
The man who takes time to study values is buying the Studebaker.

He can't do anything else unless he shuts his eyes to stubborn facts.

A *Volume* greater than that of any other "Six" in America, has resulted in *Value* greater than that of any other "Six" in America.

What has actually happened is that the Studebaker SIX has fixed a new figure which represents the most that money can buy in a high class car.

Studebaker sales have forged to the head and front because *you can't get as much* as this SIX gives you, *even by paying more.*



The Full Floating Rear Axle
Full Timken Bearing Equipment
Electrically Started and Lighted
Complete Equipment

F. O. B. Detroit.

FOUR Touring Car	$1050
SIX Touring Car	1575
SIX Landau-Roadster	1800
SIX Sedan	2250
Model "35" Touring Car	1290
Model "35" Coupe	1350
Six-Passenger "SIX"	1550

The Life of a Car

The life of a "Six"—and, of course, its value—depends upon two things.

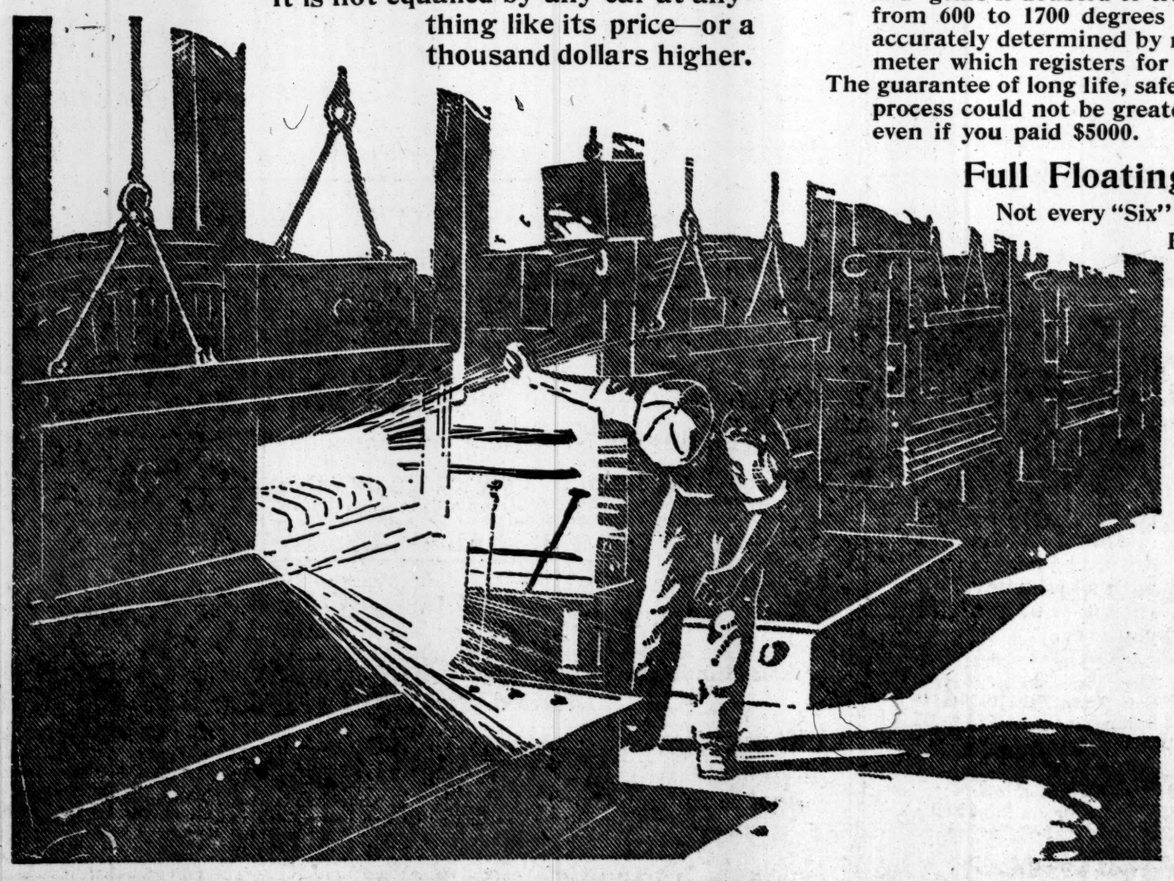
These two things are, first—

The quality of steel used in its construction; and second—

The number and scientific accuracy of the heat treatments.

In that respect Studebaker SIX construction may possibly be equalled by one or two cars selling for the very highest price.

It is not equalled by any car at anything like its price—or a thousand dollars higher.



Studebaker Special Steels

Studebaker metallurgists and laboratory experts furnish their own formulae for Studebaker steels.

The best that America's mills produce is not good enough.

The steels must be made on special Studebaker specifications.

Two to Four Treatments

Having insured this standard, Studebaker steels then receive from two to four heat treatments.

These treatments refine the steel by completely changing its structure.

Strength or hardness as required in axle shafts or camshafts and gears is doubled or trebled by treatments varying from 600 to 1700 degrees Fahrenheit—their intensity accurately determined by means of the scientific pyrometer which registers for each furnace.

The guarantee of long life, safety and value insured by this process could not be greater in any car you could buy, even if you paid $5000.

Full Floating Rear Axle

Not every "Six" has a full floating rear axle.

But every "Six" needs one.

In the interests of safety, in the interests of power transmission—it is indispensable to the truly scientific "Six."

In the Studebaker SIX the axle carries the car.

The shaft only turns the wheels.

It turns freely, in a steel housing—carrying the last ounce of power TO THE WHEELS.

Without a full floating rear axle the best "Six" motor is not at its best, because the efficiency of the one is dependent upon the other.

Full Equipment of Timkens

No "Six"—no matter what price you might pay—is more thoroughly equipped with Timken bearings than the Studebaker.

Even to the hubs of the wheels this SIX is thoroughly Timkenized.

We have equipped with Timkens at every point where friction is possible—at several points overlooked by other "Sixes."

We repeat—you can't buy greater Timken value in any car.

The Starting and Lighting

Let us not mince words in regard to this Studebaker-Wagner starting, and lighting system.

We seriously doubt if it has an equal.

We are certain that it has no superior.

Starting trouble is unknown to Studebaker SIX owners.

You won't—because you can't—better it at any price.

Studebaker SIX Demonstration

The Studebaker SIX will sell itself on demonstration alone.

Demonstration would convince you even if you did not know its internal superiority.

If you did not know the close, fine, accurate manufacturing processes—more than 6,000 in number—embodied in this SIX.

If you did not know that these processes require the combined action of 5,000 separate machines.

If you did not know that accuracy with these machines is carried to the 1-1000 part of an inch in all vital factors of the car.

If you did not know that there are 247 drop forgings in this SIX—more, we believe, than any other car possesses.

If you did not know that we make all parts in our own plants; the magnitude of Studebaker operations permitting the most complete automobile and foundry installation in the world, at the lowest cost per "Six" produced.

If you did not know any of these things, still the magnificent smoothness and superabundant power; the beauty, the ease and the luxury of this Studebaker SIX would convince you that it is indeed the king of all light-weight "Sixes."

STUDEBAKER, Detroit

Phelps Motor Car Corporation

(Metropolitan Distributors)
Broadway and 59th St.

Buy It Because It's a Studebaker

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Our Delivery System Is a Feature of Macy Service of Which We Are Somewhat Proud

In a recent issue of *Women's Wear*, one of the foremost Trade Magazines in the United States, appeared the following:

"A MAN in the Trunk Department of R. H. Macy & Co., New York, was overheard to remark to the salesman waiting on him:

"'*I am buying this trunk here because I want it delivered tomorrow and I know your delivery can be depended on.*'

"He didn't say a word about the merchandise being better.

"He was silent on the question of prices as compared with those of competitive stores.

"He needed a trunk and he was buying at a store which had a Delivery that he felt could be trusted to get the goods to him on time.

"This incident could be expanded to make quite a lengthy preachment on a very important subject, *but is it necessary?*

"The man wanted the goods delivered on time and was willing to waive the closer examination of every point which many stores seem to believe of more importance than delivery.

"The Delivery is an actual selling factor in the stores to-day."

Women's Wear might have added that this customer was probably equally certain of "Lowest-In-the-City" prices. There are many thousands of people who simply look about this Store for what they want, and buy it without comparison, KNOWING that the price is as certain to be right as the delivery is sure to be prompt.

The Monthly Economy Sale for May Occurs To-morrow

The Most Profitable Business Day of the Month—for our Customers.

Fourteen months ago Macy's originated the Economy Sale idea in New York. Each month since we have had one such Sale. Each month's Sale has surpassed that of the preceding month in points of VARIETY, TIMELINESS, and DESIRABILITY of merchandise, and SAVINGS, as well as volume of business transacted—an impressive endorsement of the idea.

The Macy MONTHLY ECONOMY SALE is appropriately named, if we may accept Ruskin's definition of economy:

"Economy no more means saving money than it means spending money. It means the administration of a house; its stewardship; spending or saving, that is, whether money or time, or anything else, to the best possible advantage."—Ruskin.

In our larger advertisements in the *World* and *Journal* this evening are given nearly complete lists of the very special values and timely savings included in the Thursday Economy Sale for May which occurs to-morrow, each accompanied by brief description.

Col. Roosevelt Back from South America.

AMERIC. PRESS ASSN.
As he looked when he went away.
UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD
Roosevelt returned
Looking at the harbor as he came in
Photos © AMERIC. PRESS ASSN
The Aiden coming up the Bay

ROOSEVELT RETURNS HAS LOST 35 POUNDS

Continued from Page 1.

age Landor is to have the iron enter my soul indeed."

"Did you make any statements regarding your running again for the Presidency in 1916?" he was next asked.

"I did not speak of 1916 to any human being," the Colonel replied in emphatic tones.

"I said that I would not run for Governor and that was all. I did not speak on Mexican affairs, either. Since my departure from New York last October I have only given out one interview, in which I was correctly quoted, on the Panama tolls question and the Colombian treaty and those are my sentiments to-day."

Col. Roosevelt was told by a reporter that Mr. Bryan had said in regard to the discovery by him of a new tribe in Brazil that "any people not known to T. R. must be an unknown race, indeed."

"Did Mr. Bryan use a trombone when he said that?" asked the Colonel, smilingly.

"No, he yodled," said one of his friends.

"Yes, exactly," he replied with a hearty laugh.

Carries Manuscript Himself.

When the stewards were taking the baggage from his cabin Col. Roosevelt saw one of them pick up a small black case that lay on top of a trunk.

"Please do not touch that!" he exclaimed. "It is my manuscript that I have carried right along in my wanderings in the jungles of Brazil and when I waded through the numerous rapids, and I do not want to be separated from it now."

Col. Roosevelt then went on board the W. F. Dalzell and left Quarantine at 4:30 for Oyster Bay direct, after shaking hands with the Captain and officers of the Aidan, which was decorated over the masts, fore and aft, in honor of their distinguished passenger.

As the tug went up the harbor, followed by the Calumet, it was saluted with shrill blasts from the passing craft, and the crew stood on deck to wave their caps and cheer the Colonel, who stood in front of the pilot hut with his hat off, enjoying the bright sunshine and the fresh breeze.

Passengers on the Aidan said that Col. Roosevelt was a very sick man when he came on board, and from what they had heard at Manaos, his party came near being starved to death. He was very despondent in his manner, to,o for the first two days, but had a prodigious appetite, they said, and recovered a good deal before the steamer reached Barbados on May 12, where he went ashore and purchased a few articles, including about fifty books, which he read on deck from that port to New York.

Arrival at Sagamore Hill.

Col. Roosevelt arrived at Sagamore Hill at 8:40 P. M. He leaned on his cane heavily as he climbed on the dock from a rowboat which landed him at the foot of the property of W. Emlen Roosevelt, but none of the old time vivacity of manner was lacking. This was strikingly illustrated when the Colonel remarked that he was going to Washington next week to make a speech before the Geographical Society.

"Washington is not a good place for wou now; they don't want you there," said Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt. The Colonel stood up straight.

"I will, I will—" he began, and then waved his cane and added, "you see I still have the big stick."

The homecoming was marked by no great demonstration such as many of his admirers in the village had planned. That celebration will be held later, probably to-morrow.

Col. Roosevelt's daughter Ethel, her husband, Dr. Richard Derby; Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, a score of reporters and photographers, and a little group of employes from the Roosevelt estate were the only persons present to extend a welcome to the Colonel as he stepped ashore.

Dusk had long since shut down on the bay and blotted out the opposite shores when the warning whistle of the tug was heard. Then the lights appeared, moving along, it seemed, at a snail's pace. The little assemblage on the beach moved forward and there was a faint cheer.

A picturesque old two-masted schooner, anchored 100 feet off shore, blotted out the view of the tug's outline for a few minutes as it headed for a float 500 feet from shore. A voice, unmistakably that of the Colonel, could be heard coming over the water. His words, however, could not be distinguished.

Colonel Scrambles Ashore.

Col. Roosevelt and his family party left the tug at the float and climbed down into the large rowboat. It cut through the water at a lively rate, and as it neared the dock the Colonel could be seen as he rose in his seat, anxious to get ashore. Mrs. Roosevelt was the first out of the boat, and the Colonel scrambled after her, unaided except for his sturdy cane.

His daughter, Mrs. Derby, was standing on shore just by the wooden walk leading to the dock. She jumped up on the walk, which is elevated, and waved her hand. Col. Roosevelt saw her and called out:

"Oh, my darling."

Mrs. Derby ran down the fifty-foot walk and the Colonel took her in his arms and kissed her. She told him about her son, Richard, Jr., ten weeks old, whom he has not seen, and he smiled and patted her shoulder.

Then, with Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Derby, the Colonel headed up the walk to the waiting automobile and faced a battery of cameras. The report of the flashlights sounded like revolver shots, but the Colonel's face never changed expression.

On either side of the raised walk were grouped the employes of the Roosevelt estates, and the Colonel greeted each by name.

"By George, I am glad to be back," he called to one.

"Oh, hello there, Mac," he said, greeting John McGrath, his stenographer in the last campaign. He shook hands with several of the women employes, whose eyes were filled with tears.

Greets the Newspaper Men.

Then he turned to greet the newspaper men who have campaigned with him.

"By George, this seems like old times," he said. "No, I haven't got a word to say about politics. I'm only going to stay in this country for ten days before I go to Europe for my son Kermit's marriage. Only going to make one address at Washington before the National Geographical Society."

"Is that going to be an official report?"

"Well, not exactly."

Then the Colonel was fairly shoved into his automobile by W. Emlen Roosevelt.

"I'll see you at the house, pop," called Archie as the door of the auto slammed shut.

"All right," shouted the Colonel, and while the employes cheered the auto dashed away. The night was given over to a family dinner at Sagamore Hill. No guests were received.

The tawnspeople knew little about the Colonel's plans, and the proposed celebration for to-day was given up for the time. The plan now is to have Col. Roosevelt ride through the village in his automobile to the square to-morrow afternoon. The band will lead the parade, and 600 school children will sing. Robert Duvalt will make the speech of welcome. The Colonel, it is expected, will respond. Most of the stores and homes along the proposed line of march are being decorated with flags.

BRINGS BACK 2,100 BIRDS.

Party Also Has 500 Animal Specimens—Rondon Found the Duvida.

George K. Cherry and Leo C. Miller, the naturalists, who were on the Aidan with Col. Roosevelt, stayed on board until the ship reached her pier, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

They brought with them 2,100 specimens of birds and 500 specimens of animals, they said, including tapirs, jaguars, ant eaters, and deer. The trophies are packed in thirty-two cases and will be shipped to Washington probably to-day.

When asked if the party had discovered any new animals or birds, Mr. Cherry replied that as regions hitherto unknown had been explored, it was quite likely that there would be some species of birds or animals not known to naturalists.

Mr. Miller said that the rarest specimen brought back is a Hoatzin, a peculiar bird about the size of the ordinary turkey, which inhabits the banks of the River Solimoens. It has claws like a lizard, on its wings, which enables the bird to climb trees when pursued, Mr. Miller explained, and if not seized at once it will dive into the water and be lost to sight under a mass of aquatic growth on the surface of the river. It has feet like the diver bird.

"I managed to get close to its haunts," he said, "at twilight in my canoe, and at night I succeeded in getting a nest with young birds in it."

It was remarked that neither Col. Roosevelt nor any of the members of his party spoke of the discovery of the River Duvida, to be called the Roosevelt, but always alluded to it as putting the river on the map.

Col. Rondon first found the river, Mr. Miller said, when he was constructing a telegraph line across that section of the country, and told Col. Roosevelt of his discovery when they were together on the steamer on the Paraguay River. His description aroused the enthusiasm of the Colonel and caused the expedition to be divided into three parties. Miller headed one down the Madeira, Fiala led the second down the Tapajoz, and Mr. Cherry, accompanied Col. Roosevelt down the Duvida. The trip occupied two months from the time of leaving the camp at Matta Grasso to the arrival at Manaos.

Mr. Cherry told THE TIMES reporter that he could not go into details regarding the river, as it would be dealt with fully by the Colonel next Tuesday.

He asserted that the river is as big as the Hudson where it joined the Madeira and is navigable for 500 miles, more than half its length. The lower portion is full of rapids, he said.

Col. Roosevelt in the cable dispatches describing the river said:

"We put on the map a river running north of 13 degrees to south of 5 degrees. The river was hitherto unknown to any one. The lower part is full of rapids and falls."

The length was given as nearly 1,000 miles and its width about 240 feet.

OSCAR S. STRAUS TO ATTEND.

Sails with Mrs. Straus for Roosevelt Wedding in Madrid.

Oscar S. Straus and Mrs. Straus sailed yesterday on the Lusitania for London. He said they would go later, by way of Paris, to Madrid, where he expected to attend the marriage of Kermit Roosevelt to Miss Willard and to meet Col. Roosevelt.

Mr. Straus added that he expected to spend some time in Spain making researches into early American history. He declined to talk politics. He said he would be back early in September.

CITY IN TWO RESERVE ZONES

Bristol, Va.-Tenn., Split Between Atlanta and Richmond Banks.

BRISTOL, Va.-Tenn., May 19.—The City of Bristol, which is evenly divided by the State lines, has been placed in two Federal reserve bank districts. The Tennessee half of the city goes under the Atlanta reserve bank and the Virginia half under the Richmond bank.

The Bristol, Tenn., banks asked to be placed in the Richmond district, but the request was denied. Bristol is said to be the only city in the United States that is similarly situated with reference to the reserve banks.

SEEK L. P. SMITH'S ESTATE.

Suit Begun for Heir of Victim of Titanic Disaster.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., May 19.—Court officers said to-day that proceedings had been begun here to recover for the son of Lucien P. Smith, who went down with the Titanic, a part of his father's estate. Mrs. Smith, who was the daughter of James A. Hughes of Huntington, West Va., gave birth to a son a few weeks after the sinking of the vessel.

Representative Hughes took out letters of administration yesterday, filing a bond of $20,000. It is said that Smith's relatives assert he left no estate, having had an allowance of $500 while he lived.

PITCHED BALL KILLS A BOY.

Nelson King, Struck in Game, Dies of Cerebral Hemorrhage.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 19.—Struck on the head yesterday by a pitched baseball in a game in which he was playing with his Sunday-school classmates, while on an outing to Greenwood Lake, Nelson King, 17 years old, son of Mrs. Joseph King of 221 Speedwell Avenue, Morristown, was knocked unconscious.

Samuel H. Gillespie, teacher of the class, drove in his automobile seven miles through the mountains to Warwick, got a physician, and with him started back to the lake. The boy was still alive, but the doctor said that the blow had broken an artery in the head and caused cerebral hemorrhages. King died later.

Besides his mother the youth is survived by three sisters.

Exonerate Company in Mine Disaster

ECCLES, West Va., May 19.—After investigating for several days and taking the testimony of all concerned, the Coroner's Jury on the deaths of the 172 men killed in Mine No. 5 of the New River Collieries Company on April 28, brought in a verdict that the disaster was the result of the explosion of an accumulation of gas caused by a short circuit of air. The company is not held liable.

R. C. WOOD PLACED ON SERVICE BOARD

Schulz Finally Declines, and Gov. Glynn Immediately Appoints Another Bronx Man.

NOMINATION IS CONFIRMED

New Commissioner Is 44, a Broker, a Harvard Graduate, and a Life-Long Resident of Riverdale.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 19.—Gov. Glynn sent to the Senate to-night the nomination of Robert Colgate Wood as a member of the Public Service Commission for the First District to succeed John E. Eustis, whose term expired on Feb. 1. The Senate confirmed the nomination.

The Governor's action followed the receipt of a letter from George M. S. Schulz, Surrogate of Bronx County, declining the appointment, which was tendered to him at the regular session and was confirmed by the Senate. Surrogate Schulz, who never qualified for the position, said in his letter that with his court in process of organization he would lay himself open to serious criticism were he to turn his back on an office to which he had been elected to accept this more lucrative position.

"If this appointment had come to me at some later date, when the work of organizing this court had been concluded, I should feel that a due regard for my own interests and advancement would make it mandatory for me to accept," he wrote. "Under the circumstances, as they now exist in my office, an acceptance would lay me open to the just charge of selfishness, and my plain duty to those whose trust I hold makes it imperative that I remain here, at least until the work of organization is finished. Holding these views, I must most respectfully and reluctantly decline the appointment, at the same time expressing to you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred. One of my greatest regrets in the whole matter is that I am unable to meet your wishes, but I am confident that, upon consideration, you will agree with me in the position I take."

Surrogate Schulz urged Gov. Glynn to appoint somebody else from the Bronx, and in the appointment of Mr. Wood this request was heeded. Mr. Wood had the indorsement of the North Side Board of Trade, the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Bronx, the Kingsbridge Improvement Association, and other civic organizations of the borough. Gov. Glynn said he had no political indorsements except from the National Democratic Club, of which he was a member.

Mr. Wood is 44 years old. He is a graduate of Harvard University. He has lived at Riverdale, in the Bronx, practically all his life. His father, John Wood, was a prominent merchant and manufacturer. His maternal grandfather was Robert Colgate, late President of the Atlantic Lead Works. James B. Colgate, the New York banker, is his uncle. He is a brother-in-law of Beekman Winthrop, who was Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President Taft.

After completing his education, Mr. Wood engaged in the banking and brokerage business with J. Craig Havemeyer. He has had practical experience in the building and conducting of street railways and in the financing of public service corporations. He is thoroughly familiar with transit needs in the Bronx.

Robert Colgate Wood was identified with the traction interests of the Bronx as the organizer and one of the Directors of the New York City Interborough Railway Company. This was a line of cross-town street cars, which served as a feeder to the Subway and elevated lines. It was absorbed by the Union Railway Company, a subsidiary of the Third Avenue Railway Company, which now controls all the surface lines in the Bronx.

Mr. Wood was an enrolled Democrat at the time the Bronx Tammany leader, Arthur Murphy, was running for Borough President, and was one of his strongest supporters. He is not now on the Democratic enrollment of Riverdale, where he has a residence.

Charles F. Murphy could not be reached last night.

William Church Osborn said: "I have known Mr. Wood for many years and I know him to be a man of standing and character."

Fainting Fit Saved Her Life.

SAUGUS, Mass., May 19.—A fainting fit saved the life of Miss Laura H. Bailey here to-day. The young woman had stepped in front of an approaching train, where she stood helpless from fright. As the locomotive was close on her she swooned and in falling cleared the tracks.

"The Store Where Style Reigns Supreme"

Will Please You If You Can Be Pleased.

¶ And even though, past performances of other stores have brought you to that state of mind where no shop apparently, can please you, we, in this "store where style reigns supreme," can, and will, if you give us but half a chance.

¶ The superb style, the perfect fit, and the distinctiveness of our clothes and the courtesy and intelligence with which they will be shown you, must win you over.

Braided Suits.....$30.00 to $40.00
Tartan Plaid Suits..$20.00 to $35.00
Fancy Mixture Suits $15.00 to $40.00
Balmacaans.....$14.50 to $35.00

Check this now and get it this morning—
Checked Nainsook, Athletic Underwear, $1.00 Value, 65c
Another Timely Tip and a good one—
Clocked Silk Sox—all colors—50c, 6 for $2.50

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
"The Store Where Style Reigns Supreme."

B. Altman & Co.

The Department for Women's Ready-to-wear Gowns and Suits (Third Floor)

A Special Sale of Women's Silk Dresses for Afternoon and Evening, including a number of Imported Gowns, will be held this day (Wednesday)

at the extraordinarily low price of

$25.00

Women's Neckwear Department

Everything that is new and smart in Women's Summer Neckwear is now being shown, at most attractive prices. Included in the assortment are the latest styles in Rolling Collars, Vestees and Waistcoats, in pique or organdie, plain or hand-embroidered; also a large selection of Sleeveless Guimpes, as well as a number of effective novelties in Girdles.

An exclusive Paris novelty, just received, is shown in a MALINE RUFF, in black and various fashionable colors, ribbon trimmed and finished with extremely long ribbon ends.

FURS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES STORED IN VAULTS ON THE PREMISES

(Telephone 7000 Murray Hill)

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Bergdorf and Goodman

32 West 32nd Street...

Clearance Sale Before Removal

Suits from $35.00
Gowns from $50.00
Coats and Wraps from $15.00
Blouses from $10.00

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

SUIT ORDER ROOM

Made to Order Suits and Gowns at Special Prices

Summer Dresses of Wash Silk, Cotton Voile or Crepe.....35.00
Summer Dresses of Silk Tussah, Taffeta or Striped Silk, 47.50 to 60.00
Afternoon Dresses of Charmeuse or Taffeta.....75.00
Dancing Frocks of Taffeta or Pompadour Silk.....65.00
Tailor-made Suits in a variety of new materials..57.50 and 65.00

ORIGINAL PARIS MODELS

Considerably Below Original Prices

Afternoon Gowns in Taffeta, Charmeuse and other supple fabrics.
Original price 275.00 to 400.00 125.00 and 175.00
Three-piece Suits.....125.00 and 195.00
Original price 225.00 to 575.00
Two-piece Suits.....45.00 and 65.00
Original price 95.00 and 175.00
Dress and Utility Coats in Taffeta, Pongee and Gabardine.
Original price 85.00 to 125.00 45.00 and 65.00

RIKER
PURE FRESH DRUGS
Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores

CLEAN-UP WEEK

Now is the time for a thorough scientific cleaning. Now is the time to buy your housecleaning aids at Rikers. These prices mean a saving to you.

SOAPS

Albo White (floating)	8c
Anchor Brand Castile	05-10
Bon Ami	9c
Copco	04-08
Fairy	04-08
Green Castile (6 for 25c)	5c
Hand Sapolio	8c
Ivory	04-08
Kirk's Jap Rose	10c
Sapolio	8c

NECESSARY AIDS

Which save time, energy and money. They are indispensable to good housekeeping.

Borated Ammonia, pint	10c
Borax, pound	12c
Chamois Skins	10c to $1.00
Dust Down, prevents dirt from scattering, can	25c

NEW WHISKS

Strong, sturdy whisks, made from new, fresh broom; bound with wire and strong linen thread; handles velvet tipped; two for 25c; each 15c

Rubber Gloves	39c, 79c, 98c
Chamois Gloves	75c

METAL POLISHES.

Electro Silicon Powder	10c
Borsom's Metal Polish, liquid or paste	20c

MAJOR'S CEMENT.

The best for china, leather or rubber	10c and 14c
Loofah Sponges	10c and 15c
Potash or Lye	10c
Sheepswool Sponge	23c
Stronger Ammonia, pint	20c
B. & B. Formaldehyde Fumigator, destroys germs and prevents contagion	19c, 29c, 39c
Jaynes' Kreothol, a general household disinfectant and germ destroyer, ½ pt., 15c; 1 pt., 25c; 1 qt., 42c; 1 gal.	$1.00

MOTH PREVENTIVES

JAYNES' CEDAR-CHEST COMPOUND is a clean mixture of fragrant lavender flowers, pungent chips of Red Cedar and tiny crystals of Naphthaline. Shake this compound on the bottom of the trunk and on garments as you put them into the trunk, and it will keep the moths away. Jaynes' "Cedarchest Compound," Two pound box, 15c for 25c

MOTH BALLS, per pound, 5c; six pounds for 25c.
MOTH FLAKES, per pound, 5c; six pounds for 25c.
TAR PAPER, per sheet, 5c; six for 25c; twelve for 45c.
GUM CAMPHOR, genuine, best refined Japanese; price, per pound 55c
QUAKER MOTH PROOF CHESTS, 98c.
TAR BAGS, 45c, 59c, 69c, 79c.

What Dry Cleaning Is

Dry cleaning is not really *Dry* at all. Dry cleaning simply means a cleaning process where *water* is not used—but gasoline. The dry cleaner puts the article in a gasoline bath and cleans it with a preparation that works in gasoline as soap works in water—ordinary soap, you know, won't work in gasoline.

PUTNAM DRY-CLEANER

is just that kind of an article, but improved and adapted to *your* own uses at home—at but a few pennies expense and with cleansing qualities that will give results you can't get even by paying a dry cleaner a big price to produce.

The great points about the Putnam Dry Cleaning process are these—

It Is Harmless
The most delicate fabrics, that would be ruined by washing with soap and water, cannot be injured in any way. The finest laces, net or embroidery are perfectly safe from harm.

It Is Effective
All dirt—the most tenacious—can be thoroughly removed. Dry cleaning amounts to renovation—adds a lustre to furs, silks, and ribbons.

It Is Simple
Just rubbing or brushing and rinsing, and it's done. Dries out quickly, and the article can be hung up or worn very soon afterwards.

It Is Cheap
A little gasoline—a little Putnam Dry Cleaner. Total cost a mere fraction of professional's charges.

Use—Putnam Dry-Cleaner—For

Net	Cuffs	Ribbons
Laces	Trimmings	Silks
Curtains	Gloves	Satins
Embroidery	Furs	Neckties
Yokes	Woolen Goods	Feathers

Dress Goods, and hundreds of other things

Two Sizes, 23c and 45c

RIKER
PURE FRESH DRUGS
Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores

CARPET CLEANING
W. H. Hankinson
54th YEAR
RESPONSIBILITY—RELIABILITY
CLEANLY METHODS
Booklet Mailed.
433-435 E. 53rd St.—Plaza 596.

OPPOSE REGULATION OF BUILDING HEIGHT

Architects, Realty Men, and Labor Unions Assail Plan for Municipal Commission.

COURT FIGHT THREATENED

Bassett Tells of Great Need of Restrictions—Banker Supports Proposal—Hearing Continued.

The plan for regulating the heights of buildings as advocated by the Heights of Buildings Commission of the Board of Estimate met with considerable opposition yesterday when a public hearing on the proposals to appoint a commission to ascertain the facts with regard to the best method of districting the city and restricting the size of buildings in each district was held before the board.

Architects, real estate operators, and representatives of labor unions and business men's associations joined in opposing the appointment of a commission. Dr. Henry W. Berg, representing the United Real Estate Owners' Association, threatened to carry the matter to the courts if the board decided to carry out the scheme. He said the association he represented believed that it was undesirable to restrict all high buildings to one section of the city, although it was in favor of putting some limit on the height at which buildings should be built.

At the beginning of the hearing President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, who originally proposed the plan, stated, at the request of the Mayor, who presided, that the matter was before the Board of Estimate in two ways, one to limit the heights of buildings in the city, now before the Building Committee of the Aldermen, and the other to divide the city into districts where high buildings might be erected and to restrict trades to certain zones. If the commission was appointed he said that it would go into the matter thoroughly, and that it would probably be a year before the commission would be ready to report to the Board of Estimate.

Ernest Flagg Opposes Plan.

Ernest Flagg, the architect, was the first speaker in opposition to the appointment of a commission. He said that the question was of the highest importance to the city, and that it should be studied carefully from all points. He said that there were high buildings in New York City in spots only, and that, on the average, buildings were lower than in European cities. He said he was against the crowding of high buildings in any one part of the city, which the proposed plan would do.

William D. H. Washington, for the Broadway Association, said that the business men and real estate interests wanted no more agitation.

"We are taxed to death to-day," he said, "and if you limit the heights of buildings you limit the price of ground. There are many plots of ground that we have purchased for the purpose of putting up a high building and which never would have been bought if there had been any thought that the city would place an obstacle in the way of their erection. The association that I represent is opposed to the appointment of the commission and believes that the taxpayers of this city should be given a rest. We have so many inspections now that we don't know if we are obeying the law or not. One set of inspectors comes in and tells us to make repairs that another set comes in and tells us to rip out."

Sol Bloom, a real estate operator and contractor, said that many real estate men were now carrying property at a loss, and that if the proposed law was put into effect there would be a greater loss. The bricklayers and allied unions next put in a protest, as also did the Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades.

Great Need of Restrictions.

Edward M. Bassett, Chairman of the Heights of Buildings Commission, was the first speaker in favor of a commission. He said in part:

"Every landowner in this city who puts up a new building, whether a detached residence, apartment house, or skyscraper, wishes that its light and air might be protected for fifty years, and he would be willing to leave air and light spaces if he had any assurance that his neighbor would do the same. The trouble is that if he leaves any space unoccupied it is an invitation to his neighbor to build so as to take all the benefit. Therefore every landowner builds for all his plot is worth. The result is that one building kills another, and it in turn is killed by the next building. Real estate owners from all the boroughs, from vacant districts as well as skyscraper districts, appeared before the Heights of Buildings Commission, and with substantially one accord said that the real estate interests of the city needed some protection against present chaotic conditions.

"Successive public hearings were given. Several thousand notices were sent to interested organizations. The commission reported a rule for intensive districts in Manhattan that allows the street wall to go up iwice the width of the street, then a setback must gradually take place in the proportion of 1-foot setback for every 4 feet of height. This is to allow light and air to come into the street for the benefit of the lower stories. A somewhat similar requirement applies to rears of buildings. Towers not exceeding 25 per cent. of the lot area can be erected to any height. Under this rule skyscrapers can still be erected in skyscraper districts, but so that they will not steal light and air from one another. The effort of the commission and the Board of Estimate Committee has been to give protection and at the same time stabilize or enhance land values and so far as possible preserve building values.

"The same principle applies to the other parts of Manhattan and the outlying boroughs. The rule for skyscrapers will have no effect whatever on 98 per cent. of the city's area, as there is no call for skyscrapers in the outlying districts, and there will not be for a great many years. There are only fifty-one buildings to-day in the City of New York over twenty stories high. In order to bring some protection to outlying districts, the charter was amended so that the Board of Estimate may impose varying limitations of height and percentage of lot covered in various parts of the city. This hearing is on the question of the appointment of a commission to ascertain all the facts and report on the locations of districts and the proper restrictions for each. This should be done in a way that values will be stabilized or enhanced in every district. The amendment requires that public hearings be given before the commission reports to the Board of Estimate, and also that the Board of Estimate give public hearings before it reaches a decision."

Question of Vital Importance.

The Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Real Estate Company sent a letter to Mr. McAneny favoring the plan. The letter read in part:

"I hope this plan of limiting the height of buildings can be carried out, and my only criticism of the report made by this committee is that it was not radical enough. I feel that it is necessary, for the proper and healthy growth of the city, that high buildings should no longer be permitted to be erected The reasons for this are very obvious and have been expressed before your committee many times, and therefore, I shall confine myself to emphasizing the fact that the question of limiting the height of buildings is, perhaps, the most important matter that this city can take up."

Frank Bailey, Vice President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, also sent a letter which said that "unless the city is to become a 'hodge-podge' there must be some restriction put on the individual who wishes to build the thing that will hurt his neighbor most."

As both the opposition and those favoring the plan wanted more time to advance arguments, the board adjourned the hearing until Friday.

NEW TROUBLE FOR MINERS.

German Government Investigating Men Held Here as Smugglers.

The Federal authorities expect that additional charges will be made by the German Consul General against Emil Propelle and August Adam Tischer, the two German miners, arrested two weeks ago on the charge of smuggling diamonds worth more than $56,000. They are in the Tombs under $5,000 bail each, and their trial is on the calendar for June 1.

Carl L. Schurz, counselor of the German Consulate, has informed Assistant United States District Attorney Carstaphen, that Propelle was in German Southwest Africa for fourteen months up to last December, and Tischer from Jan. 10, 1911, to March 16 last. They were employed as diamond sorters.

It is possible, said Mr. Carstaphen yesterday, that they may be accused of having broken the mining laws of German Southwest Africa. These laws impose on all who discover diamonds the obligation to turn them over to the German authorities, who dispose of them and deliver the proceeds of the sale, less a commission, to the miners. Any person who violates these regulations is liable to imprisonment for not more than one year and a fine of not more than 100,000 marks.

Benjamin Idelson, an Englishman, who was arrested with them, is now out under $1,000 bail.

ARREST INSURANCE BROKER.

Department Charges Bennett with Violating Law.

W. Louis Bennett, who until recently was in the insurance business as a broker with offices at 148th Street and Third Avenue, was arrested yesterday at his home in Newburg, N. Y., on complaint of Supt. of Insurance Hasbrouck, charging Bennett with having placed insurance in a company not authorized to transact business in this State. He was brought to New York and lodged in Jefferson Market Prison in default of bail to await a hearing to-morrow.

Bennett, it is charged, placed a policy of insurance on the property of the Premier Cloak and Suit Company, Inc., of 50 East Ninth Street, with the Northern Fire and Marine Insurance Company of North Dakota, and collected a premium of $49.54, which he failed to remit to the company. The risk was canceled by the company for the non-payment of premium, and the company complained to the Insurance Department of the broker. The warrant was issued on Feb. 21, but the department had been unable to locate Bennett until now.

Day Nursery to be Dedicated.

The dedication of the new building of the Kindergarten and Day Nursery of Manhattan, at 35 and 37 Montgomery Street, will take place on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The speakers will be Marcus M. Marks, Borough President; Joseph Barondess, the Rev. Dr. B. Brachman, the Rev. Dr. Moses Hyamson, Judge Leonard A. Snitkin, and Congressman Jefferson M. Levy. Dr. Henry Moscowitz, Civil Service Commissioner, will preside. The Hebrew Asylum Band will furnish the music, with Cantor Josef Rosenblatt and a choir. The building will accommodate 600 children.

TWO POINTS ARGUED ON COURT HOUSE SITE

Realty Men Favor Borings for Subsoil and Ask About Assessments for Cost.

CHURCH OPPOSED TO PLAN

St. Andrew's Wants to be Left Unmolested—Prominent Men Approve Project as Outlined.

When the City Plan Committee of the Board of Estimate sat in the old Council Chamber yesterday to hear the views of the public upon the new site for the County Court House, the only positive opposition came from St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, which under the proposed arrangement would be wiped out The real estate men urged the necessity of taking borings to prove the new site could provide a satisfactory foundation, and endeavored to discover whether the new circular street and the proposed boulevard to the Manhattan Bridge were to be paid for by local assessment.

Most of the hearing was taken up by approval of the new plans from such men as Herman Ridder, Martin W. Littleton, Charles A. Bostwick, John De Witt Warner, Paul D. Cravath and L. Laflin Kellogg. All the thirteen civic associations which had aided in selecting the original site joined in assenting to the proposed modification. The interests of the Hallenbeck building, which was to be pulled down, were represented by John T. Hettrick.

George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, said that the additional $1,350,000, which it was expected would have to be invested in land under the new plan, would be counterbalanced by $1,615,000, which would be saved by avoiding building over the Loop Line subway, and shifting the street car lines, and selling certain street ends. The city would gain 105,427 square feet and possess land worth $2,000,000, which it would not own under the original plan.

Frank Smith, President of the New York Federation of Roman Catholic Churches, said the federation approved of the plan as a whole, but asked why the corner of City Hall Place, on which St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church stood, should not be cut out of the plan, and the church left undisturbed. Mr. Smith described the unique position St. Andrew's held in the hearts of Roman Catholics on account of its noon day masses during Lent and other holy seasons, and its midnight masses for night workers. The Rev. Father Luke J. Evers, rector of St. Andrew's, protested against any action being taken in the absence of Cardinal Farley. Robert Deery also spoke for the night workers congregation. Mr. McAneny promised to confer with the representatives of the church.

Lawrence M. B. McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board, said the board was not against the extension of the Court House site, but wanted to know about the foundations. He asked also about the intention with regard to local assessments for the new streets to be built.

Mr. McAneny said that that was a matter for the Board of Estimate and not for the City Plan Committee, and he and Mr. McGuire got into an argument over the possibility of condemning the ground to be taken at its assessed valuation, Mr. McGuire asserting it would cost a good deal more and Mr. McAneny poohpoohing his arguments, until Borough President Marks broke in.

"I have not heard, Mr. McGuire," he said, "any answer to your question concerning the subsoil?"

Mr. McAneny replied that there was no doubt whatever of the sufficiency of the foundations, and the only object of boring would be to discover the best possible foundation. Mr. Marks was in favor of not condemning any land until trial borings had been made, but Mr. McAneny said that on the advice of his engineers he opposed further delay.

E. E. Goodrich, consulting engineer of the Borough of Manhattan, said that the experience with the Hallenbeck Building, the Municipal Building and the Loop Subway had shown that there were adequate foundations.

"The only question," he said, "is, Shall we go down forty, sixty, or eighty feet?"

Mr. Goodrich added that he had estimated the cost on the supposition of a sixty-foot deep foundation. Cyrus C. Miller, for the Advisory Board of Real Estate Owners, supported Mr. McGuire's attitude of caution. Mr. Ridder said he was convinced that the change would result in obtaining the very best site possible.

Representatives of the City Club and the Municipal Art Society spoke for the plan and so did Charles A. Bostwick of the Bar Association. H. V. Magonigle approved the general plan for the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects although he had a few modifications of detail to suggest, and Mr. Cravath spoke particularly of the advance made in getting control of the land surrounding the new Court House site Robert E. Dowling, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Kellogg, Secretary of the Court House Board, also spoke, and the hearing was adjourned. Another hearing will be held.

COURT GIVES UP A DOG CASE

Magistrate McQuade Admits Inability to Decide Pet's Ownership.

Henry F. Stevens of 127 West Forty-seventh Street, who described himself as manager of a piano manufacturing company; Frank Merado of 245 West Thirty-seventh Street, an automobile salesman; Mrs. Merado and Yank, a huge white bull terrier, gave Magistrate McQuade a puzzling half hour in Night Court last night.

Merado was charged with disorderly conduct in having threatened Stevens when he came upon him yesterday afternoon in front of the Claridge in Times Square with Yank in his possession. Merado claimed the dog, there was an argument, and Stevens called Patrolman Grogan who arrested Merado.

In Night Court the Magistrate tried to discover to whom "Yank" belonged by putting the dog on the stand. He had Stevens call him, whereupon the dog bounded gayly in his direction. A similar test applied in the case of Merado produced the same result. Just then a woman in the rear of the room spoke up, and said Yank was her dog. When she called him Yank nearly knocked her down with his protestations of affection. She proved to be Mrs. Merado.

The case was ended by Magistrate McQuade declaring he was not sure of the dog's ownership. He directed policeman Grogan to take him to the property clerk at Police Headquarters. Mr. and Mrs. Merado accompanied Grogan and Yank all the way downtown.

Stevens said in court that he would get a summons for Merado in the Municipal Court to-day, and Merado said he was willing to fight for Yank there or anywhere else.

BARONESS HEARD IN SECRET

Testifies in Her $2,500,000 Suit Against Michael J. Hurley.

Baroness Ursula Barbara von Kalinowski testified yesterday in her $2,500,000 breach of promise suit against Michael J. Hurley, a paint manufacturer of St. Louis, at the office of McCombs, Ryan & Gordon, 96 Broadway. Commissioner Gilchrist, before whom the original subpoena had ordered her to appear, was not present and the testimony was taken behind closed doors.

The Baroness, who was accompanied by her counsel, George E. Fleming of 347 Fifth Avenue, appeared to undergo the ordeal calmly, but indignantly refused to be interviewed. She was examined by Mr. Hurley's counsel, W. Christy Bryan of St. Louis. Neither counsel would reveal the precise tenor of her testimony, but it was learned the Baroness could produce only two letters from Hurley and one telegram, none of which is couched in anything but the ordinary language of politeness.

The case is to come up for trial in the Federal District Court in St. Louis. Mr. Hurley's answer, it is understood, will consist in a general denial, and a statement that he is not more than moderately well to do.

Tablet in Kuehn's Memory.

Alumni Day will be celebrated on Friday by Public School 40, at 314 to 320 East Twentieth Street. In honor of the "Old Boys" a special programme is to begin at 1:30 P. M. A feature will be the unveiling of a bronze tablet in memory of Ferdinand J. Kuehn, a graduate of 1910. Kuehn was the wireless operator of the steamship Monroe and sacrificed his life to save others. The tablet is the gift of the Alumni Association.

HOME IS WHERE SHE LIVES.

Wife's Legal Domicile Not Necessarily That of Her Husband.

Surrogate Cohalan decided yesterday that without a legal separation a wife may establish her domicile in another State. The question arose in an argument as to whether the personal estate of Mrs. Harriet Van R. Crosby was subject to tax in this State, even though she left her husband in 1884 and for thirteen years made her home in Charlestown, West Va., where she died.

The State Controller held that the home of the husband, barring a legal separation, was the home of the wife, and as John S. Crosby always lived in this State, the personal estate of Mrs. Crosby was subject to the tax. Mrs. Crosby's estate was more than $500,000.

Mr. Crosby was once an army officer, but he resigned, and afterward filled several places under the Federal Government. Stephen Van R. Crosby, a son of Mrs. Crosby, testified before Surrogate Cohalan that after his father and mother separated his father had not contributed to his mother's support. He did not think any agreement to live apart had ever been entered into by his parents.

$500,000 WILL DEFECTIVE.

Surrogate May Reject Testament of Mrs. Emma M. Raymond.

Surrogate Cohalan told the executors of the will of Mrs. Emma Marcy Raymond yesterday that he did not see how he could admit the will to probate. The will was contested by several of Mrs. Raymond's nephews and nieces, who alleged it was not drawn up in accordance with the statute. They also charged that Frederick Searing, a notary, drew up the will for Mrs. Raymond despite the fact that he knew nothing about such documents.

Surrogate Cohalan said it was evident Mrs. Raymond was too mean to have a lawyer when she really needed one, and that Searing had mixed things up "as notaries usually do."

Mrs. Raymond died on Nov. 7, leaving an estate of $500,000. She was the widow of Capt. Raymond and was a cousin of George B. McClellan. She was known at one time as the best composer in New York society. Among her compositions was a comic opera "The Sheik," which had a run in Chicago.

AMERICANA AT AUCTION.

Lockwood Edition of Audubon's "Birds of America" Brings $125.

The sale of a collection of books and pamphlets relating to America was begun by the Anderson Auction Company yesterday, and will be concluded this afternoon.

W. W. Nichols paid $125 for the Lockwood undated edition of John J. Audubon's "Birds of America from Drawings Made in the United States and Their Territories."

A first edition of "The Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America" by John Audubon and John Bachman, folio and royal octavo, New York, 1846-1853, brought $120. It is a fine copy, with the 150 colored plates unusually free from fox marks.

An imperfect copy of Thomas L. McKenny and James Hall's "History of the Indian Tribes of North America," folio, Philadelphia, 1837-44, sold for $33.

Twenty-five dollars

YOU'LL find that $25 will get for you more clothes-value than ever before; much more than you expect.

The clothier who sells our goods can show you a great variety of foreign and American fabrics at that price; the latest correct styles for men and young men.

Ask to see the $25 suits; they're unusually good values.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

We alone in New York sell these clothes

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) | Broadway at 29th St. (Open till 6 P. M.) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

50 Splendid Upright PIANOS

Of exceptional manufacture; used during rental season, on special sale today only. Their tone is resonant, and the cases have been refinished in our shops. There is every conceivable style and case design to choose from. Many are convenient size for Summer homes. Most of them were priced at from $300 to $350, and are sold for more by dealers elsewhere. The price today only, irrespective of cost, is $165

Better Than Renting
$5 Down and $5 Monthly

PLAYER-PIANOS

used for demonstration only, that sold up to $550. TODAY ONLY $390

TERMS TO SUIT YOUR CONVENIENCE.
Music rolls free and special library privileges
All Are Fully Guaranteed
Liberal Allowance for Old Pianos Taken in Exchange

KNABE WAREROOMS
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Cable Service at Small Cost

Don't let the ocean separate you from your business when abroad. A Western Union 12-word Cable Letter or a 24-word Week-End Cable Letter will keep you in close touch with things "at home." The economy of this form of service will surprise you. Unsurpassed fast cable service at regular rates.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
Telephone or inquire at any office for rates.

HARTSHORN Shade ROLLERS

No Tacks—No "Wear and Tear"

No trouble to attach the shade. Held in place by Pat. Holders. No tearing of the shade—always works right and saves bother and expense. Wood or tin rollers. At all dealers.

Ask your Dealer for the Hartshorn Roller with the signature. 60 years' experience.

Stewart Hartshorn

Lichtenstein Millinery Company
ANNOUNCE THEIR
Semi-Annual
Clearance Sale

Wednesday May 20 | Thursday May 21 | Friday May 22

Trimmed Hats

Gowns, Dancing Frocks, Coats, Wraps, Tailored Suits, Blouses

The Entire Stock To Be Disposed Of
Regardless of Cost

Fifth Avenue 47th and 48th Streets

Spend DECORATION DAY
At NIAGARA FALLS

$10.00 via West Shore — Tickets on sale May 28 (for trains at 6.00 p. m. and thereafter); 29th and morning trains of May 30th. Returning to June 1st. — via N.Y. Central $11.25

Catskill Mountains — One way fare for round trip. Tickets on sale May 29th and 30th; good returning until June 1st.

West Shore R. R. — One way fare plus 10 cents for round trip to all points between New York and Albany. Good going May 30th; good returning until June 1st; also Sunday, May 24th, and every Sunday and Holiday during this Summer.

Adirondack and Green Mountains, Thousand Islands — One way fare plus $2.00 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 29th to June 13th; good returning within 30 days.

Harlem Division — Summer Home Seekers' tickets are on sale at one way fare plus 10 cents for round trip to Pleasantville and beyond on May 30th. Returning to June 1st.

Special Fare Bulletin giving full particulars of Holiday Excursions, may be obtained of New York Central ticket agents or address: Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, New York.

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In Dry Cold Air
AT MODERATE PRICES.

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WM. A. WHITE & SONS
SIXTY-TWO CEDAR STREET
Telephone 3700 John

RECOGNIZES BENAVIDES.

Peruvian Supreme Court Indorses His Election as President.

LIMA, Peru, May 19.—The Supreme Court to-day officially recognized the administration of Col. Oscar Benavides, chosen recently as Provisional President to succeed the exiled President Billinghurst.

In the meantime Roberto Leguia, who was First Vice President in the last administration, and who was yesterday proclaimed Vice President by 121 Senators and Deputies, continues hidden in the Italian Legation.

The city is quiet.

The ideal soap is a liquid soap. You only use as much as you need. *Nobody else* handles the soap, no matter how much they handle the bottle. Johnson & Johnson, the makers of

SYNOL SOAP
The Antiseptic Liquid Soap

know how to make a liquid soap. Not only is Synol Soap a liquid soap with all its advantages, but it is at once an antiseptic, a sterilizing agent, a destroyer of germs and as *harmless* to *anybody's* skin as rain water.

You will like a soap which keeps the body clean, opens every pore, gives your skin a chance to breathe, lathers freely, and is sanitary. Just try Synol Soap, the *clean* soap.

It is not perfumed, its natural odor is pure and clean.

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Manufacturing Chemists

The House that enjoys the confidence of your doctor.

The Most Wonderful Record Breaking Achievement by Any Motor-Driven Vehicle in the World.

Erwin G. Baker arrived in New York City at midnight May 14, breaking all previous coast-to-coast records.

He left San Diego, California, May 3d, at noon Eastern time, and reached New York 11 days, 12 hours and 10 minutes afterwards.

Baker rode a 1914 stock 7 H. P. Twin Two-Speed electrically equipped

Indian Motocycle

With Cradle Spring Frame

He had no mechanical difficulties whatever, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic his motor never skipped.

At the finish Baker stated:

"I could not have possibly cut the coast-to-coast record practically in half if I had not had under me the superb mechanical equipment of the Indian—the trusty Two-Speed and the Cradle Spring Frame which carried me through mountain passes and over rough surfaces that no rigid frame machine could have stood."

We are ready to demonstrate to you an exact counterpart of the machine which made this record-breaking trip.

1914 Pierce, 4 cylinder, fitted with two-speed sliding gear transmission and shaft drive, $300.

Catalog of motorcycles and accessories now ready. Investigate our easy payment plan.

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10 Warren St. 208 W. 75th St.
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You can not be properly insured unless you are safely insured

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE Insurance Co.

TIME TRIED—FIRE TESTED

TELLS EMPLOYERS OF NEW UNIONISM

Col. Pope Sees in Mutual Interest a Way to End Reckless Labor Leadership.

THE WORKERS' REAL FRIEND

National Association of Manufacturers Studying Industrial Betterment Plans.

"Industrial Betterment," what is being done along that line and what can be done, occupied most of the first day's session of the nineteenth annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers at the Waldorf yesterday. Manufacturers, educators and industrial experts presented reports and views, the discussion being started by the President of the association, Col. George Pope of the Pope Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., in his annual address.

"I believe that the closer the relation between employer and employe the less room there will be for discordant elements to creep in," said Col. Pope. "If by a new unionized sentiment between ourselves and our associated employes exclusively we could speedily get rid of the reckless, mercenary and maleyolent labor leader, with his gospel of distemper and his inflated ideas of phantom power; if also we could clear the decks of political medicine men, with their noisy demagogy and blatant claims; if we could awaken in the minds of the selfish and reversionary type of employer a quickening sense of broad, enlightened responsibilities—if, I say, these retarding elements could be eliminated by force of the united efforts of employers and employes, a new era of industrial order would be attained.

"I believe the spirit of calmer outlook is broadcast in our land, and that employes are beginning to critically survey and appraise the alleged claims of their so-called leaders. I would say that labor leadership is decidedly on the defensive in the eyes of their own constituency. The promised land has turned out to be a wilderness. It is, therefore, the employers' time and opportunity to demonstrate beyond all cavil that the best friend, the wisest protector is the American employer. That is the real, the ideal union."

The Secretary, George S. Boudinot, read a cablegram, just received from John Kirby, Jr., one of the three Commissioners sent by the association to study trade conditions in Australasia and socialistic tendencies of Government in Australia, in which Mr. Kirby reported from Sydney that the Australian Postmaster General was anxious to arrange a 2-cent reciprocal postal rate with the United States and advising that American manufacturers send direct representatives to Australasia.

John Trix, President of the American Injector Company, reporting for the Committe on Fire Prevention, mentioned that Europe had grappled with both the physical and moral problems involved in fire hazards, and in a large measure had solved them. He mentioned that the Code Napoleon makes the man who burns his house or store by carelessness responsible for any damage that may ensue to his neighbor, and that in Germany a fire is regarded as a crime. "In general," continued Mr. Trix, "this policy is followed by nearly all European countries, which accounts somewhat for the fact that their fire losses are about one-tenth of those in the United States. Fire insurance companies should stop the indiscriminate granting of policies and thus cut off the main motive for arson. Personal responsibility should be fixed in all fires wherever possible."

Discussing "Municipal Fire Prevention," Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson told of some of the results accomplished by the Fire Prevention Bureau in New York. "We no longer consider any fires unpreventable except those due to earthquake and lighting," said Commissioner Adamson. "You can help to reduce the fire waste in two ways: First, by each of you introducing into his factory practical and scientific fire prevention; second, by a campaign of education and publicity which will inform the public generally as to the way fires are caused and how each individual can help in preventing fires."

F. C. Schwedtman, Vice President of the Racine-Sattley Company, presenting the report of the Committee on Workmen's Compensation and Accident Prevention, appealed to the association to take up each of the industrial problems that are now presented, and investigate and grapple with them.

L. P. Breckenridge, Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, advised co-operation between manufacturers and the colleges. He told the association that its members were largely the support of agricultural experiment stations, and urged that engineering experiment stations be established in every State.

Howell Cheney, of Cheney Brothers, spoke on "The Employer's Part in Industrial Betterment;" R. W. Campbell, President of the National Council for Industrial Safety, explained the aims of that council, and M. W. Alexander of the General Electric Company urged co-operation among national employers' associations for industrial betterment.

How Wisconsin has treated the industrial betterment problem by its industrial commission co-operating with manufacturers and workmen was told by C. W. Price, assistant to the Industrial Commission of that State. "As a result," according to Mr. Price, "there were more safeguards built and more real safety work done by the manufacturers of Wisconsin in the year 1913 than during any previous five years in the history of the State."

O. H. L. Wernicke President of the Macey Company, of Grand Rapids, told of the way manufacturers of that city had grappled with the industrial betterment problem and employers' liability, and J. A. Robertson, manager of the camera works of the Eastman Company related the successful results of a safety campaign in that plant.

J. B. Douglas, manager of the Claim Department of the United Gas Improvement Company and Chairman of its Welfare Department, describing the progress of a "Safety First" movement in a public service corporation, said that he advised employes to read accounts of accidents published in the newspapers in order to learn the causes, and that they would later find themselves instinctively avoiding unnecessary risks.

H. E. Miles, President of the Board of Industrial Education for the State of Wisconsin, pointed out the need for industrial education as a means toward industrial betterment.

"We are, as a nation, uninstructed in citizenship, in our mutual responsibilities and obligations," said Mr. Miles. He pointed out that the great majority of children leave school by the end of the fifth or sixth grade, having learned nothing but a little reading, writing, and arithmetic, and that these, with millions of people who come from southern Europe, are the controlling force in the nation. He advocated the establishment in every community of continuation schools, wherein every one in employment could further his education in his occupation and in citizenship. Every town in Wisconsin with a population of 5,000 or over has such a school, he said, and the results have been enormously beneficial.

The Rev. H. R. Miles, pastor of the Dwight Place Congregational Church, New Haven, discussed the means by which the churches and employers could co-operate in industrial betterment work.

At the meeting of the association this morning James A. Emery will discuss the legislative situation, and the greater part of the afternoon session will be devoted to a discussion of foreign trade. The annual banquet will take place this evening.

OPERATE EARLY FOR CANCER

Society for the Control of the Disease Scouts Virtues of Radium.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 19.—That the medical profession was not yet ready to commit itself as to just how much radium and light rays would accomplish toward the cure of cancer, and that Boston's cancer death rate was one of the highest in the country, were among the points developed at the meeting on the prevention and control of that disease, conducted by the American Society for the Control of Cancer, under the auspices of the Boston City Federation in Huntington Hall this afternoon.

Some of the prominent cancer experts who spoke laid great stress upon the urgent necessity for the bringing of the disease under the observation of a competent physician in the earliest stages, and little definite promise of a cure for well developed cases was offered.

Among the leading speakers were F. L. Hoffman of Newark, N. J., statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Company and Chairman of the society's Committee on Statistics; Dr. F. S. Simpson of Pittsburgh, surgeon of the Allegheny General Hospital, and Dr. J. Collins Warren of Boston, President of the Harvard Cancer Commission. Dr. S. J. Mixter, surgeon of the Massachusetts General Hospital; Dr. H. C. Taylor, surgeon to Roosevelt Hospital, in New York, and Chairman of the society's Publicity Committee; Dr. David Cheever, surgeon of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, and the Rev. George A. Gordon of the Old South Church, also spoke briefly.

Dr. Warren spoke on the "Education of the Public on the Cancer Problem." He said that a popular misconception was that the first symptoms of the disease were very painful, whereas they were not, but were frequently allowed to develop from apparently insignificant beginnings, because too little attention was paid to them. If physicians could operate in the earlier stages, he said, the percentage of cures would be probably very large.

As to methods of cure other than the use of the knife, he said, serums had been found to improve the patient's condition somewhat, but to effect no cure. Radium and other light rays, he continued, were now the centre of interest, and the profession was not yet ready to say how much benefit might be derived from them.

Dr. Mixter, speaking on cancer of the digestive organs in the symposium which followed the addresses, said that cancer of the stomach started at the narrowing point of the digestive tract, often from a pre-existing lesion. He said that dyspepsia should be regarded as a surgical rather as a medical disease—at least until proved otherwise.

Dr. Simpson said that safe surgery and action at the proper time were the keys to the cure of cancer. When it affected but one organ, he said, removal of that organ by a competent surgeon removed the disease and checked its progress. He emphasized the need of careful treatment of the ulcers, &c., which seemed to be a prelude to the spread of cancer. He suggested also that, for the present, attention should be mostly directed toward the cure of existing cases rather than toward the general prevention of the disease.

PINKNEY HEIRESS UPHELD.

Court Decides in Favor of Mrs. Julia Lawrence's Claim.

A far-reaching decision was handed down yesterday by Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court in an action involving the famous Pinkney estate. Miss Mary G. Pinkney died in 1908, leaving an estate worth many millions, which consisted largely of unimproved lots in Harlem. She provided that her real estate should be converted into money and paid over to Trustees, and by them invested. She gave the income of one-third to her niece, Julia Watt Morris Curtis Lawrence, for life, and provided that the principal of the amount so invested for Mrs. Lawrence should, at her death, go to her children.

The executors sold very little of the real estate for the first three or four years after Miss Pinkney's death, and then sold more, than $2,000,000 worth. One-third of the proceeds was turned over to the Lincoln Trust Company and Adolpho H. Fischer, trustees for Mrs. Lawrence, and invested by them. The remainder of the estate, worth some millions of dollars, is still unsold, and, being unimproved, is unproductive.

Mrs. Lawrence, through her counsel, Frederick H. Sanborn, Henry Wollman, and Edward S. Seidman, brought a suit in the Supreme Court of New York against Charles E. Littlefield, administrator of the estate, and also against all the other persons interested in the estate, to have the court declare that Mrs. Lawrence was entitled to income from the date of the death of Miss Pinkney, notwithstanding no income was actually received.

A demurrer was filed by one of the defendants. Justice Greenbaum overruled the demurrer and sustained Mrs. Lawrence's claim.

WANT POST OFFICE MOVED.

Aldermen Ask Congress Not to Spend $200,000 in Alterations.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has placed in the hands of District Attorney Marshall the legal questions connected with the grant by the Government to the city of an easement for the running of a subway under the northern end of the Federal Building.

When the city gave to the Federal Government a site for a Post Office and Court House at the lower end of City Hall Park for $500,000, it was stipulated that it should be used only for Post Office and court purposes, and that, if any part of it were otherwise employed, the city could consider the grant invalidated. It has been suggested that some formal action by the city may be necessary to assure the Federal Government that to grant to itself the easement will not affect the original stipulation.

Taking note of the fact that Congress has lately voted $200,000 to renovate and alter the interior of the Federal Building, Alderman Henry Curran introduced yesterday at the Board's meeting a resolution calling upon the members of Congress to oppose this grant, and to "lend their active endeavors toward the immediate removal of this building and the erection in some other and suitable place of a proper building for the housing of the Post Office and the Federal Courts."

President McAneny has hopes that he may get the Federal authorities to erect a new Federal Court House near the proposed new County Court House in the civic centre.

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If you cannot go, the Waters are brought to you.

This Water is World Famous for its curative action in liver, stomach, kidney and rheumatic troubles.

Regulates the bowels.

Write for pamphlet.

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Pyrodento

SOAPLESS CREME TOOTH PASTE

You will enjoy its use.

It leaves a delightful sense of refreshment.

Address, "Pyrodento, Baltimore, Md.," for free sample.

FIND MENINGITIS IN MERCER FAMILY

But Typhoid Inoculation Could Not Have Caused Infection, Says Goldwater.

ONE CHILD IN GRAVE DANGER

Three of the Patients Have Recovered—Analysis to be Made of Fluid from Worst Case.

A careful investigation has been made by pathologists of the Department of Health into the cases of Mrs. Robert F. Mercer of 20 Crescent Place, East New York, her three children, and her sister, Mrs. Blanche Romer of 452 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, who were reported suffering from typhoid fever and blood poisoning after inoculation with typhoid fever vaccine obtained from the Board of Health on May 2. Last evening it was said that while there was considerable improvement in all but one of the cases, the infection from which they had been suffering gave clinical evidences of being meningitis rather than typhoid fever.

The two adult cases, it was said, and one of the children, had recovered, and the second child was considered out of danger. The third, however, was in very grave danger. Last night she developed septic pneumonia of the left lung. An analysis of fluid from this case will be made at the Board of Health laboratories to-day, to determine definitely whether the child is suffering from meningitis. If she is, it was said, the other illnesses may have been due to accidental infection from this one.

Health Commissioner S. S. Goldwater said yesterday that the typhoid vaccine could not possibly have caused an infection of meningitis. He pointed out, to bear out the theory of accidental infection, that thousands of similar vaccines had been used in this city, and in no case had there been such infection. The vaccines given out on the same day as those used on the Mercer family were checked up yesterday among other patients, and in no case were ill results discovered.

The Mercer children—Herbert, age 11; Ruth, age 5, and Raymond, age 6½—and their mother and aunt, were inoculated with the typhoid vaccine by Dr. Sidney E. Smith, on May 2, while their father was ill with the fever. Mr. Mercer died last Saturday. In each case the vaccine was injected in the right leg. The same evening all who had taken the vaccine became ill, suffering from muscular stiffness and pain, which increased each day. On Monday the condition of the two women and the younger child was considered very grave, and the two other children were said to be dying.

At the request of Dr. Goldwater an investigation of the cases was made yesterday morning by Dr. Charles Krumwiede of the Health Department research laboratories and Dr. Simon R. Blatteis, an Inspector of the Department of Health and pathologist at the Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, in consultation with Dr. Sidney E. Smith, the attending physician.

"The consultants agree," said Dr. Goldwater, "that these illnesses may not be due either to typhoid or immunization, but to a coincidental infection causing meningitis. A lumbar puncture has been made in the case of the girl, Ruth, and the fluid sent to the Research Laboratories of the Department of Health at the foot of East Sixteenth Street for examination."

At the Research Laboratories it was explained that the brief statement of the case given out at the Health Department office had been left purposely vague and indefinite because the investigators had as yet little of a definite nature to go on. They would not be able to report more specifically until after an examination of the lumbar fluid specimen taken from the little girl. Meningitis, it was added, could not possibly come from the typhoid vaccines.

The typhoid vaccines obtained from the Board of Health were manufactured either at the laboratories in this city or in its sanitarium at Otisville, Orange County, N. Y. No cases of ill effects had previously been reported after the use of such vaccines, except in the case of a militiaman who died in Brooklyn about two months ago, and in the case of a woman who died from typhoid fever in this city.

In the latter case, however, it was found that the woman had been exposed to typhoid infection before she was vaccinated. In the case of the militiaman, who was thought to have died from typhoid as a result of vaccination with the typhoid vaccine, an autopsy showed that he had died of heart disease and not of typhoid at all.

Major F. F. Russell of the Army Medical Service, who first introduced the use of the typhoid vaccine into this country, was said at the Post-Graduate Hospital yesterday to be away on leave. Passed Assistant Surgeon G. B. Crow of the Navy Service, who has been using the vaccine at the hospital, said:

"According to what I have been able to gather from the newspaper accounts of the cases in East New York, they seem to be due to some sort of blood poisoning. I cannot see how that could result from the typhoid vaccines. The vaccines cannot possibly produce typhoid fever, inasmuch as all those manufactured in this country are made from typhoid germs that have been absolutely killed and proved dead. In Europe, I believe, some vaccines are made of typhoid germs whose virulence has been attenuated, but there is none such made in the United States."

$100,000 FOR CITY EXHIBIT.

Mayor Asks Aldermen for Bonds for Panama Exposition.

Mayor Mitchel, in a special message to the Aldermen yesterday, asked that body to authorize the issue of $100,000 in special revenue bonds to prepare the city's exhibit at the Panama Exposition next year.

"The great progress that has taken place in municipal government in the United States since the last international exposition, and particularly the progress that has taken place in New York City," he said, "seems to me to make it extremely important that our exhibit should be not only well considered, but comprehensive and fully illustrative of the typical and noteworthy activities which are carried on in the government of the city. The exposition authorities rightly expect that New York City will, because of its conspicuous position among the cities of the country, have an especially adequate exhibit."

Alderman Stevenson introduced a resolution appropriating the amount asked for by the Mayor, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

TRUSTED EMPLOYE HELD.

John Hayden Alleged to Have Robbed B. T. Babbitt Co.

John Hayden, for fourteen years a trusted employe of the B. T. Babbitt Co., soap manufacturers, was held in $5,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate Krotel in the Tombs Court on a grand larceny charge made by Arthur H. Hacker, Assistant Treasurer of the corporation. The specific charge is the theft of $412, but Assistant District Attorney Van Rensselaer said in court that Hacker estimated that in three years $18,000 had been taken.

In the case on which Hayden was indicted, it is alleged that he got from Hacker a check which, he said, was due for soap returned by P. Parker of No. 23 East 134th Street. The letter containing the check was opened by Hayden, it is charged, before it got to the mailing department, and the check was extracted.

Hayden, who is 49 years old, lives with his wife and two children at 125 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn.

PULITZER ESTATE UP.

Final Settlement Delayed Again—Widow Would Improve Realty.

For the third time the final settlement of the estate left by Joseph Pulitzer has been delayed. Justice Blanchard gave the Trustees permission yesterday to show why a piece of property left to Mrs. Pulitzer should be improved so that it would produce some income. This property is at 513 Olive Street, St. Louis, and is appraised at $232,560. The building was destroyed when the St. Louis Athletic Club was burned. It was leased to the A. S. Alowe Instrument Company. The Fire Department of St. Louis will not permit the same kind of building to be erected on the site. The new building will have to be fireproof.

Because of the nearness of the land to the unsightly ruins of the Athletic Building, the site could not be sold, it was explained, at anything near its real value. But if a building is erected it could be leased and some income derived from it. The first two delays in the settlement of the estate were caused by the birth of children to the Pulitzer heirs.

NAMES FOR BABY HIPPO.

Two Children, Uncertain About Animal's Sex, Suggest a Pair Each.

Two girls, about 10 years old, went to the Municipal Building yesterday and asked the elevator starter on what floor Park Commissioner Cabot Ward had his office.

"The Park Department is still in Central Park," replied the starter.

"That's too bad," said one of the girls. "We read in the paper that the Park Commissioner said he would give a prize for the most appropriate name for the baby hippo that was born last week. We have come all the way from Forest Hills, L. I., and we feel sure that one of us will win the prize. If we knew if the baby was a boy or a girl it would be easier to choose a name."

"Have you your name written down?" asked the starter.

"Here is mine," said one of the girls as she handed the starter a letter. It read:

"Dear Mrs. Murphy: I think a cute name for your baby hippo would be 'Bunny Hug' if he is a boy and 'Sally Snyder' if she is a girl. I hope I will win the prize.

"CAROLINE COMBERS."

The other letter read: "I ask you to name the baby 'Hip o' Woody' if he is a boy and 'Mexico' if she is a girl to remind us of the terrible Mexican troubles."

It was signed "Nanette Cordier." The girls hurried off on the way to Central Park.

STOLEN PAINTING RETURNED

Sargent Canvas Sent to Brooklyn Museum of Art by Mail.

It was announced by the Brooklyn Museum of Art that the painting by Sargent of "Perseus with the Head of Medusa," which was stolen from the museum, was returned in the mail yesterday morning.

The picture mysteriously disappeared from the museum more than a week ago. It was taken in the frame, but was returned without the frame, and was wrapped in ordinary wrapping paper, tied with string, but not sealed. It was addressed in pencil and mailed in Brooklyn.

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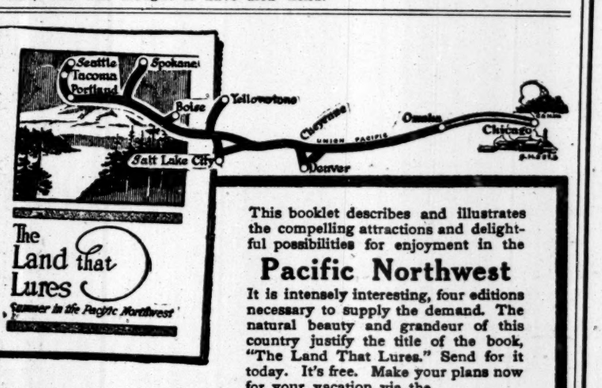

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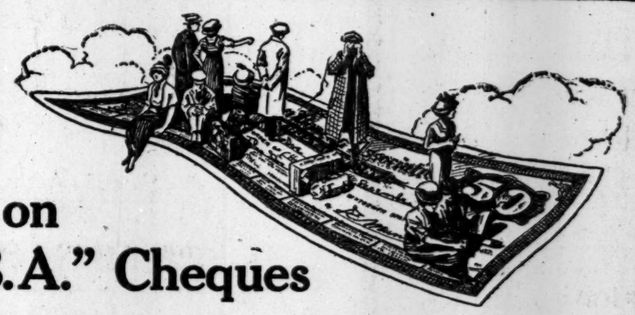

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Next week we shall publish in this paper a list of the banks in this vicinity which are prepared to supply you with "A.B.A." Cheques.

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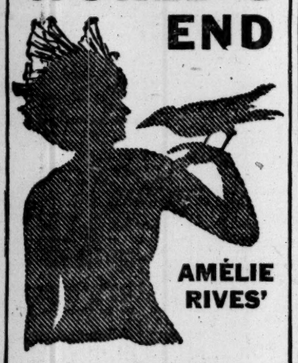

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SENATE MAY VOTE ON TOLLS NEXT WEEK

Kern Will Ask To-day for Unanimous Consent to End Repeal Debate May 27.

DENIES SHIP COMBINATION

Gallinger Says None Exists on Coast —Open-Door Policy Demands Exemption, Burton Argues.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—An effort to bring to a conclusion the long debate over the proposed repeal of the tolls exemption clause of the Panama Canal act will be made in the Senate to-morrow by Senator Kern, Chairman of the Democratic caucus, who intends to ask unanimous consent that a vote be taken May 27. Objections to the request is anticipated, and if successful a second request will be made early next week. Should that fail night sessions will be held to hasten a final vote if the Democratic leaders can induce Senators to attend.

Senator Gallinger, Republican, of New Hampshire, denied to-day in the Senate the existence of a coastwise shipping monopoly, said the tolls controversy was not an arbitrable matter because it involved the interests of third parties, and added that the necessity for tolls repeal might not be so urgent as President Wilson represented, in view of the frequently exhibited power of the President to change his mind.

President Wilson's message to Congress on tolls he referred to as the most remarkable Presidential utterance that had ever been presented to Congress. "One searches the message in vain," he went on, "for a single valid reason to warrant us to consent to the repeal which the President advocates. The message is full of mystery and absolutely lacking in any statement upon which, maintaining our self-respect, we could predicate a reversal of an action affecting the vital welfare of the country."

The Senator quoted the provisions of existing treaties with Panama and Colombia granting free use of the Panama Canal to those countries, and said that "it is also a fact that the treaty recently negotiated by the Secretary of State with Colombia contains a provision similar to those I have just quoted, and thus we are treated to the remarkable spectacle of the Administration, presumably the guardian of the rights of the American people, granting free tolls through the Panama Canal to a foreign country, and in the same voice announcing that the United States, the builder and owner of the canal, shall be denied that privilege."

"In view of what foreign governments are doing at Suez, it is easy to imagine what will speedily happen to American ships at Panama. They will be the only ones actually required to pay tolls there. This is what the President is proposing.

"The statement has been repeated again and again in the course of the debate on the tolls question that 90 per cent. of American coastwise shipping is owned or controlled by railroads or combinations," the Senator went on. "Nothing could be further from the facts. The fact is that the bulk of our coastwise tonnage is made up of coal and lumber carriers, tramp vessels, steam and sail, that go to any port where business carries them. As a result nearly seven-eighths of the tonnage in the American coastwise trade on the Atlantic, the Gulf, the Great Lakes, and the Pacific belongs neither to railroads or combinations, but is controlled by private shippers, who must number many thousands in all.

"Nearly seven-eighths of the tonnage of the American merchant marine in coastwise trade is not included in the line service of these railroad companies or steamship consolidation.

"It is estimated by shipping authorities that the American steamship companies which have already signified their intention to run steamers through the Panama Canal from coast to coast will have enough steamers when the canal is completed to dispatch a ship from the Atlantic or from the Pacific Coast practically every business day throughout the year."

Senator Burton, Republican, of Ohio, urged repeal of the exemption clause on the ground that absolute equality of treatment of the vessels of all nations using the Panama Canal would be consistent with the traditional policy of the United States.

"There is still a further argument, equally protent, in favor of repeal," he said, "and that is the traditional and practically uniform policy of the United States in advocating—yes, demanding—the free and equal use of navigable channels or waterways. Our policy in this regard is as near to being invariable as upon any important national question."

In support of this argument Senator Burton explained the circumstances attendant upon the development of the "open door" policy in China.

"We demanded equal use of the ports controlled by these various nations, equal privileges in trade, and, what is most significant of all, equal railroad rates upon railways constructed in Russia at great expense and extending into the interior through Chinese territory to a connection with railways within her own domains."

MURDER IN STREET CROWD.

Women and Children See Man Kill Companion and Escape.

Two men, talking angrily, walked east in 111th Street, near Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The sidewalks were crowded with baby carriages, women, and children. Both men were well dressed, and one carried his coat on his arm. Suddenly his companion, taking a pistol from his pocket, turned on the man who had his coat off and fired three times. With three wounds in his body the victim fell to the sidewalk dead. His assailant fled into a house and escaped apparently by way of the roof.

Patrolman Elson, who heard the shots, called an ambulance from Harlem Hospital, and Dr. Allen said that the man had been killed instantly. A half dozen detectives under Lieut. Hearle searched for the murderer and found a .32-calibre automatic pistol. They also found a man who said he had seen the shooting and could identity the murderer. The dead man was identified as Joseph Labriola by a tag sewed inside his coat. He formerly lived at 252 East 110th Street with an aunt, who had lost sight of him for a year.

Labriola, according to his aunt, had served a sentence in Elmira, and, according to the police, he was arrested on a charge of homicide in March, 1911, but was discharged.

ARRESTED IN POLLS FRAUD.

Three More Inspectors in Convention Election Are Taken.

Detectives from the District Attorney's office yesterday arrested Henry Hogan of 419 East Fourteenth Street, William Werthheimer of 509 East Twelfth Street, and William Sweeney of 429 East Seventeenth Street, all Inspectors of the Fifth Election District of the Twelfth Assembly District, who were indicted after investigation of the frauds at the Constitutional Convention election.

Hogan and Louis Bachmann, a poll clerk of the election district, were held in $2,500 bail each on charges of fraudulent voting. There are fifteen indictments against Hogan and thirteen each against Werthheimer and Sweeney. Against all of them there are charges that they allowed Louis A. Keck to vote nine times, and Bachmann to vote twice. Hogan is also charged with voting twice in an election district where he was not a resident under the name of Jacob Hartig.

The vote in the Fifth District was unanimous for the convention, 150 votes being cast.

S. P. C. A. STANDS OUT FOR HORSE TROUGHS

Manager Horton Denies That Watering Fountains Tend to Spread Glanders.

CAN'T DEPEND ON DRIVERS

Believes Thirsty Beasts Would Be Neglected Were Weil's Ordinance Enacted.

William K. Horton, General Manager of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, last night attacked the proposed ordinance introduced by Alderman Weil for the abolition of all horse-watering troughs in the city. Mr. Horton said the ordinance had been introduced through a misapprehension. He said the instigators of the proposed ordinance believed that public watering troughs were the means of spreading glanders and other infectious diseases among horses. This fear, he said, was baseless.

"Statistics have shown," he said, "that in cities where public drinking fountains were plentiful disease and mortality among horses were least prevalent. Alderman Weil proposes to substitute for the drinking fountains hydrants with cut-off attachments. Drivers would be able, theoretically, to fill individual pails for their animals, but we all know that in the heat of Summer a tired and irritable driver is likely to forget the comfort of the beasts in his charge. In addition, in streets where traffic is heavy the police regulations would hardly permit vehicles to stand long enough for drivers to fill and carry pails of water to their horses from public hydrants. This society has a man whose business it is to surpervise all watering troughs under the control of the society, to keep them in repair, and also keep them clean and hygienic. Our troughs are so constructed that the water is running always, and they are always overflowing, so that all foreign matter is quickly carried away. These fountains are thoroughly hygienic. We have had no complaints against our fountains on the score of glanders. If horse disease were spread through public fountains, the fact would certainly have become evident in the forty years this society has maintained public fountains."

Mr. Horton called attention to the experience of Chicago, St. Paul, Los Angeles, Denver, and New Orleans as proof of his contentions that a plentiful supply of public watering troughs decreases disease and suffering among horses. He called attention to wording of the proposed ordinance, which says:

Each wagon driver desirous of watering his stock is hereby compelled to carry with him a pail for that purpose, said pail to be used for that purpose only, and none other, under a fine of $5 for each violation thereof.

"Each driver desirous of watering his stock," said Mr. Horton, sarcastically, "is compelled to carry a bucket for that purpose, but if he fails to do so all that is necessary for him to plead is a lack of desire to water his horse.

"The wording of that clause is the most ingenious thing I have ever encountered. I hope that all horse owners will be aroused to the need for protecting their own interests by opposing this ordinance. If they do not, I dread to think of the suffering which will come in torrid days of July and August and the mortality among horses."

GIFT FOR NUMISMATISTS.

A. M. Huntington Presents Vacant Plot to American Society.

Archer M. Huntington has presented to the American Numismatic Society a vacant plot adjoining its building on the north side of 155th Street, between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Title to the plot, which has a frontage of 50 feet, was recorded yesterday.

The property is assessed at $12,000, and it gives the Numismatic Society 100 feet frontage in the middle of the block. Adjoining on the east is the Hispanic Society Building and Museum, running through to 156th Street, which Mr. Huntington founded several years ago. He also gave the Numismatic Society its present building.

The society was formed in 1858, but it never had a permanent home until Mr. Huntington gave two lots for the building in 1906. Since that time the collections have increased rapidly, and just before the building was completed it received from the American Museum of Natural History the Morgan collection of gold and silver coins which the late J. Pierpont Morgan purchased for about $10,000.

Among the governors of the society are Henry Russel Drowne, Archer M. Huntington, William B. Osgood Field, and Daniel Parish, Jr. B. L. Belden is the Director.

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IDENTIFYING CARD URGED FOR WORKERS

Industrial Commission Gets Suggestions from Employment Agencies.

LABOR CAMP CONDITIONS

J. H. Larsen Tells About the Art of Living in a Big City Without Working.

Several times in yesterday's inquiry into employment agencies by the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations there came up the suggestion on the part of those who conducted agencies that much good could be accomplished by issuing to the workers cards of identification, which could be used as means of showing the characters they bore and the work they had done. The Commissioners, however, brought out that these cards might be used, if the employers wished, as a means of penalizing the men.

The hearings were held in the City Hall, with Frank P. Walsh in the chair. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman sat with her fellow-Commissioners and took an active part in cross-examining some of the witnesses.

George A. Marr, Secretary of the Lake Carriers' Association, was the first to tell of the way in which identification books were used. On the Great Lakes 15,000 men are engaged every season for 450 vessels, and a system has been built up with clubrooms at every port, death and total disablement benefits, with employment agencies attached. To the men are issued identification cards in the form of books, in which their services with each shipmaster are recorded.

C. E. Morton, manager of the New York and New Jersey branch of the National Metal Trades Employment Bureau, described how his office had the records of 11,000 employes, as they received from the employers the report of every man engaged and laid off. These, he explained, were all skilled men, and represented about two-thirds of those hired each year, the other third being taken on either in emergencies or at works too far from the employment office for applications to be made to him.

Another view of what might be accomplished by an identification card was given by J. H. Larsen, formerly in charge of the manual labor department of the National Labor Exchange. He saw in it a record of good character, which a man would be careful not to lose. In bringing out this point Mr. Larsen dwelt on the influences which tended to deteriorate men.

"Conditions in labor camps are often so bad," he said, "even if the employers try to keep them good, that when a man comes back to the city he finds his disgust at the common lodging house much less than it was. Soon he finds that he is the only man there really trying to get work. He is initiated into the art of living without work in a big city, and then he begins to go down hill. You read of men in the Municipal Lodging House refusing work on the snow. Eighty per cent. of them were perfectly fit to work as far as their nourishment was concerned. Now if we had a National Labor Exchange with an identification card system, a man who had a good record would be afraid to lose it by falling into drifting ways."

Otto T. Bannard, President of the National Employment Exchange, explained the circumstances which led to its formation, and said that its failure from a monetary point of view was because it did not run a commissary office and did not try to make money.

The commission to-day will take testimoney on juvenile employment offices and the handling of casual and migrating workers.

REMEMBER DEAD POSTMEN.

Vesper Service to be Held at St. Patrick's Next Sunday.

The New York Letter Carriers' Association will have its annual vesper service for deceased members at St. Patrick's Cathedral next Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Luke J. Evers, rector of St. Andrew's Church, will be the preacher.

The letter carriers will parade from the General Post Office in three battalions, 2,500 strong, in their new Summer uniforms. The Letter Carriers' Band, the Letter Carriers' Fife and Drum Corps, and the Letter Carriers' Sons' Fife and Drum Corps will furnish music for the parade.

NEXT SUNDAY

Ex-President Taft on the "Trusts"

Mr. Taft's article last Sunday attracted an immense number of readers. In his second paper, which will be published next Sunday, he discusses the function of the courts in our system of government in enforcing and limiting Government rights.

The Fooling of the Russian Czar

In his second article on Russia, Mr. Kurt Aram tells in a most entertaining way how the Government officials and police blindfold Russia's ruler. These papers are well worth reading. They are frank, instructive, and more than ordinarily interesting.

The Awfulness of N. Y. Prisons

Thomas Mott Osborne, in a book of his experiences as voluntary "convict" at Auburn, says existing conditions in our penitentiaries are "organized lunacy" and "the foulest blot upon our social system." Read details of this report in next Sunday's New York Times.

Our Mississippi Flood Problem

"Our Mississippi problem is easier of solution than the problem of the Mesopotamian rivers, and that was solved 5,000 years ago," said Sir William Willcocks, one of the British Empire's most distinguished engineers, who has just returned from a brief study of the chief of America's river puzzles. He believes it can be solved without great immediate expense and immensely to the nation's final profit. In next Sunday's New York Times.

Monroe Doctrine from a New Angle

President Saenz Pena of the Argentine Republic has just had published in a collected volume of his writings a violent attack by him on the Monroe Doctrine, which he calls "The Gutta-percha Message," because Americans can always stretch it to suit their own ends. He shows that, though we object to intervention by European nations in South America, we interfere ourselves whenever we want to. He declares, furthermore, that we have never been interested in schemes for alliances between the republics of this hemisphere, and that whatever we have done to foster closer relations has been for the commercial ends of the United States.

Beautiful Copy of Famous Painting

"The Son" is the title of a famous painting by Hans Koberstein, a widely popular German artist, whose work is found in many of the leading galleries of Europe. The New York Times has arranged to reproduce this painting for its readers. The copy will be printed in rotogravure and presented with The New York Times next Sunday.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1914.

OBJECT OF THE CONFERENCE.

The character of the international conference which will assemble to-day at Niagara Falls has changed since the diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile proffered the good offices of their respective Governments, with a view to a peaceful settlement of the trouble caused by the insult by Mexican Federals to the American flag at Tampico. That incident now seems to belong to somewhat remote history. HUERTA is no longer a very powerful factor in the situation. Whether he withdraws peaceably from the Provisional Presidency, or is eliminated as a factor in the international problem by the continued success in battle of the Constitutionalists, it is obvious now that the larger question of the permanent pacification of Mexico must be considered in the conference, must indeed be the principal theme of its deliberations.

The part which the Government of the United States is to play in the settlement of this important question depends largely upon the attitude the Government at Washington intends to maintain toward that country, one port of which is already occupied by our troops. It has been the understanding, until lately, that with the termination of the misrule of HUERTA, fresh evidence of the savagery and injustice of which has lately been published, and the consequent cessation of armed opposition to the Constitutionalist advance, our troops would be withdrawn and the Mexican people left to solve for themselves a problem which is all their own. This could be done without any formal recognition of the Government of the Constitutionalists or without binding this country to any agreement whatever in regard to the future. The intimation in the Washington dispatches of President WILSON'S intention to compel the establishment of a Mexican Government that shall recognize the full rights of all the Mexican people, and carry out, without delay, a programme of land reform is therefore disquieting to those Americans who had hoped that we might avoid any form of war.

For it is clear that we cannot establish any sort of Government for Mexico unless we take possession of the whole country, a proceeding to which the Mexicans of all shades of political belief would object to some purpose. Exactly what kind of a Government would be satisfactory to all classes in Mexico, who can tell? Mexico has never yet had such a Government. It is not likely to secure one without some more years of experimenting. We can help with advice and suggestion. We can keep our war vessels at Vera Cruz and occupy that city until a semblance of order is established in the republic. But it is perfectly clear that, unless we exert power to enforce our will, we cannot dictate either the time or the manner of holding an election, or name candidates for office or indicate what legislation must be enacted. We can advise American bankers to lend money to any new Government, but if we are going to guarantee the prompt payment of the interest we must keep ourselves in a position to enforce payments, and that must certainly be a military position.

Nobody believes that President WILSON desires a prolonged war with Mexico, but his attitude would suggest that he believes he has the right to exact a kind of obedience from the Mexicans which is commonly given only to a conquering nation. We are not conquerors of Mexico, we do not regard the Mexicans as enemies. On the contrary, we feel that our nearest neighbors should be our best friends. Mexico has many patriotic citizens of high standing. To be sure, not many of them have remained in the entourage of HUERTA, but they can be recalled from exile to serve their country's needs. President WILSON'S manifest faith in the sincerity of the Constitutionalists has not been shared by all his fellow-citizens. But it will be amply justified, nevertheless, if when occasion serves Gen. CARRANZA consents to representation in the conference at Niagara Falls. The good will of the United States toward Mexico can then be made clear to him, and the advice and suggestions this country has to offer touching the reformation of the sister republic can be suitably presented.

The administration of MADERO was a deplorable failure. Nothing was done while it lasted toward freeing the people from the thralldom under which they have so long suffered. If CARRANZA'S revolution really has had for its object the establishment of an honest Government, the institution of incorruptible courts and a satisfactory solution of the great land problem, he cannot much longer refuse to join in a conference arranged by his Latin-American neighbors, the result of which if discreetly directed should serve to restore Mexican prosperity and give the people of that republic a chance to free themselves. They cannot be set free by foreign intervention unless that is protracted and begins with all the forms of war. As for the reported proposals of Gen. HUERTA, looking toward the establishment of peace with his assistance, they cannot be taken very seriously. Undoubtedly, a loan of $400,000,000 would be very acceptable to Mexico. In order to get it, however, she must first re-establish her credit. The proffer, for a huge consideration, of a naval station for the United States on Magdalena Bay is not particularly timely. We need such a station there, but the price asked is rather high, and we can wait a while longer.

RETURN OF MR. ROOSEVELT.

The fact that ex-President ROOSEVELT returns to his country with health somewhat impaired and subject to some undefined possibilities of disability will be regretted by his fellow-citizens. But it has its compensations. It serves to turn the attention of the public to the claims that Mr. ROOSEVELT has on the sympathy and the regard of the American people. It tends to soften whatever feeling of opposition may have been created by his strenuous political career. It recalls to our consideration the honorable and distinguished nature of the enterprise on which he embarked with such zeal and resolution and from which he has come back with added titles to respect and admiration.

The man ROOSEVELT we may all welcome heartily without reference to the differences of opinion that have arisen as to his policies and purposes in the political developments of the past half dozen years. The eager and acute student in varied fields; the hardy and intelligent worker in the rude life, now almost a matter of history; the patient and faithful scholar, who has won world-wide recognition; the adventurous and skillful explorer who has united the scientist's prevision and imagination to the restless daring of the earliest of the class; the intrepid sportsman; the ardent and devoted naturalist—in each and all of these rôles Mr. ROOSEVELT has played well his part amid deserved applause, in which his countrymen take a proper and sincere pride. It is also permitted to us to reflect with gratification that in the region he has visited, in the Southern Republics which are of such importance now in our international life, the personal qualities of Mr. ROOSEVELT have been understood and justly appreciated. The citizens of these republics with whom he has associated are of a gallant stock, in which often personal courage and intellectual force are closely united. The intimate acquaintance some of their leaders have been able to make with this representative North American cannot but serve to clarify their conception of our country.

If Mr. ROOSEVELT'S physical troubles prove, as we all wish that they may, to be not serious or lasting, he will soon enter the field of politics. He could not, if he would, keep out of it. At present it is a confused field, and he will need all his native instinct and his trained flair for politics to determine the part that he can take successfully in the movements and the struggles of this year. One thing we may be sure of, that he will add to the interest of a situation at present a little dull.

INJURED PARKS.

His investigation of the condition of the parks in Manhattan convinces Commissioner WARD that they have "deteriorated beyond repair." They must be reconstructed. In Morningside Park, to which the finishing touch of dilapidation was given two years ago when Commissioner STOVER permitted a fireworks exhibition at Fort Horn on the Fourth of July, with a consequent tearing and eroding of the hillside by thousands of heels, Mr. WARD finds "the most urgent case," where work must be done immediately. The earth, unretained by green sod, has been washing away from the hillside, and at Fort Horn, part of which broke off two years ago, the stones deposited for a retaining wall still litter the sidewalk and approaches. As on the rest of the parks that have been surrendered to the shows and sideshows of the city, walls and fences must be built, new sod planted, and a patrol established to keep out the vandals or to punish them for trespass upon the trees, shrubs, and landscape.

We trust that the Board of Estimate will grant the moneys urgently needed for restoring the injured parks. Commissioner WARD has invoked the co-operation of the police force to stop the destruction of park property. He is trying to save the trees that represent an outlay of many years' careful supervision and expenditure. The money which he uses in this work of reconstruction will be well spent.

PLEA OF BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Generally speaking, it is right that localities which are benefited by public improvements should bear the assessments to defray the cost. But there is no general rule that localities which suffer from public improvements should be assessed for the cost and bear their own damages besides. That is the position regarding Brooklyn Heights. The opening of the bridges carried the tide of travel far beyond them, and put in competition with them much cheaper residential neighborhoods. As a result there has been depression in Brooklyn Heights property, while Brooklyn at large is benefited, and the Greater City profits by Brooklyn's general benefit. Nevertheless, the city is proposing to lay a local assessment upon the Brooklyn Heights property to provide a route for a tunnel for a subway which will run through the Heights without even a station to relieve the situation. The subway must run below a street, and a street has never been opened on Montague Street, between Furman Street and where the entrance to the old Wall Street ferry used to be. There is no demand for a street there, and there will be no more street travel after the street is opened than there is now. It is purely a subway proposition, and as the case stands it is of no advantage to the locality which it is proposed to assess. As this is a city subway, for the benefit of other neighborhoods, and for the advantage of the city at large, it would seem that the city ought to bear the cost. At the very least the assessment ought to procure a station where the Heights wants one. To combine the assessment with the refusal of the station would seem like a malicious conspiracy to damage the city as well as the Heights district.

If the city had treated Brooklyn Heights as it treated Riverside Drive it might have duplicated that beauty spot and very profitable tax area. But the city has pursued a policy which has lost it far more in taxes than it would have cost it in interest on bonds to improve the neighborhood. In this particular case the assessment could be charged to the costs of subway construction, and paid from the profits which the city is promised. But there is no account to which may be charged the loss of the taxes which the city is throwing away. The unfortunate property owners, of course, bear their own losses.

LABOR'S IDEA OF LAW.

Unless "labor" shall repudiate the American Federation of Labor it will be assumed that the demands of the federation afford a fair example of labor's idea of law. What labor asks in connection with the pending trust bills is that labor shall be allowed to do what others are forbidden to do, or, in the words of the spokesmen for the federation, that the trust laws "shall not apply to" labor cases. If the laws are good laws why should they not apply to labor? If the laws are bad laws why should they be made to apply to anybody? Labor does not oppose the proposed laws as contrary to public interest, but asks exemption from laws to cure evils which labor is foremost in asserting to need remedy. The acts which labor wishes to be authorized to commit are just the sort of immoralities which labor wishes to be made illegal for all but itself. They are the violations of injunctions and contempts of court such as the Supreme Court of the United States admitted had been proved as crimes in the Gompers case, but which Mr. GOMPERS regards as "rights" of labor. Within a few weeks the courts of New York have made three similar decisions regarding boycott and injunction cases, declaring them to be crimes and contrary to good citizenship.

The International Association of Machinists boycotted the Duplex Printing Press Company of Battle Creek because it ran an open shop, and for that reason extended the boycott to include the exhibition of printing machinery in the Grand Central Palace in this city beginning April 18. It was impossible that labor could have any grievance against this exhibition, in the preparation of which many thousands of dollars had been spent. Neither was it possible that any good could come to labor from the campaign against the exhibition. It was to last only a week, and it had done labor no harm, for it was in no sort of relation with labor's disputes in Michigan, where the boycott started. On the other hand, the success of the exhibition would benefit labor in the printing trade apart from the boycott itself. As the notice of boycott was made on the very eve of the exhibition, which was to last a week only, it is plain that the damage by the boycott would be irreparable, and that there was no time for notice, or for litigation. Accordingly an injunction was obtained without notice, and when argument was heard on April 17 on confirming the injunction labor asked for a month's delay. The exhibition will be a thing of the dim past when the merits are heard.

It will be remarked that labor lays its boycotts without notice or argument, but that it objects to legal proceedings in its own manner. Yet labor complains that it suffers in court proceedings, while it demands the right to execute its edicts in safety from law, and is careless of the wrongs or damage it may inflict. This is the sort of thing which may be authorized by statute, but which cannot be made right in morals. It is a vicious act to do damage regardless of extent, or of injury to innocent third parties, in order to bring indirect influence upon a disputant. As Mr. TAFT remarked in last Sunday's TIMES, "Ethics, law, and public policy "all require recognition of the dis- "tinction which makes lawful the "combination of workingmen against "employers, but denounces the use of "combination by either party to com- "pel third persons against their will "to come into the fight." This is not "collective bargaining," but unreasonable conspiracy. It is effrontery to ask the legalization of such acts. It would be betrayal of public interests to yield to the threat to punish those who resist it. If labor is able to enforce this demand as a right it will be necessary to ask what rights of others labor can be trusted to respect out of its own moderation, since of restraint by law there will not remain a trace.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Residents of Central Park West have been encouraged by the speech of Borough President MARKS, at the "Safety First" meeting the other night, to hope that they will not have to wait much longer for effective action to be taken toward making that thoroughfare safer for pedestrians and vehicles. Nothing has yet been done, however, to place the car tracks in the middle of the street and remove a part of the walk on the park side, although the Board of Estimate had promised to have the work begun not later than last November.

The matter of the much-needed improvement of Central Park West is now complicated by a movement among real estate owners in favor of the construction of a subway under that street. This would be a work requiring years of planning and bickering and labor, and it should not be permitted to interfere with the immediate relief of the congestion between Fifty-ninth and 110th Streets. The opening of the other transverse roads than Eighty-sixth Street to cross-town traffic is a good idea. The running of the omnibuses through Sixty-fifth and Ninety-seventh Streets would be a much-appreciated improvement. But the immediate demand is for the removal of the surface car tracks to the middle of the road, which can be done quickly once the work is begun, and the removal of enough of the very broad sidewalk along Central Park to provide an ample roadway for northbound motor cars and wagons.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Worried by Many Inspections.

Manufacturers of various kinds evidently find much value in having a New York address, especially if it be on our most famous avenue, and still more, it is to be presumed, in our enormous supply of labor at once more or less skilled and more or less cheap. One hears with something of incredulity, therefore, the reports of a "general movement" on their part to betake themselves and their businesses out of the city because here their premises are subjected to frequent inspections and a multiplicity of orders, sometimes conflicting, to take precautionary measures that are troublesome and expensive.

Borough President MARKS, in voicing the complaints of the manufacturers, said that at least seven municipal departments could send Inspectors into the citizen's home or place of business, and he told the State Factory Investigation Commissioners that the situation was to be still further complicated by the Industrial Relations Committee. But inquiry did not elicit the name of a single firm that had already been driven away by these annoyances, or even of one that had determined to go. The most that could be stated with authority was that they were thinking of departure.

That, in the circumstances, is not very alarming. Undoubtedly, however, the unnecessary duplication of inspections, with the attempted enforcement of varying ideas as to what should be done for the protection of life and other public interests, is a real grievance, and the demand for simplification and co-ordination is entirely reasonable. Even more desirable is it that the inspections should be more effective than they are now in attaining their designed end, which of course is safety. That this is imperfectly achieved, in spite of all the activity displayed, is shown by the frequency with which fires here are attended with loss of life. Hardly a week passes in which deaths of this sort do not occur. Only rarely, indeed, are they in what may be called factory buildings, but they are all none the less the result of something wrong either in the way the inspecting is done or in the laws governing its performance.

As inspection has more than one purpose, or, rather, relates to more than one kind of safety, it can hardly be all done by a single department. A building very good from the fireman's standpoint, for instance, may be very bad from that of the sanitarian. But eight or nine varieties are certainly too many, and no wonder the manufacturers protest.

Judgment Must Be Suspended.

Truly perplexing is the problem presented by the Broadway episode of which the only quite indubitable feature seems to have been the "breaking" of a large, strong safe. Nobody questions that part of the remarkable tale, but the police show a notable tendency to be skeptical, and the public for once inclines to forget that denying the reality of a crime is an easy way to escape the toils incidental to solving its mysteries.

For the incredulity of both the police and the public present justification lacks, but excuses abound. In the first place, there is about the stories told by those who may be called the survivors of the episode an abundance of thrilling and picturesque detail that recalls all too vividly the detective romance as constructed by the masters who most ingeniously exploit that part of the literary domain. There is no question that if a movie play author had received an order for a burglary drama he would have been as likely to arrange just the scenes described in these narratives as any other, and could have been modestly content with every one in the long series. That, of course, proves nothing, nor does the fact that the owners of the money supposed to have been taken from the wrecked safe were themselves in the moving picture business, and therefore equipped for utilizing a well advertised attack upon their own property in case there had been a camera at hand to record the interesting affair.

Again and again, too, strange or terrible happenings in city and country have caused excitement among chance spectators and afterward turned out to be not what they seemed, but merely the supplying of material to be used as the latest substitute for plays and books. These deceptions have been so frequent that suspicion is thrown over all sorts of incidents that once would have been accepted unhesitatingly as the real thing. And so often have the police been drawn, with or without their own knowledge, into these prearranged adventures that no wonder their never very strong credulity has been much weakened.

"This looks to me like a fake," was the announcement of Commissioner RUBIN when he heard the tale of this robbery. So it does. But any well planned and skillfully executed robbery would have the same appearance, and appearances can be deceptive either way.

Embarrassing for the Britishers.

According to the latest reports, Germany is to have, after all, an exhibit at the San Francisco fair—one which will be more or less adequately representative, even if not official. Should this turn out to be true, our English cousins will have against their Government a new reason for complaint as to its course in the matter, for its one defense has been that its agreement with Germany not to exhibit had to be kept.

If the contract concerned only formal action as a nation, it was hardly worth making, and its observance will be poor consolation to the British merchants and manufacturers who, while their enthusiasm for the expensive participation in far-away fairs has much declined in recent years, still have all along doubted the wisdom of displeasing good customers merely because somebody else was willing to do the same thing.

That European refusals to exhibit in California have had any effect on the tolls dispute except possibly to strengthen in their obstinacy the foes of exemption repeal can be believed only by those strangely ill-informed in regard to American temper and politics. If Germany has realized this sooner than England did, she has stolen a march—one is tempted to say another march—on her great competitor for trade in the world market.

STORY OF THE OBELISK.

Admiral Schroeder Tells How It Was Brought to New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with a natural interest the several recent letters to THE TIMES upon the subject of the bringing of the obelisk to this country. I was an intimate friend of Commander Gorringe, United States Navy, who brought it over, and was associated with him in the enterprise as assistant, being a Lieutenant at that time; incidentally, on the voyage home I commanded the steamer Dessoug, which carried the monolith safely from Egypt to New York.

The shaft spoken of by M. W. Lockwood in your issue of the 15th, which stands on the Thames embankment, was towed to England in an iron barge which had been built around it. During the voyage the towlines parted in a gale of wind while crossing the Bay of Biscay and a whole boat's crew were lost while trying to get hold of it again. It was then abandoned, but was sighted later and taken in tow by another ship, whose Captain claimed total salvage.

Our obelisk was placed in the steamer Dessoug, which Commander Gorringe bought for the purpose from the Egyptian Post Office Department. After lowering the shaft from its erect position, we launched it into the sea in a temporary barge, towed it around to the harbor, and placed it in a big dry dock close to the bow of the ship. The bow frames and plating were then cut away, and the obelisk was rolled in on cannon balls, slued fore and aft, and secured; the frames and plates were then riveted up again, and we went on our way rejoicing. Only one mishap befell us after putting to sea. When still about 1,000 miles out from New York the propeller shaft broke and the good ship drifted about helplessly for a week before we succeeded in installing a spare section that we fortunately had on board.

The circumstance of our obelisk having been brought over in this way possesses a rather special interest for the reason that it is the only one that has ever been moved from Egypt without a special caisson or barge being built to carry it and be towed by other vessels. It is also the only one out of Egypt that stands upon its original Egyptian pedestal, which is of itself a handsome red granite plinth.

SEATON SCHROEDER,
Rear Admiral United States Navy.
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1914.

GUM CHEWING IN PUBLIC.

Is a National Funeral the Proper Place to Indulge This Habit?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of May 17 "R. Stewart," commenting on Grace Ellery Channing Stetson's protest against gum chewing at a national funeral, suggests that gum chewing is good for the digestive organs, and, futher, that gum is chewed during suffrage processions.

Neither suggestion is to the point, which is not the therapeutic value of chewing gum, or its prevalence among suffragists, but the decorum of this practice on the occasion mentioned.

To stimulate thought in "R. Stewart," let us inquire:

Would you chew gum in church?
Would you chew gum at your mother's funeral?
Would you chew gum while being presented at Court?
Or, in general, is there no occasion when it is grossly indecorous to be aiding one's digestion in this conspicuous manner?

There then remains only the question: Is a national funeral ceremony, with all civil and military honors, attended by the President of the United States in person as a mark of reverence for the dead, such an occasion?

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN.
New York, May 17, 1914.

Injurious Motion Pictures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is almost outrageous that an industry like the moving pictures—the fifth greatest industry in the United States—should be so injurious to the public welfare.

In almost all the theatres in the city pictures are shown in bad condition—they flare and sparkle and splotch. Many leave the theatre with headache and eye-soreness.

There is supposed to be a Health Department in the city working for the good of the people. How about something to remove this obstacle and detriment to pleasure?

The Fire Department is active in regulating the moving-picture business. Why not the Health Department? K. SHARETSON.
Brooklyn, N. Y., May 18, 1914.

THE HIGH BUILDINGS

Commission's Report Ignores Europe's Experience.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The adoption of a policy for the regulation of the height and area of buildings is likely to influence profoundly the city's future growth and welfare.

The Height of Buildings Commission has presented an able and elaborate report containing information of great value for use in arriving at a wise decision; but the commission itself has reached conclusions which appear to represent but a single point of view, for they are in direct conflict with the uniform practice of all European cities, with much of the evidence of their own report, and with the opinion of many here who have given careful study to the subject.

In the report of the commission we find the statement that out of a total of 92,749 buildings in Manhattan, only 1,241 are as high as ten stories, that is to say, less than 1 1-3 per cent. of the total; but even this comparatively small percentage of high buildings has produced conditions which are fast becoming intolerable. Regulations for their correction should certainly be made; but it is only reasonable to demand that when made they shall be of a kind likely to be effective in accomplishing their object.

Is the plan proposed by the Height of Buildings Commission of that nature?

Before attempting to answer this question, let us briefly enumerate the chief causes of complaint against high buildings and take note of the evident disadvantages and advantages which our short acquaintance with them have disclosed, viz.:

The too great congestion of the streets.

The shutting out of sun and light from streets and buildings.

Increase in the fire risk, owing to the danger of the spread of flames from one high building to another, and the difficulty of fighting fire at such great altitudes.

Injustice as between neighboring property owners in the pre-emption of light.

The inflation of values within certain narrow limits at the expense of the surrounding land.

The obligation which these inflated values imposes on the land owner to build and add to the congestion to escape ruin by taxation; and

The disfigurement of the city.

But the fact should not be overlooked that along with these disadvantages high buildings have their good points, which must be taken into account to form a fair estimate, viz.:

When not too close together they afford most agreeable, healthful, and desirable quarters.

They increase the available floor area.

They increase the value of land by permitting greater use to be made of it.

They swell the city's tax roll.

Some of them are very good looking and have come to be regarded as distinctive of our type of architecture.

An examination of these two lists will show that all the evils of high buildings, with perhaps the one exception of ugliness, are due to overcrowding, while all their good qualities are dependent upon not overcrowding; we may therefore safely conclude that no plan which permits the crowding together of high buildings can be successful. One cannot eat his cake and have it too, nor shut out his light and still possess it. There are evidently but two ways of securing light for cities—either sufficiently to limit the height of the buildings or else so to separate them as to let in the air and light. The former plan is used in all European cities, and the greatest height which any city has thought practicable to permit is 82 feet. In the Height of Buildings Commission's report there is a table of the height limits in twenty-nine of the chief cities of Europe; the average is 67½ feet.

The plan suggested by the commission would permit the covering of about 80 per cent. of the area of the lot to a height, certainly three times, and probably four times, as great as these cities, after hundreds of years of experience, have found it wise to allow. Is such a height practicable for New York, and, if so, why? Can any one point to a single disadvantage of high buildings, as enumerated above, which would be overcome by the adoption of that plan? Or to one of their good features which can be retained by the adoption of that plan?

ERNEST FLAGG.
New York, May 19, 1914.

THE COLORADO WOMEN.

Are Weak Officials and Lawless Government Things to Boast Of?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your recent issue Miss Blackwell queries, "When did an unwilling Governor ever take an important political step to stop human slaughter at the behest of a peace society of voteless women?" Those to whom a stable government is of greater concern than the propaganda for woman suffrage might rejoin, "What is the trouble with Colorado's electorate? Is it possible that twenty-one years of the woman's vote has weakened its fabric?" Suffragists claim that women sometimes cast 51 per cent. of the entire vote in that State. This "unwilling Governor" and his impotent official family were placed in office by Colorado's electorate, men and women. Are we so sure that the appeal for intervention by Federal troops is a "success" of Colorado's women? Did not the appeal constitute an admission that Colorado women, though they might be active lawmakers, were powerless to secure to the citizens of that unhappy State the rights guaranteed under the Constitution? The appeal for Federal troops was an acknowledgment of domestic lawlessness. It may be necessary to call in the policeman to settle family quarrels—it is not an act to boast of.

By the way, the President of this Peace (?) Society is the woman of whom Judge Lindsey wrote in 1910: "Mrs. Lafferty took the platform against me and supported the System in its attempt to 'get' the Juvenile Court."

Are we to believe that Colorado men are sitting idly by while their voting women beseech an "unwilling Governor" to call in Federal troops? The whole story is not yet written.

A. N. GEORGE.
Brookline, Mass., May 18, 1914.

Two More Ananias Lists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not the least among the trophies Roosevelt should show in his new collection are two lists of liars. One carries the names of those who said he charged his Brazilian entertainers for a lecture; the other those who said the river he discovered must run uphill.

S. N. STEWART.
Brooklyn, May 18, 1914.

SPRING EVENING.

Below us, on the dark'ning streets,
The children shout at bedtime play.
Their clear, high voices pierce the night,
Like sudden streaks of silver light,
Till, one by one, they fade away,
Reluctantly and drowsily.
Who has not heard their stumbling feet,
Led homeward, by a firm, warm hand,
Or by some time-worn, age-old call, like
"John-eeeee"?

LOUISE VON WETTER.

ANTI-TRUST BILLS UP.

Debate Limited to 32 Hours—Republicans Fight Gag Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Under a rule limiting general debate on the entire subject to thirty-two hours and precluding separate records votes on any of the controverted features, the House began consideration to-day of the Administration's programme of anti-trust legislation. The Covington Interstate Trade Commission bill was taken up first, with an allotment of six hours for general discussion, to be followed, in order, by the Clayton Omnibus bill, allotted sixteen hours, and the Rayburn railroad stock and bond issue measure, allotted ten hours. Day and night sessions are to be held to hasten the legislation.

Republicans made vicious attacks upon the Democratic Party's control of Governmental affairs in opposing the rule to limit debate. They said the latter was framed so as to prevent record votes on amendments which will be offered to exempt labor unions from the operation of the Sherman law and to legalize by affirmative legislation the strike and the boycott.

Representative Henry of Texas, Chairman of the Rules Committee, who engineered the rule resolution, said he favored this amendment.

When the rule was adopted by a strict party vote Mr. Henry went to one of the galleries of the House and conferred with some of the representatives of organized labor, who were there to watch the proceedings.

Though general debate will be restricted to thirty-two hours, the discussion may run almost without limit when the bills are taken up for amendment under the five-minute rule. While the House is working as a committee of the whole, however, recorded votes are precluded, and the rule stipulated that in the House proper nothing could be done in the way of amendment except by means of a single motion to recommit on each of the three bills. On this motion will occur the only opportunity to force members to go on record.

The labor representatives are still bent on forcing Congress to accept their demand for specific exemption under the Sherman law. Their failure to get what they wanted from the Judiciary Committee, it seemed, made them only more determined to carry the fight to the floors of the House and Senate, and they have also suggested the probability of doing "missionary work" in individual Congressional districts.

The Democratic leaders, who will oppose the labor amendment, fear that this new factor in the legislation may demoralize the entire anti-trust programme.

Representative Philip Pitt Campbell of Kansas, ranking Republican member of the Rules Committee, in opposing the rule, said that the Democratic record in office for more than a year "reads like an obituary."

"You have paralyzed and prostrated industry of every kind," he continued; "you have reduced wages; you have made business of every kind uncertain and hazardous.

"You are surrendering our rights to control our own affairs in Panama to England and other nations that claim they should be consulted. You are giving to Columbia greater rights in the use of the Panama Canal than you assert for the people of our own country, and you are giving that country $25,000,000 as a gratuity, besides making an abject apology for taking the steps that made the construction of the canal possible.

"Over night you plunged the country into war with Victoriana Huerta, an unrecognized assassin in Mexico, on a matter of mere punctillo, because of the difference in the offer of a salute of five guns and the salute of twenty-one guns.

"There is not as much big business to assail as there was when you began. If you keep on there will be none to complain of."

Representative Victor Murdock, Progressive leader, said that the history of Government legislation to control the trusts had been "almost a quarter of a century of futility." He assailed the Covington bill as "weak, purely investigative, born a cripple."

Mr. Murdock thus pictured what he saw passing the country:

"What fantastic films the morning newspapers reveal! Rockefeller, over at Tarrytown, N. Y., installing a system of electric lights that he may keep his eight guards who surround the house awake through the hours of the night.

"Testimony in Denver yesterday when a witness stated before the Board of Inquiry that Troop A looted the tents of the strike miners at Ludlow after they had shot the miners down and killed eleven women and children; that only eight members of Troop A were not either mine guards or mine clerks. Constitutional government in Colorado has broken down. The man who has been the beneficiary of random legislation sits in his palace on the Hudson fearful that the law will not protect him, and the men out in Colorado, who are his victims, know that it does not protect him."

OUR FARMERS MOVE OFTEN.

One Cause of Decline of Rural Prosperity, Says Census Bureau.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The frequency with which American farmers move from one farm to another, according to the Census Bureau, "very likely forms one of the chief causes for the decline of rural prosperity." The bureau to-day made public the results of its queries to farmers asking them how long they had lived on their farms. Of the 6,361,502 farmers in the United States on April 15, 1910, a total of 5,794,768, or 91 per cent., answered the question satisfactorily.

Approximately 52 per cent. occupied their farms less than five years. In the North 57 per cent. had operated their farms for five years, while 22 per cent. had been there one year or less. In the West the proportions were 44 and 27 per cent., respectively, while in the South only 41 per cent. had been on the same farm five years or longer, and 34 per cent. had been there one year or less. More than 1,000,000 farmers had lived on their farms less than a year.

The Census Bureau says "it requires three or four years for a farmer to become acquainted with the various conditions on his farm, such as soil, climate, &c., and put it in condition for raising crops."

Protecting the Civil Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call your attention to the action on May 13 of the State Civil Service Commissioners in refusing to exempt the Chief Medical Officer, salary not stated; head bookkeeper, salary, $2,400 per annum; two bank messengers, salary, each, $1,200 per annum, in the Workmen's Compensation Commission, and one notarial clerk, at $2,000, and two assistant notarial clerks, at $1,500 each, in the Register's Office of Kings County. To have taken these positions out of the competitive class would have been a travesty upon the constitutional provision requiring that appointments shall be made according to merit and fitness to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by competitive examination.

I am fully acquainted with the duties of the last-named positions, exercising similar functions as notarial clerk in the County Clerk's office in Bronx County. Knowing so well the requirements for this kind of work, it seemed to me that an attempt to install men other than those found to be fit through competitive examination was a move that had motives alien to the spirit of the civil service laws. Many protests were made regarding such exemptions, and I appeared personally at a hearing giving my reasons for denying such application.

It may not be amiss to state that the refusal of the Commissioners to grant the exemptions was not only proper, but consistently in line with their previous actions.

HENRY M. SCHIFFER.
Notarial Clerk, Bronx County Clerk's Office.
New York, May 18, 1914.

LEDERLE CRITICISES BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Says Land Speculators Have Influenced Some Members Against Hospitals.

CHARITY EXPERTS CONFER

Public Health and Pure Food Discussed by Men Devoted to Social and Philanthropic Work.

Public Health and Pure Food were discussed at the fifth annual New York City Conference of Charities and Correction, which opened at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute Preparatory School on Livingston Street last night. The conference has 5,000 persons interested in social and charity work on its mailing list, and about 300 leading social workers were present last night. Sessions will be held to-day at the United Charities Building on East Twenty-second Street, and to-morrow at the Lincoln Agricultural School, Lincolndale, Westchester County.

Morris D. Waldman, General Manager of the United Hebrew Charities and President of the conference, presided at the opening of the session last night, and introduced as the Chairman of the evening Dr. Haven Emerson, Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Health.

In his address Mr. Waldman said that, despite the assertions of late years that industrial inequalities were entirely responsible for destitution, the experience of charity workers would indicate that many persons who seek charitable aid are voluntary dependents who, even under the most favorable industrial conditions, would not be self-supporting. He said that only 5,177 out of 183,897 widows of this city, or less than 3 per cent., applied for aid to the large charitable organizations, and that only 4,000, or 8 per cent., of the 50,000 consumptives were known to charity organizations. The great majority thus were not reached by existing organization.

Social insurance, such as has been adopted in European countries, he said, had not diminished the number of families seeking aid of organized charity nor the disbursements for relief.

Mr. Waldman urged the establishment of a municipal Bureau of Philanthropic Research, Information, and Control to study the question of voluntary and involuntary dependency, the causes of crime and destitution, the social needs of the city's population, and to regulate the activities of private as well as public philanthropic agencies and discourage or suppress the activities of useless or harmful organizations already in existence.

In a paper discussing "The Pure Food Law in Its Economic and Public Health Aspects" Prof. C. E. A. Winslow of the College of the City of New York asserted that too great emphasis had been laid on the danger of adulterants in foods and too little on the far greater danger of pollution through uncleanliness or disease or disease germs in persons handling food in its preparation. Under the former policy, he added, the cost of living had been increased rather than diminished.

Dr. Emerson read a paper written by Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, formerly Commissioner of Health of the city, and Chairman of the Committee on Public Health of the Conference. Dr. Lederle said the city's hospital facilities for the care of infectious diseases were woefully inadequate. Twelve years ago, he said, the city had acquired sites for infectious disease hospitals in Queens and the Bronx, but in neither case has the site been built on, though the hospitals are badly needed.

"Land speculators have had more influence with some members of our Board of Estimate than the combined efforts of the Department of Health, the Academy of Medicine, and the social workers," he said. "As a matter of fact, infectious disease hospitals may be placed in the middle of built-up sections of the city without the slightest danger to the neighbors. It is cruel and criminal to put them in out-of-the-way places, where the long trip endangers the lives of the little children taken there for treatment."

Dr. Linsly R. Williams, Deputy State Commissioner of Health of Albany, read a paper describing the provisions of the new public health law.

FOR JEFFERSON UNVEILING.

President Wilson May Take Part in Ceremony at Columbia.

It was announced yesterday that the statue of Thomas Jefferson, by William Ordway Partridge, will be unveiled in front of the School of Journalism, at Columbia, on Commencement Day, June 2. Unless affairs of State prevent, President Wilson will take part in the ceremony.

The figure of Jefferson is 8 feet 6 inches high. The pedestal is of Indiana limestone and is 5 feet high. The pedestal was designed by McKim, Mead & White.

The statue is the gift of the late Joseph Pulitzer to the city. Mr. Pulitzer left $25,000, and later other gifts increased the amount to $28,000. When the statue was nearing completion, the Trustees of Columbia urged the executors of Mr. Pulitzer's estate to accept a site in front of the school of Journalism, which was founded by Mr. Pulitzer. The statue will face the heroic figure of Hamilton, in front of Hamilton Hall, and will look out over South Field. The executors—Carroll C. Rawlings, J. Angus Shaw, Frederick N. Judson, and Ralph Pulitzer—were impressed with the propriety of placing the statue of the founder of the Democratic Party so as to face that of his chief political opponent.

The statue shows Jefferson at 58 years of age, when he was President of the United States.

TRIBUTE TO J. L. GRIFFITHS.

As Consul, He Aided Anglo-American Amity, Says State Department.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A tribute to John L. Griffiths, American Consul General at London, who died Sunday from heart trouble, was paid by the State Department in the following statement issued to-day:

"

TELLS OF AIRSHIP THAT CAN'T UPSET

Rights Itself When Pilot Abandons Controls 2,000 Feet Up, Says Col. Seely.

STABILITY PROBLEM SOLVED

King and Queen See Flight of New Government-Built Craft Said to Eliminate Danger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 20.—Col. Seely, ex-Secretary of War, speaking at the Wilbur Wright memorial dinner held at the Royal Automobile Club last night under the auspices of the Aeronautical Society, made an important announcement with regard to aeroplane stability. In his judgment he said, the problem of the stable aeroplane had been solved.

Col. Seely described a flight he had made only last Friday, when the stability of the aeroplane had been established to him. He arranged with the pilot that he should fly with him to a height of 2,000 feet, that the pilot should abandon all control, and that the machine should bank and resume her level flight and right herself. The experiment came off, said Col. Seely amid cheers, and that was why he was there that night.

The King and Queen witnessed a flight of this aeroplane on Monday, the passenger being Major Clue Wigram, assistant secretary and equerry to the King. Major Wigram had taken a flight of about ten minutes without either the controls, the elevator, or the rudder being touched. The aeroplane is a product of the Government's aircraft factory at Farnborough, and was completed about fifteen months ago, but has since been greatly improved.

The Times, in describing a test of the machine by a trained flyer, says that as he sat in the passenger seat, with no access to the controls save by an extemporized means of moving the rudder, his personal skill was not available or needed to fly the machine. On turning the rudder to the right or left, the aeroplane turned to right or left, in each case taking its own appropriate bank, suitable for the sharpness of the turn. Gusts caused the aeroplane to rock, but without personal intervention it resumed its proper balance in flight. When the engine was cut off, it took its own angle of gliding, and when the engine was opened up fully during a glide the aeroplane gained speed and then immediately moved on to the upward path. The partial closing of the throttle brought the machine into a horizontal course.

The Times adds: "It is believed that in the present instance the rudder is spring controlled, but that all other movements are due to the inherent stability of the design, which, expressed in other words, is this: A right couple is formed, tending to restore balance when by any means the balance is disturbed, and, in addition to this, if the flight path is disturbed, any oscillation which is set up is of a kind which dwindles down to nothing. If an aeroplane is stable laterally, it must be stable directionally, since the two are inextricably linked, but they may be considered separately to some extent. The loss of later balance involves a side slip, and therefore the side slip is utilized to create a restoring couple. The side slip produces a tide of wind on the fin surfaces of the aeroplane. These are made up of the lateral surfaces, of struts, wires, wheels, fuselage, and propellor, and, in addition, there is a fin equivalent obtained from the dihedral angle between the wings. On all these surfaces the side wind acts, and if they are exactly proportioned there is enough of a top fin to give a righting moment."

A New Southern Entertainer.

Miss Louise Alice Williams of Georgia will entertain society to-morrow night in the Green Room of the Waldorf at 8:30 o'clock by telling darky stories in the vernacular and singing plantation songs. Clad in a quaintly fashioned costume of the hoop skirt period, Miss Williams, who is a Georgia girl, draws her stories and songs principally from life, having gathered them directly from the remnant of old negroes who still live about Oak Grove, her grandmother's home in Jefferson County, Georgia. She has twice been invited by Presidential families to appear at the White House, and among her treasures has tributes from Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Mrs. William H. Taft, besides a letter from the Governor of Georgia. She is the granddaughter of the late Judge William Penn Beale of Virginia, and is connected with many prominent Virginia and Georgia families.

BIG PRICES FOR COROTS

And a Ziem Brings $12,800 on the First Day of the Roux Sale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 19.—The sum of $160,670 was realized to-day at the first day's sale of the collection of modern pictures which belonged to the late Antony Roux, a friend of Corot and Rodin. The best prices were as follows:

"Santa Maria della Salute," by Ziem, $12,800.

"Fort Saint-Ange," by Corot, $10,000.

"Fisherman at the Edge of a Pond," by Corot, $9,200.

"Windmills on the Banks of the Escaut," by Ziem, $8,400.

"A Moor and His Horse," by Delacroix, $7,600.

"Cart at the Gate of Abbeville," by Corot, $7,400.

"Equality in the Face of Death," by Gustave Moreau, $6,200.

"Head of a Young Woman," by Gustave Ricard, $5,960.

"The Beach at Yport," by Corot, $5,200.

"Moses in the Bulrushes," by Gustave Moreau, $4,600.

"View of Genoa from the Doria Palace," by Corot, $4,200.

"Orestes and the Furies," by Gustave Moreau, $4,700.

The sale will be concluded to-morrow.

MRS. A. L. NORRIE TO WED.

Widow's Engagement to Count De Jumilhac Announced in Paris.

The engagement of Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie of 15 East Eighty-fourth Street to Count Odet Armand Marie de Jumilhac of Paris has been announced in that city, according to word received here. Mrs. Norrie sailed early in April for Paris to visit her sister, Countess Hermann de Pourtales. She has another sister, Mrs. Alfred Seton of 7 West Fifty-second Street, who has gone to the country for the season. Mr. Norrie died in February, 1912.

Count de Jumilhac is a member of a well-known titled family of France. He is a relative of Duke de Richelieu, who married Miss Eleanor Wise in Baltimore, Md., last year. Mrs. Norrie's mother was Mrs. Henry I. Barbey. She is a granddaughter of the late Peter Lorillard, and is a niece of Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

REV. J. W. RICHARDSON WEDS.

Stamford Pastor Marries Miss Clara A. Waterbury on Lawn.

Miss Clara Ann Waterbury, daughter of Mrs. E. M. Waterbury of Yonkers, was married at Moores Mills, Dutchess County, at noon yesterday, to the Rev. J. Wilbor Richardson, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Stamford, Conn. The Rev. Dr. Chester Fairman Ralston, pastor of the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church in Yonkers, officiated.

The ceremony was performed on the lawn of a relative's home. The bride's brother, P. R. Waterbury, gave her in marriage. She was attended by Miss Katherine Housman of Brooklyn, as maid of honor. The best man was William F. Waterbury of Stamford. The ushers were A. S. Rossborough of Nyack, William McIlray of Tarrytown, and Eugene C. Bennett of Manhattan.

The Rev. and Mrs. Richardson motored to the Berkshires to spend their honeymoon.

GUNN—HOSTETTER.

Mr. and Mrs. James Newton Gunn of 850 Seventh Avenue, this city, and Beverly Farms, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Catherine Gunn, to Frederick Gerdes Hostetter of Broad Run, Va. Mr. Hostetter is a son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Herbert Hostetter of Pittsburgh and Beverly. No date has been set for the wedding.

To-day's Weddings in Town.

The wedding of Miss Edith Murray Grandin, a daughter of Dr. Egbert H. Grandin and Mrs. Grandin, and John D. Wise will take place at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church. There will be no reception. Miss Grandin's only attendant will be her younger sister, Miss Julia Videl Grandin. Frank Greene is to be Mr. Wise's best man.

The marriage of Miss Gladys Lawrence and William Orcutt Hubbard will take place this evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Lawrence, 166 West Eighty-ninth Street.

Miss Evelyn McKenna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. McKenna of 11 East Sixty-eighth Street, and James Tully Farrelly, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Farrelly, will be married at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Hotel Gotham. Mgr. Brann of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church will officiate. A reception will follow.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Henry W. Savage will have two comanies next season in "Sari," now running at the New Amsterdam Theatre. Following his method with "The Merry Widow" and other productions, Mr. Savage will interchange the principal members of the "Sari" organizations. For the other Sari besides Miss Mizzi Hajos, now with the New Amsterdam company, the Savage managing department signed a contract yesterday with Eliz Gergerly. Like Miss Hajos, Miss Gergerly is Hungarian, native of Budapest. She was for two seasons with the Irving Place German Theatre in this city.

The Mutual Film Corporation yesterday shipped reels of the Gen. Villa Battle Pictures to Tampico, as well as to Australia, China, and Japan. The pictures will be on exhibition in England during the present week, and at the rebel capital, Chihuahua, where they will be shown for the benefit of widows and orphans of Constitutional soldiers.

George Arliss sailed yesterday on the Lusitania. He returns late in the Summer to prepare for his fifth tour in Louis N. Parker's "Disraeli." This tour is to take him into the South and out to the Pacific Coast, territory that he has not invaded during the four years in which he has appeared in this play.

The new musical comedy in which Hazel Dawn will appear as a star next season under the management of John C. Fisher will be called "The Debutante."

In addition to their programme of four exhibition dances which Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle will present at the opening of Madison Square Garden's Danseland next Saturday, Mr. Castle will give a talk on "Dance Suggestions" to be illustrated by instructors who will show both the right and the wrong way to dance the new steps.

At the orphans' "Little Buttercup" party at the New York Hippodrome yesterday afternoon 200 from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum witnessed the performance as guests of the Shuberts. When Marie Horgan made her final exit as Buttercup the baskets that crowded a little boat were jammed with sweets in such quantities that every child received a package.

Harry Fox, the comedian, will make his appearance at the New York Theatre for an engagement of several weeks, beginning Sunday. William Morris engaged Fox to present a series of burlesques on the mode and manner of presentation of moving pictures to-day. Fox will be assisted by a company of fifteen.

"The Midnight Girl" will terminate its engagement Saturday night at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, and will reopen early next season in Chicago. With the original company this musical production will be the attraction at the new Cort Theatre in San Francisco during the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Ethel Barrymore, who is now costarring in "A Scrap of Paper" with John Drew, will appear at the New Brighton Theatre the week of July 6. The playlet in which Miss Barrymore will appear has not yet been selected.

The ministrel parade which will precede the first Lambs' Gambol performance at the Metropolitan Friday night will start from the clubhouse of the Lambs, 130 West Forty-fourth Street, at 4:45 P. M., and will proceed over the following line of march: On Forty-fourth Street west to Broadway, south to Forty-second Street, east to Fifth Avenue, south to Twenty-fifth Street, west to Broadway, north to Forty-fourth Street, where dinner will be served at the club. The Saturday parade will start at 11:15 A. M. over the same route, but will terminate at the Metropolitan Opera House.

J. C. Huffman will stage "The Passing Show of 1914," the new Winter Garden revue, which is scheduled to open June 4.

Most Popular for Gifts

For the bride silverware is the ideal gift. Unquestioned quality and beautiful designs may be had in wide variety, if you choose

1847 ROGERS BROS.

"Silver Plate that Wears"

This silverware has been first in quality and beauty for over 65 years. It is guaranteed by the world's largest makers of sterling silver and plate.

Sold by Leading Dealers

ROLLS THREE MILES IN STREET ON A BET

"Hal" Parr, Baltimore Society Man, Wins $1,000 and Is Now Champion Roller.

TOOK HIM FIFTEEN HOURS

Wore Football Garb and Had Carriage Cushions and Pillowed Chair to Ease Him on His Way.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—G. Howell Parr of this city is the champion roller of the world—not high-roller, be it understood, but long-roller. Between 8 o'clock last night and 11:10 o'clock this forenoon Mr. Parr—to his friends he is known as "Hal"—rolled three miles and won $1,000 on a bet. All told, about $15,000, it is said, changed hands in wagers on the result.

Just how the bet happened to be made has not been made clear. It is known, however, that Mr. Parr, who is well known in club and society circles, and as well known, by the way, in New York and Philadelphia as in Baltimore, is proud of his prowess as an athlete and of his powers of endurance. And here, in brief, is just what he did:

Record of the Roll.

Wagered $1,000 he could roll three miles.

Made the time limit June 1.

Started at 8 o'clock last night from the Elk Ridge Kennels.

Finished at 11:10 A. M. to-day at Charles Street and University Parkway.

Rolled fifteen hours and ten minutes, with intermissions for rest.

Covered approximately 15,840 feet, or about three miles.

Took about four feet to a roll.

Made about 3,960 rolls.

Won the $1,000.

Every time he rolled he won about 25 cents.

His friends say a Philadelphia friend of Hal't offered a side purse of $5,000. The identity of the generous Philadelphian neither Hal nor his friends would give.

Parr's method of rolling was rather peculiar. From a position in which he sat on a carriage cushion with a pillowed chair at his back he would turn so that first one hand and one knee struck the ground and then the other hand and the other knee. Usually this was done four times without resting.

Then a man who carried the carriage seat would place it where Mr. Parr would fall on it. Two men who carried the chair with the pillows would place it in the way of the roller. He would fall against it, fold his arms, rest half a minute, and resume. He wore football garb.

Clubmen and society folk of both sexes followed the roller in automobiles and carriages and on foot all through the night. All that fashionable cottage section on Charles Street between the University Parkway and Charlcote Road watched for two hours this morning as Parr rolled along under the bright sun. Finally Parr rolled into the car tracks at Charles Street and the Parkway and scrambled to his feet. His task was done.

Finishes Fresh and Happy.

Tired? He didn't show it if he was, except that he didn't stand exactly erect when first, with a sigh which expressed infinite relief, he arose. He stood with his knees bent. His mother, Mrs. Harry A. Parr, who had arrived fifteen minutes before the end of her son's display of endurance, said: "Get him a chair." At this he exclaimed with fervor, "Oh, I don't want a chair, I've been sitting for fifteen hours."

His wife was also there to cheer him, so was a host of friends. Parr seemed as fresh and good humored as a baby just from the bath. Eugene Levering, Jr., Thomas De Ford and Wilson Miles Carey, Jr., who left him rolling out of the Elk Ridge Kennels last night and who came upon him still rolling in the sunlight of the early morning, seemed no more buoyant of spirits than he, and they had slept. His brothers, Col. Ral Parr and Harry A. Parr, Jr., as well as D. Harry Mordecai, Spalding L. Jenkins, and Douglas H. Thomas, Jr., all of whom had remained at his side while he rolled the fifteen hours through, were more tired than he.

His wife, with Mrs. Harry A. Parr, Jr., Mrs. Eugene Levering, Jr., and Miss Frances Gillmore, who walked along the roadside for the last two hours of his rolling, looked as if watching him do it for that length of time was tiring them more than doing it was tiring him. At times the wife approached him solicitously and asked how he felt. He always looked up at her, and smiled and said: "Feel fine."

Mrs. Harry A. Parr, Jr. carried a small silver loving cup wrapped in tissue paper, which she told some of the men she purposed giving the roller when he had finished. But when the finish came there were no ceremonies. Mr. Parr simply stood erect—after an effort—extended his arms, stretched his long, muscular body, took a long breath, which strained the football garments which he wore, said he was glad it was over and grinned at those who pressed around to congratulate him. When he had rested a bit and had a bath and a rubdown he went to Pimlico race track, where several of his horses were on the day's programme. When asked where he felt the strain of the rolling most, he said, "At my wrists; I put so much weight on them."

If gossip reaches anywhere near the truth there are a number of men and women in the Elkridge set who will be a bit poorer for the roll. It was reported that Carroll Rosin, O'Donnell Hillen, William H. Whitridge, and Douglas H. Thomas, Jr., all had money up against Parr, and that Mrs. Wilson N. Carey, Jr., was betting on him.

Miss Arndt to Wed Minton Fluhrer.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian Arndt of 330 West 102d Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsa N. Arndt, to Minton Fluhrer, son of Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Fluhrer of this city. Mr. Fluhrer was graduated from Yale University, and is Secretary of Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone. No date has been set for the wedding.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Zuro Opera Company will give "Thais" for the first time at the Grand Theatre tonight. Adanio Gregoretti has been engaged for the role of Athanael. Saturday night the first performance of "The Tales of Hoffmann" by this company will be a novelty for east siders. Alice Gentle will appear as Nicklause.

Maurice Lichtman, pianist, in a joint recital with Alfred Ilma, baritone, at the von Ende School of Music to-night, will play for the first time here a movement from Leopold Godowsky's sonata in E minor. His programme, which is to feature new and seldom played music, will also contain Godowsky's arrangement of Henselt's song, "Si j'etais oiseau."

A concert for the benefit of The Call will be given on Friday evening, May 29, at the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Lexington Avenue. Among those to participate will be George Dostal, tenor; Aldred Ilma, baritone; Edna Moreland, contralto; Max Jacobs, violinist, and Ira Jacobs, pianist. The concert is to be given under the auspices of the Call Association.

The Mendelssohn Choral Society of University Heights, Emil Rhode conductor, will give its Spring concert on Friday, May 22, at the Fordham Club, Fordham Road and Morris Avenue. Songs by Mendelssohn, Pinsuti, Tosti, and Nevin, sung by the chorus, as well as vocal and instrumental solos, will form the first part of the concert. In the second part the society will perform Niels Gade's cantata, "Erlking's Daughter," for chorus of mixed voices, women's voices, soprano, alto, and baritone solos.

CHARITIES.

THE CANCER HOME begs used clothing for men and women patients. Servants of Relief, Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, N. Y.

PRINCESS PLAYS AT AUBURN.

Inmates to Act "Fear" and "The Hard Man" on Memorial Day.

"Fear" and "The Hard Man," two of the plays presented by Holbrook Blinn at the Princess Theatre this season, are to be played by the inmates of Auburn Prison on May 30. Charles F. Rattigan, Warden of the penitentiary, made the arrangements with Comstock & Gest.

The production of two Princess pieces in Auburn is not designed as a corrector of the criminal mind, but merely as a diversion for the confined. Application was made a month ago by a professional, now an Auburn inmate, to Mr. Comstock for a pair of plays requiring male characters only. Holbrook Blinn recommended "Fear" and "The Hard Man," two distinctly masculine plays of strong but morally clean tone.

Manuscripts and parts of these plays were sent to the prison in Warden Rattigan's care, and word has been received that they will be produced under the direction of the actor who made the application on Memorial Day. He will play Mr. Blinn's roles in the two pieces.

BUYS VANDERBILT YACHT.

Harry P. Whitney Purchases Warrior Disabled in Southern Waters.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 19.—Harry Payne Whitney has purchased from Frederick W. Vanderbilt his steam yacht Warrior, which recently ran upon the rocks in Southern waters, and later sailed for New York, where she is being overhauled. Mr. Vanderbilt, who has long been one of the leading members of the New York Yacht Club, has given up yachting, due to the accident which befell the Warrior.

Mr. Whitney, with headquarters on the Warrior in Newport, will take a prominent part in the polo matches here and at Narragansett Pier. Mrs. Whitney and children will spend the greater part of the season here on the Warrior.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Joseph B. Mayer of 14 East Sixtieth Street has canceled all social engagements owing to mourning. Early in June Mr. and Mrs. Mayer will leave for Monmouth Beach to spend the Summer.

Mrs. Lindley Tappin entertained a small party yesterday afternoon at the tea dance at the Biltmore.

Dr. J. Leeming Walker of London, Mrs. Walker, and their daughter are at the Hotel Gotham to remain until June 1.

Miss Helen Earle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Potter Earle of Moriclair, N. J., and Henry Hunt Johnston, are to be married to-day at the home of the bride's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustaf Stromberg are at the St. Regis for a short visit, also Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Burton of Millrook, N. Y.

Mrs. von Juch Wellman is sailing tomorrow on the President Lincoln and will visit in England.

Dr. William B. Anderton and Mrs. Anderton of 825 Madison Avenue, have opened their Long Island country home, Tre Cornere, at Cedarhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livingston Burrill and Miss Beatrice Burrill are booked to sail for Europe on Wednesday, June 24.

Miss Prudence Whitney, daughter of Mrs. Marsellis Clark Parsons of Rye, N. Y., who is to marry Robert Mallory, Jr., on June 3, in Christ Church, at Rye, have chosen as bridesmaids the Misses Louise Baldwin, Edith Williams, Ellen Auger, Polly Jacob, Natalie Gilbert, Dell Carrere, Eleanor Nash, and Marion Toedt. There will be no maid of honor. Mr. Mallory has not yet selected his ushers.

Gerald Onativia is giving a large entertainment to-morrow night at the William Funk Studio. He will appear in East Indian, Egyptian, French and Spanish national solo dances. General dancing is to follow.

STACKPOLE ALIMONY ORDER

Divorce Suit at Atlanta Will Follow, Wife's Lawyer Announces.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 19.—Judge John Pendleton to-day ordered Charles B. Stackpole, a well-known Atlanta clubman, to pay to his wife, Mrs. Alice Pauline Stackpole, $100 a month temporary alimony and also her attorney's fees.

The couple were married in New York in 1906. Mrs. Stackpole is now living with her mother at Patchogue, L. I. Mrs. Stackpole alleges that her husband abandoned her in 1912 after squandering her fortune of $40,000 and getting her jewels. She alleges that Stackpole also got $17,000 from her mother. After spending her money, she asserts, "he threw her off as he would an old glove" and has contributed nothing to her support for about two years.

Mrs. Stackpole's lawyer said a divorce suit would be brought and that prominent Atlantans would figure.

WHEN WIFE DOESN'T BENEFIT

Compensation Act Doesn't Apply to Woman Living Apart from Husband.

BOSTON, May 19.—The Supreme Court decided to-day that a wife living apart from a husband who met death in an accident was not a "dependent" within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation act, and was not entitled to receive benefits under that law.

The decision reversed the ruling of the Industrial Accident Board.

Passengers for Havre.

Among those booked to sail for Havre to-day on the Provence are:

Walter Alexander, M. Ullman, Count Bolognesi, Miss Anna Bodmer, V. Benguiat, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Benson, Mrs. F. B. Denton, John Davies, F. Denis, Mrs. L. R. Edey, E. H. Finman, Mrs. A. B. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Johnston, David R. Lewis, Paul F. Merion, Mrs. J. Bill Osborne, Mrs. Milton Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. M. Smith, Dr. F. L. Watson, Mrs. M. H. Ward, Mrs. Stuart Warner.

Tourists for Bermuda and Panama.

Among those sailing for Bermuda today on the Bermudian are:

Dr. and Mrs. Francis L. Patton of Princeton University, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, N. Y. Britton, Mrs. T. D. Addison, Miss B. Addison, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Clarke, John Harper, D. M. Hare, Mrs. A. Kingsbury, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Kane, and Hastings Outerbridge.

METAPAN (Panama)—Henry C. Grant, Mrs. W. L. Triedell, A. D. Fyfe, C. H. Younger, Dr. G. C. Charteris, A. H. Fye, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Jones, Benjamin P. Northrup, and Duncan Macdonald.

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FRANK WILLIAMS, President.
C. A. CORNELL, Cashier. F. CRAVE, Asst. Cashier.

FULTON CUTTING TO WED MARY AMORY

Son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting Engaged to Daughter of F. I. Amory of Boston.

MEMBER OF UNION CLUB

Bridegroom-to-Be a Harvard Graduate of '09—Bride-elect in Chilton Club—Wedding in June.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 14.—Announcement was made to-day of the engagement of Miss Mary Josephine Amory, only daughter of Francis I. Amory of 413 Commonwealth Avenue, to Fulton Cutting, one of the sons of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting (Helen Suydam) of New York City, where their Winter residence is, at 24 East Sixty-seventh Street. The wedding will take place probably about the middle of June and will be a North Shore event.

Miss Amory, who is widely known and popular among her intimates, is a member of the Chilton and Vincent Clubs. Her late mother was before her marriage Miss Grace Minot, a sister of J. Grafton Minot of Berkley Street.

Mr. Cutting was graduated from Harvard with the class of 1909, and in New York belongs to the Union Club and the Racquet and Tennis Club. His brothers are Robert Bayard Cutting, Harvard '97, and member of several prominent clubs, and C. Suydam Cutting, Harvard '12, a classmate of Miss Amory's brother, Charles.

Mr. Cutting has three sisters, Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, and the Misses Elisabeth McE. and Ruth H. Cutting.

MISS MAGRUDER A BRIDE.

Weds Willard Jay Tompkins on Staten Island—The Attendants.

The wedding of Miss Ethel Magruder, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Magruder of Clifton. S. I., and Willard Jay Tompkins was celebrated in the First Presbyterian Church of Edgewater, Stapleton, at 8:30 o'clock last night, the Rev. Oliver Paul Barnhill, minister of the church, officiating.

Miss Magruder, wearing a gown of white satin and Duchess lace, with Spanish lace cap and veil, and carrying a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley, entered the church on the arm of her father, who gave her in marriage. Miss Helen Eugenia Magruder, a sister of the bride and the maid of honor, wore a gown of pink crêpe de chine and chiffon, trimmed with rose buds, and carried pink Killarney roses.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Roberta Dorman of Brooklyn and Frances Burton Lyman of Staten Island. Their gowns were of apple green taffeta and white lace, and their bouquets were showers of pink sweet peas.

Mr. Tompkins, who is the son of Mrs. William Tompkins of Staten Island, and a great-grandson of Daniel D. Tompkins, former Governor of New York, had for his best man David Orr of Manhattan. The ushers were Dr. Bruce G. Phillips of Manhattan, E. Wilhelm Wallin of Hartsdale, N. Y.; William J. Bradford, and Herbert T. Magruder, both of Staten Island, the last named a brother of the bride.

A reception for the relatives and a few intimate friends was held after the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 73 Townsend Avenue.

WALL-BROOKS WEDDING PLANS

Attendants for the Ceremony in St. Thomas's Church on June 18.

Miss Mary tH. Brooks, whose marriage to A. Tingley Wall, Jr., of Providence, is set for Hhursday, June 18 in St. Thomas's Church, will have as her bridesmaids the Misses Elizabeth S. Kendall, Cecile Tesson Thayer, and Elizabeth Thacherof New York; Eleanore Marshall of Morristown, and Ruth Blackfordof Brooklyn. Mrs. Frederick B. Read of Providence, a sister of Mr. Wall, will be the matron of honor.

Mr. Wall's ushers are to be his brother-in-law, Frederick B. Read; Frank H. Winants, Frederick W. H. Gardner, Robert S. Fitz Randolph, F. Nelson Boulton, and Gray Bryan, five of his classmates at Princeton, and also Herbert L. Fenner and E. Harris Howard, Jr., of Providence, and Louis Maderie, 3d, of Philadelphia. The best man is to be Thomas Armstrong of Texas.

The reception is to be held at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Brooks, 51 West Fifty-second Street. Mr. Wall is to give his bachelor dinner on June 13 at the Cotage Club, Princeton.

DEPLORES HEIRS' DISPUTE.

Surrogate Criticises Fight Over Mrs. Mary Hoffman's Jewelry.

The heirs of Mary C. Hoffman, widow of Dean Hoffman of the General Theological Seminary, were criticised yesterday by Surrogate Cohalan for their quarrels over Mrs. Hoffman's jewelry.

"It is deplorable," said the Surrogate, "that the members of so respectable a family should involve themselves in so vulgar a quarrel."

Mrs. Hoffman died on Dec. 22, 1911, leaving considerable realty, and jewelry valued at $40,000. After Mrs. Hoffman's death Mrs. Margaret H. Gallatin, a granddaughter, brought suit against Mrs. Susan M. Watson, a daughter, to recover a pearl necklace and ruby ring. Mrs. Gallatin said that Mrs. Watson had taken the jewelry from Mrs. Hoffman's safe on the day before she died.

Lemuai E. Quigg, as referee, reported to the Surrogate that Mrs. Watson, who had denied Mrs. Gallatin's allegations, seemed to be in the right. Surrogate Cohalan reserved decision.

MADISON, N.J. — ITS SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

IF the question of schools or churches is an influencing factor in your deciding where to live, then consider Livable, Likable Madison.

There are two public schools —one recently completed, costing $60,000; a Catholic Parochial School, and the Madison Academy, a private institution of high standing.

There are seven churches, and a Y. M. C. A. that cost over $70,000.

26 miles from New York. 66 Lackawanna trains a day. 5000 inhabitants. No factories.

Come to Madison and see what a livable, likable place it is. Send for booklet.

BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT
MADISON, N.J.

JOSEPH DILLON DIES AT 76.

Prominent Catholic Was an ex-Trustee of the Cathedral Parish.

Joseph Dillon, 76 years old, died yesterday at his home, 785 West End Avenue, of cerebral hemmorhage. Mr. Dillon was born in Galway, Ireland, and came to this country when 17 years of age. Fifty years ago he established the firm, now Joseph Dillon & Sons, decorators, at 850 Sixth Avenue.

Mr. Dillon was prominent in Catholic circles in this city. He occupied a pew in St. Patrick's Cathedral since its opening 34 years ago, and was at times a member of the Board of Trustees of the Cathedral parish. Mr. Dillon was a member of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul and was formerly one of the Particular Council of the organization; a member of the Holy Name Society, and President of the cathedral branch; a member of the Catholic Historical Society; Society for the Propagation of the Faith; Catholic Works Society and the Catholic Club.

Mr. Dillon was a former President of the Master Painters' and Decorators' Association, and at the time of his death one of the Board of Governors of the Building rades Employers' Association. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Annie E. Dillon; four sons, Dr. Joseph A., John J., James W., and Dr. Charles J. Dillon, and a daughter, Mrs. Michael Valentine Ahern.

Griffiths to be Buried in Brooklyn.

LONDON, May 19.—Memorial services for Consul General John L. Griffiths, who died on Sunday, are to be held at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on May 22, when all the American and Anglo-American societies of which Mr. Griffiths was a member, and the Consular Corps, of which he was President, will be represented.

Mrs. Griffiths will on May 23 accompany the body on board the Carmania to New York, and the interment is to take place in Brooklyn.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS BAIRD BROWNING, who for a number of years practiced law in this city, died yesterday at his home, 17 East Eighty-seventh Street. Mr. Browning was a graduate of Columbia College. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

ADOLPH FINKENBERG, head of the firm of A. Finkenberg's Sons, furniture dealers at 2,279 Third Avenue, died yesterday at his home, 95 East 119th Street. He was in his seventieth year, and left his wife, six sons, and two daughters. Funeral services will be held to-day at 11:30 A. M. at the German Masonic Temple, 220 East Fifteenth Street.

Mrs. ADELAIDE LIVINGSTON CLARKSON, 73 years old, died on Monday at the home of her brother, Montgomery H. Clarkson, at 149 Madison Avenue. She was born in this city, and is survived by two brothers, Montgomery H. and Howard Clarkson, and a sister, Miss Fanny M. Clarkson.

Mrs. ANTONIA WARNER, wife of George B. Warner, a retired antique dealer, died of heart disease on Monday at her home, 19 East Fifty-seventh Street. She was born in Paris, and is survived by two sons—George B. Warner, manager of the Westinghouse Company in Paris, and Dr. Lawrence Warner of Philadelphia.

GEORGE R. LUKENS, inspector at the Schuylkill Arsenal for "the last seven years, died on Monday at his home in Philadelphia. He was a prominent Mason, and is survived by his widow.

Mrs. GRACIA ANN BARNES, widow of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Barnes, a prominent Methodist minister of Philadelphia, died on Sunday at the home of her son, Howard Barnes, in that city. Mrs. Barnes is survived by two other sons, Hervey and Frank Barnes, in business in this city, and a daughter, Mrs. Russell Erwin of East Orange, N. J.

Mrs. HARRIET WELLES LEE, widow of Charles Northam Lee, and cousin of Admiral Cowles, a brother-in-law of Theodore Roosevelt, died on Monday at her home in Farmington, Conn. She was born in this city, was the daughter of Newton Lee and Caroline Cowles Lee of Farmington. Mrs. Lee was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Daughters of Colonial Governors, and the Colonial Dames, and was active in work for the betterment of the blind in this city.

CHARLES GEORGE OBERMAYER, a retired manufacturing jeweler of Maiden Lane, died yesterday at his home, 547 Seventy-fourth Street, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease. Mr. Obermayer was born in Vienna, Austria, sixty-eight years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn for the last thirty-five years. His widow and three sons—Charles J., President of the Greater New York Savings Bank of South Brooklyn; William and Joseph L., and two daughters, Mrs. Charles E. Tuck and Mrs. Webster J. Caye, survive him.

WILLIAM S. J. HENDRICKSON, retired printer and a civil war veteran, died on Monday from heart disease at his home, 156 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, aged 67 years. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment of New York and took part in the battle of Gettysburg. He belonged to the G. K. Warren, G. A. R., and left two sons and a daughter.

Mrs. SUSAN E. HANLY, widow of William W. Hanly, died yesterday from heart disease at her home, 1,068 Dean Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Ohio, 75 years ago, and had lived at her present address for the last thirty years. She is survived by her daughter, Mrs. Thomas F. Miller.

PATRICK BRESLIN, a retired liquor dealer and formerly the Democratic leader and Supervisor of the old Second Ward of Brooklyn under Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder, died early yesterday at his home, 257 Eighty-first Street, Brooklyn. He was 78 years of age and left a son, Joseph F., and a daughter, Miss Sadie A. Breslin.

Mrs. ELLEN BRIGHT, 80 years old, died yesterday at the Graham House, 326 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. She was the widow of John P. Bright, and was a member of the St. James Episcopal Church for many years.

WILLIAM F. THODE, a resident of Brooklyn for the last thirty years, died yesterday at his home, 498 Thirteenth Street. He was in his 55th year.

MICHAEL JOSEPH HART, leader of the South Brooklyn Musical Club for many years, died on Monday at his home, 18 Varandah Place, Brooklyn, leaving his widow and five children.

Mrs. GRACE FULLER ROWLANDS, an active member of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, is dead at her home, 72 Hendrix Street, Brooklyn, aged 36 years. She is survived by her husband, Frank F. Rowlands, and a child.

DENNIS J. LUCEY, formerly a well-known hotel keeper of Hartford, Conn., and a promoter of sporting events, died Monday night at a hospital in Hartford after an operation. Mr. Lucey was 46 years old.

Dr. DANIEL MORRIS WOOLLEY, a nose and throat specialist, who had practiced in Brooklyn for more than thirty years, died on Monday at the Midwood Sanitarium from cancer of the liver. He had received the radium treatment, but without avail. Dr. Woolley was born 64 years ago at Deal Beach, N. J., and was graduated from Dickinson College and New York University Medical School. He began practice in Brooklyn, and for a number of years maihtained a throat and nose hospital at 35 Willoughby Street. When he retired a few years ago he turned his practice over to his son, Dr. J. Addison Woolley.

JOHN W. HIPPLE, a nephew of the late Vicar General Quinn of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Manhattan, and for several years a member of the old Long Island City Board of Education, died yesterday at his home, at 154 Young Street, Long Island City, aged 52 years. He is survived by a sister, Elizabeth Hipple.

ELIZABETH F. NICHOLS JESSUP, widow of the Rev. Edward Jessup of Brooklyn, died Monday in Buffalo. She was 74 years old.

DR. T. M. L. CHRYSTIE DEAD.

Practicing Physician in New York Since 1867 Succumbs at His Home.

Dr. Thomas Mackaness Ludlow Chrystie, widely known as a physician and surgeon, died yesterday at his home at Rye, N. Y. He was born in New Windsor, Orange County, in 1841, coming of a family which had been settled in that region since the early days of New York. In 1863 he received the degree of A. B. from Trinity College, following with the A. M. in 1866, and with an M. D. from Bellevue Medical College in 1867.

He served as Captain's clerk on the U. S. S. Caledonia in the Paraguay expedition of

MATTY CHECKS REDS' WINNING STREAK---YANKEES AND SUPERBAS LOSE AGAIN

PITCHER HAMILTON BLANKS YANKEES

Chance's Youngsters Show Weak Attack in Game with the St. Louis Browns.

Earl Hamilton, the southpaw pitcher of Branch Rickey's St. Looey team, jumped to the Feds and jumped back, he jumped from one contract to another and the other way again. He has jumped more in a short time than any other pitcher in the league. Yesterday at the Polo Grounds Earl had this some quick jump on the ball. It jumped under and over the Yankee bats and St. Looey won by a score of 3 to 0.

The real reason why St. Looey wanted to save him from the "outlaws" was apparent yesterday. Branch Rickey knew that if Hamilton ever got rooted in the Federal League the batting averages would take an awful drop, so in getting him back to St. Louis Rickey really did a good turn for the Feds. Rickey has no bitter feeling against the Yankees, but he felt that on account of the way he has been treated by Umpire Ollie Chill, he owed it to the citizens of St. Looey to allow Earl Hamilton to roam at large and all over the Yankees.

It requires no deep-seated reasoning to understand why the Yankees didn't win. Under the present rules of the national game, it is absolutely necessary to hit the ball once in a while to score runs. The best authorities admit it. Hamilton evidently had instructions from Rickey not to allow the Yankees to get many hits, because in the whole game they collected only five. The other teams in the league might as well understand right now that the Yankees cannot be expected to get their share of victories in this pennant race unless they are permitted to hit the ball, once in a while, anyway.

Manager Chance calculated that Ray Keating would be a good match for Hamilton, but Mr. Chance for once was wrong. The St. Looey team bunched a few hits on Keating in the third inning and got a pair of runs, and Harry Williams's open-faced fielding allowed another run in the seventh. In the meantime the Yankees were just flirting with ciphers.

Bill Holden, the Yankee centre fielder, did quite a little to discourage any ambition the Yankees may have had to score. Bill works along the lines of least resistance. In the second inning he hit a single to right field. Nunamaker, the new catcher, then whacked a Texas Leaguer to right, but, to everybody's surprise, Holden stayed at first. Perhaps he had an important engagement with Jack Leary, the St. Looey first baseman. Anyway, he was riveted to his shoes, and his shoes were glued to the territory near first base.

When Holden saw Nunamaker coming up to first at a rapid gait, he at last resolved to go to second, no matter what it cost. Nunamaker's hit was just as safe as a Government bond. But, oh, what a pity—Holden's trip to second was twenty minutes late, and he was forced at the keystone station, Gus Williams to Pratt.

The St. Looeys seemed to be a lot more agile in their movements than the Yankees. In the third Wares singled and Agnew hammered a long hit between centre and left fields. Wares scored, but Agnew was halted at third, when he could have made the circuit without breathing hard.

It didn't matter, however, because immediately afterward Nunamaker allowed the ball to breeze by him and Agnew scored anyway.

The other St. Looey run drifted across in the seventh inning. After Leary fanned, Wares pumped a two-bagger to left. Agnew rolled a bouncer toward first. Harry Williams got it, but made a miserable toss to Keating, who was covering first, and the ball rolled away.

Wares romped home and all the St. Looey players smiled and said, "Why, that kind of playing looks so familiar. We used to do that in dear old St. Looey before we reformed."

Capt. Roger Peckinpaugh missed a god chance to make a name for himself in the fourth inning. With two out, Walsh was safe on Pratt's foozle of a grounder. Then Hamilton did something which brought Branch Rickey's heart right up in his thorax. He passed Holden and Nunamaker and filled the bases. But, after all, Hamilton was only spoofing his manager. When Peckinpaugh faced the ordeal of three men on bases, the pitcher jumping the plate simply permitted him to hoist a high pop fly to Wares, and the fun was over.

The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0
Pratt, 2b.	3	0	1	5	1
G.W'ms,rf.	3	0	0	1	0
C.W'k'r,lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Leary, 1b.	4	1	0	7	0
Wares, ss.	4	2	2	5	6
Agnew, c.	3	1	1	3	2
Ham't'n,p.	4	0	1	0	1
Total	33	3	8	27	11

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3
H'tz'll, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Walsh, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
Hold'n, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
N'm'ker,c.	3	0	1	7	0
P'k'ch, ss.	4	0	1	3	3
H.W'ms,1b.	4	0	1	10	0
Tr'd'le, 2b.	2	0	0	2	3
*Boone	1	0	0	0	0
Keat'g, p.	3	0	0	1	2
Total	31	0	5	27	15

*Batted for Truesdale in ninth inning.

Errors—Pratt, H. Williams, (2.)

St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits—Wares, Pratt, H. Williams. Three-base hit—Agnew. Sacrifice hit—G. Williams. Stolen bases—Shotten, Pratt, G. Williams, Agnew. Left on bases—New York, St. Louis, 6. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Truesdale, and H. Williams; Pratt, Wares, and Leary. Bases on balls—Off Keating, 2; off Hamilton, 4. Struck out—By Keating, 9; by Hamilton, 8. Passed balls—Nunemaker, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Sheridan.

One Hit for Athletics Off Cicotte.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Cicotte pitched in wonderful form to-day and Chicago shut out Philadelphia, 3 to 0. McInnis, who singled with one out in the eighth, was the only home player to reach first base. Cicotte received perfect support, Chase handling the only difficult chance offered by the home players. Only four balls were knocked to Chicago outfielders. Shawkey was hit hard. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dem'tt, lf.	5	0	2	1	0
W'ver, ss.	4	0	1	1	0
Chase, 1b.	4	1	2	13	1
J.C'ins, rf.	2	0	1	2	0
Rodie, cf.	2	0	0	1	0
Alcock, 2b.	4	0	1	0	0
B'burn, 2b.	3	1	2	1	4
Schalk, c.	4	1	2	6	1
Cicotte, p.	3	1	1	2	1
Total	32	3	12	27	11

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	0	0	0	1
Old'ng, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
E.C'ins, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3
Baker, 3b.	3	0	0	0	4
McIn'is, 1b.	3	0	1	9	1
Strunk, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Kopf, ss.	3	0	0	5	2
Lapp, c.	3	0	0	6	4
Shaw'y, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Bress'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Schang	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	1	27	16

*Batted for Bressler in ninth inning.

Error—Lapp.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Chase, Schalk. Hits—Off Shawkey, 11 in 6 innings, (none out in seventh;) off Bressler, 1 in 3 innings. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, Cicotte. Sacrifice fly—Bodie. Stolen bases—Blackburne, J. Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Shawkey, 1; off Bressler, 1. Struck out—By Cicotte, 5; by Shawkey, 1; by Bressler, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Detroit Still in a Slump.

BOSTON, May 19.—The Red Sox took the third straight game from the league leaders to-day, 6 to 4. Aided somewhat by errors, Boston gathered most of its runs while Dubuc was pitching, breaking his string of five straight wins. He was taken out in the sixth inning after Boston had scored two runs on Speaker's double, Scott's sacrifice, a fielder's choice, and Gardner's hit. Hall, who succeeded him, also failed to hold the Red Sox safe. Bedient pitched well for Boston. His retirement in favor of Leonard was due to the appearance of a pinch hitter. Sam Crawford recovered from a batting slump with two singles. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	3	2	2	5	0
Y'kes, 2b.	4	1	0	0	1
Lewis, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Sp'k'r, cf.	4	1	3	5	0
Scott, ss.	2	1	0	0	4
G'd'r, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Engle, 1b.	4	0	2	8	0
Thomas, c.	2	0	1	4	0
*H'ksen	1	0	0	0	0
O'gan, c.	1	0	0	4	0
Bed't, p.	1	0	0	0	0
†Rehg	1	0	0	0	0
Leon'd, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	6	10	27	7

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	5	1	1	3	2
Kav'h, 2b.	2	0	0	1	3
Cobb, cf.	2	0	1	1	0
High, cf.	1	0	0	1	0
H'man, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
C'ford, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
Veach, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Burns, 1b.	4	0	0	10	2
Mor'ty, 3b.	4	2	1	2	2
St'ge, c.	3	0	1	2	0
Dubuc, p.	2	0	1	0	1
Hall, p.	1	0	0	0	0
‡Vitt	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	8	24	14

*Batted for Thomas in the sixth inning.
†Batted for Bedient in the sixth inning.
‡Batted for Hall in the ninth inning.

Errors—Scott (2,) Thomas, Dubuc (2.)

Boston	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—6
Detroit	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Lewis, Speaker. Hits—Off Bedient, 7 in 6 innings; off Leonard, 1 in 3 innings; off Dubuc, 3 in 5 innings; off Hall, 2 in 3 innings. Sacrifice hits—Scott (2,) Bedient, Kavanaugh. Stolen bases—Veach (2,) Speaker. Double play—Dubuc, Burns, and Moriarty. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Detroit, 5. First base on balls—Off Dubuc, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Detroit, 2. Hit by pitcher—Kavanaugh, by Leonard. Struck out—By Bedient, 2; by Dubuc, 2. Passed balls—Thomas, Stanage. Wild pitch—Hall. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Evans.

Senators Too Speedy for Naps.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Washington made it three straight from Cleveland to-day, winning 4 to 2, through faster fielding and superior base running. The locals scored twice in the first inning on a base on balls, Milan's single, an error, and Gandil's steal home. Two more came in the fifth on Foster's single, an error, Milan's steal and a squeeze play by Shanks. The visitors' two scores came in the ninth. Graney got to first on balls, stole second and third unmolested, and beat out a throw to the plate. Jackson also stole two bases and scored on Johnston's single. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Foster, 3b.	3	2	1	1	1
Milan, cf.	4	1	1	0	0
Gandil, 1b.	4	1	0	10	1
Shanks, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
M'rg'n, 2b.	4	0	1	5	3
M'B'de, ss.	3	0	0	2	3
Henry, c.	3	0	0	7	0
Shaw, p.	3	0	1	0	2
Total	30	4	4	27	10

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'b'ld, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Turn'r, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1
Graney, lf.	2	1	0	2	0
J'kson, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	1	1	3
J'nst'n, 1b.	4	0	2	10	0
Olson, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
Carich, c.	2	0	0	3	0
Bas'r, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Mitch'll, p.	2	0	0	0	1
B'wm'n, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Total	30	2	5	24	8

Errors—Lajoie, Johnston, (2,) Carisch.

Washington	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Hits—Off Mitchell, 4 in 5 innings; off Bowman, none in 3 innings. Sacrifice hit—McBride. Stolen bases—Graney, (2,) Jackson, (2,) Milan, (2,) Gandil, Henry. Double plays—Shaw, Morgan, and Gandil; Foster, Morgan, and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Washington, 6. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 2; off Bowman, 1; off Shaw, 5. First base on errors—Washington, 3. Struck out—By Mitchell, 3; by Bowman, 1; by Shaw, 8. Wild pitch—Mitchell. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Pirates Break Losing Streak.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 19.—Pittsburgh broke its losing streak after dropping six straight games by beating Boston to-day, 7 to 5. The visitors got two runs off McQuillan on singles by Maranville and Schmidt, a hit batsman, and an error by Viox in the third. Pittsburgh bunched four hits in the fourth, and these, with two passes off Crutcher and a wild throw by Evers, gave them five runs in one inning. With two out and Martin on first base in the sixth, Mann hit a home run, and in the seventh the visitors tied the score on Evers's walk, an out, and Gilbert's single. Cochreham relieved Crutcher in the fifth, and was succeeded by Rudolph in the two innings he pitched and two out in the eighth. Mitchell and Gibson singled off Rudolph, scoring the winning runs. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Viox, 2b.	3	1	0	0	3
Carey, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
M'rey, 3b.	2	0	0	0	3
Leon'd, 3b.	2	0	0	0	2
W'g'r, ss.	4	1	2	2	2
K'tchy, 1b.	4	2	2	11	0
Kelly, cf.	2	2	0	2	0
M'ch'l, rf.	4	1	2	4	0
Gibson, c.	3	0	2	4	0
McG'n, p.	1	0	0	0	1
*JimKelly.	1	0	0	0	0
Harmon, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Total	37	7	9	27	13

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Evers, 2b.	4	2	0	3	3
M'ville, ss.	3	1	1	4	2
Con'ly, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Gilb't, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Schm't, 1b.	4	0	2	5	1
M'tin, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0
Gowdy, c.	4	0	0	7	0
Mann, cf.	4	1	1	4	0
C'tcher, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Rud'ph, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	6	27	7

*Batted for McQuillan in seventh inning.

Errors—Evers, Viox, (2,) Konetchy.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	—7
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	—5

Two-base hit—Maranville. Home run—Mann. Stolen base—Konetchy. Hits—Off Crutcher, 5 in four innings; off Cochreham, 2 in two and two-thirds innings; off Rudolph, 2 in one-third of an inning; off McQuillan, 7 in seven innings; off Harmon, 1 in two innings. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Base on balls—Off Crutcher, 2; off Cochreham, 2; off McQuillan, 1. Struck out—By Crutcher, 1; by Cochreham, 3; by McQuillan, 1; by Harmon, 1. Hit by pitcher—Gibson, by Crutcher; Connelly, by McQuillan. Double play—Maranville and Evers. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Byron.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1	4	1
Rochester	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2	9	1

Batteries—Bailey and Onslow; Hughes and Williams.

AT TORONTO.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	5	1
Toronto	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2	8	1

Batteries—Bell, Britton, and Heckinger; Hearne and Kelly.

AT BUFFALO.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City.	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—3	7	2
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1—4	6	1

Batteries—Taylor, Bruck, and Tyler; Brandon, Jamison, and Kritchell.

Only three games scheduled.

New York State League.

At Troy—Wilkes-Barre, 6; Troy, 2.
At Albany—Scranton, 4; Albany, 2.
At Elmira—Elmira, 11; Syracuse, 6.
At Binghamton—Utica, 5; Binghamton, 4.

Eastern Association.

At Waterbury—Waterbury, 10; New Britain, 4.
At New Haven—Bridgeport, 7; New Haven, 5.
At Springfield—Springfield, 6; Pittsfield, 5.

GIANTS' BATS CRASH IN REDLAND PARK

Long Dave Davenport, Victim of Passes and Slugging, Routed, 5 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 19.—Fairly moulting bases on balls and being hit most opportunely in the seventh inning by the top of the Giant batting order, long Dave Davenport had his crest bedraggled in the mire of defeat this afternoon by the score of 5 to 2. Opposed to the great Mathewson, the lengthy recruit from Texas had a tough situation to face. With eight bases on balls chalked up on his tab he was lucky to get off with only four runs scored off him, which was his share of the quintet. Ingersoll, who went in the box in the ninth was sloughed for the other one.

Determined to win at least one contest of the four-game series, McGraw called upon his old master to do the hurling, and Matty responded by pitching the kind of game that has made him famous. He allowed the locals seven hits, three of which were cleanly bunched in the fourth inning, when the locals evened up the proceedings for the time being, at least, by pushing across two tallies. But Matty tightened up at this point and had the opposing batsmen jumping through hoops and doing the dead-dog stunt for fair.

The contest, while it aroused some little enthusiasm among the 7,000 fans, did not serve to drive away the general feeling of gloom. Every one knew that with the dangerous Matty on the mound trouble was ahead. This feeling was verified shortly when the Giants pounded Davenport for a duo of tallies, and for all time banishing any thought of a Red victory.

In the first inning the Giants got a two-bagger, a single and a base on balls, and still could not force a runner across the rubber.

Bescher started things by going out, Herzog to Hoblitzell. Burns dropped a Texas leaguer back of second base and went to third as Fletcher hit into right. Doyle walked and the bases were full. Merkle fanned and Snodgrass, after fouling off seven, sent an easy grounder to Groh.

The Reds could no nothing with Matty until the fourth. Meanwhile, the Red hurler got himself in a bad hole in the third inning because of his wildness, and before he could recover two Giants had crossed the home plate. Bescher walked, as did Burns. The bases were choked, when Davenport, after high and Fletcher's bunt, Doyle got a pass and Bescher scored the first run of the game. Burns was forced at the plate on Merkle's rap to third. Marsans gathered in Snodgrass's fly and Fletcher scored, Doyle being doubled up at third on Marsans's throw to third.

After being held to one hit in three innings the Reds got three in a row in the fourth, good for their two runs. Herzog singled, Groh doubled and Marsans sent them home with a single.

A fan in a lower box in the stand who had been insulting Bescher during most of the game was ordered out of the stand, as time was called in the sixth. Bescher started up the wall to get at him, but was pulled back by McGraw and Fletcher. The unruly one returned and McGraw talked to him and the incident was over.

The seventh was productive of two more Giant tallies. Bescher singled, so did Burns. Fletcher clowed with another rap, good for a single base, and Bescher scored. Burns scored as Doyle flied out.

With Ingersoll displacing Davenport in the ninth the visitors fell upon his delivery for another run. With two out Doyle singled and stole second. Merkle walked and Doyle scored when Snodgrass singled. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, cf.	4	2	1	2	0
Burns, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
F'ch'r, ss.	4	1	2	2	3
Doyle, 2b.	2	1	1	1	5
M'kle, 1b.	3	0	1	15	0
Sn'g's, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Stock, 3b.	4	0	0	0	4
Meyers, c.	2	0	1	2	0
M'son, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total	30	5	9	27	14

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
H'zog, 2b.	4	1	2	3	4
Groh, 3b.	4	1	2	2	2
M'eans, lf.	4	0	1	7	1
H'bll, 1b.	4	0	1	7	1
Fisher, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
N'hoff, 3b.	3	0	0	2	3
Clarke, c.	3	0	1	5	2
D'port, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Ingers'll, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Miller	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	7	27	15

*Batted for Davenport in the eighth inning.

Error—Davenport.

New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Burns, Merkle, Groh, Hoblitzel. Three-base hit—Herzog. Hits—Off Davenport, 7 in 8 innings; off Ingersoll, 2 in 1 inning. Sacrifice hit—Fletcher. Sacrifice flies—Doyle, Snodgrass. Stolen bases—Bescher, Doyle. Double plays—Doyle and Merkle; Mathewson, Fletcher, and Merkle; Marsans and Niehoff. Left on bases—New York, 10; Cincinnati, 4. First base on balls—Off Davenport, 4; off Ingersoll, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Mathewson, Bates. Struck out—By Mathewson, 2; by Davenport, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie.

Phillies Escape a Shutout.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Frank Schulte batted for Lavender in the seventh inning and delivered a triple which virtually cost Philadelphia the game to-day. The final score was 6 to 1. Bresnahan doubled in this inning and Schulte tripled, scoring the catcher with the tying run. Leach singled and scored Schulte with the run which was enough to win the game. However, the locals scored three more runs in this round on singles by Good and Williams, two sacrifice flies, and errors by Becker, Irelan, and Cravath. Lavender held the Philadelphians to two scattered hits, one of which, a home run by Magee, saved Doolin's men from a shutout. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	5	1	3	2	0
Good, rf.	5	1	2	1	0
Saier, 1b.	2	0	0	10	0
Zim'n, 3b.	3	0	0	1	4
W'ms, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
Sw'r'y, 2b.	4	0	1	3	2
C'rid'n, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Bres'h'n, c.	3	2	3	5	1
Lav'd'r, p.	2	0	0	0	0
§Schulte	1	1	1	1	0
Cheney, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	11	27	10

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pask't, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
L'd'r'e, 1b.	5	0	0	11	0
Lob'rt, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2
Magee, ss.	3	1	1	0	1
Becker, lf.	4	0	0	4	0
Irelan, 2b.	2	0	0	0	3
Killifer, c.	3	0	0	3	0
Alex'der, p.	3	0	0	0	4
*Reed	1	0	1	0	0
†Devore	1	0	1	0	0
‡Dooin	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	1	5	24	11

*Batted for Irelan in ninth inning.
†Batted for Killifer in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Alexander in ninth inning.
§Bated for Lavender in seventh inning.

Errors—Cravath, Becker, Irelan, (2.)

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Lobert, Bresnahan. Three-base hit—Schulte. Home run—Magee. Hits—Off Lavender, 2 in seven innings; off Cheney, 3 in two innings. Sacrifice flies—Saier, Zimmerman. Stolen bases—Bresnahan, 2; Good, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Chicago, 8. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 2; off Lavender, 3; off Cheney, 2. Struck out—By Alexander, 3; by Lavender, 4; by Cheney, 1. Wild pitch—Cheney. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Quigley.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 3; New York, 0.
Washington, 4; Cleveland, 3.
Boston, 6; Detroit, 4.
Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 5; Cincinnati, 2.
St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
Pittsburgh, 7; Boston, 5.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Indianapolis, 15; Brooklyn, 2.
Baltimore, 7; Kansas City, 3.
Buffalo, 11; St. Louis, 3.
Chicago, 4; Pittsburgh, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 4; Jersey City, 3.
(Ten innings.)
Toronto, 4; Newark, 1.
Rochester, 2; Providence, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Detroit	19	10	.655
Philadelphia	14	9	.609
Washington	15	11	.577
St. Louis	14	13	.519
Boston	12	12	.500
New York	11	13	.458
Chicago	12	18	.400
Cleveland	8	19	.296

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	16	8	.667
New York	13	8	.619
Cincinnati	16	12	.571
Brooklyn	11	11	.500
Philadelphia	11	11	.500
St. Louis	15	15	.500
Chicago	12	16	.429
Boston	4	17	.190

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore	16	6	.727
St. Louis	15	12	.556
Chicago	15	12	.556
Indianapolis	13	11	.542
Brooklyn	10	10	.500
Buffalo	10	13	.435
Kansas City	11	17	.393
Pittsburgh	8	17	.320

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Buffalo	13	8	.619
Baltimore	14	9	.609
Rochester	12	9	.571
Toronto	12	9	.571
Providence	11	11	.500
Newark	9	11	.450
Jersey City	8	15	.348
Montreal	8	15	.348

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.
Detroit at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburgh.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Indianapolis at Brooklyn.
Kansas City at Baltimore.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Montreal.
Jersey City at Toronto.
Baltimore at Rochester.
Providence at Buffalo.

Fordham, 12; City College, 5.

Fordham trounced the ball team of City College at Fordham Field yesterday by a score of 12 to 5. Although outhit, the Maroon nine was never in danger, seven runs in the first inning clinching the game for the Bronx ball tossers. The score:

FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'gan, cf.	5	2	2	1	0
K'nan, 2b.	5	2	1	1	2
Carroll, 3b.	5	1	1	1	1
C'way, c.	1	1	0	2	1
Kane, rf.	3	2	0	1	0
Tr'no, rf.	4	1	1	3	0
McE'm, ss.	4	2	1	5	2
Fl'gan, 1b.	3	2	2	9	1
Wym'd, p.	2	1	1	0	1
Ch'm'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Coch'm, p.	1	0	0	0	0
G'field, c.	2	0	0	6	1
Total	33	12	7	27	11

C. C. N. Y.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rank, c.	5	1	2	7	1
Cost'lo, 3b.	4	2	2	4	2
O'C'l, 1b.	4	1	2	6	0
F'rell, ss.	3	1	1	1	2
S'berg, cf.	1	1	0	1	0
M'th's, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
K'mer, 2b.	2	0	0	1	1
Wrightson,					
2b.	4	0	0	0	0
Mullen, p.	0	0	0	0	0
ss.	3	0	0	2	1
D'dsin, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
Total	32	5	8	24	7

Errors—Kiernan, Conway, McErleam, Rank, Costello, (3,) O'Connell, Farrell, (2,) Schulberg.

THREE AMERICANS WIN IN BRITISH GOLF

"Chick" Evans Captures Match with Bretherton—Hale Put Out.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 19.—Charles W. Evans of Chicago would now be as strong a favorite as any for the British amateur golf championship but for his putting, as his long game against Carl Bretherton of Handsworth to-day was magnificent, and he executed some superb ironshots, but as soon as he reached the green his confidence seemed to leave him. It was a very stiff match he had with Bretherton, who is an adopted son of Charles A. Palmer, the conqueror of Travers, and is only 21 years old. Last year he nearly reached the semi-final in the championship at St. Andrew's.

Evans led at the first fourth, and seventh holes. Bretherton squared the match at the third, where he had a 2, and at the sixth, where he nearly secured another 2, but after losing the seventh, where he pulled his pitch into a bunker, he could never draw level. Evans became 2 up at the tenth hole, where, by the way, there was a humorous interlude, Bretherton's ball going over a steep slope beyond the green and a spectator, on trying hurriedly to avoid it, toppling over with it.

Evans lost the eleventh, but won the long fourteenth, where he landed on the green with a splendid drive and iron, and, the remaining holes being halved, he proved successful.

The feeling among Americans at Sandwich is that in spite of the overthrow of Jerome D. Travers, they still have a good chance of capturing the championship, and are full satisfied with the form of Francis Ouimet, who, they think, has prepared himself admirably for the struggle during his six weeks' stay in this country. He has avoided engaging in much strenuous golf, and of late merely has practiced quietly, with the result that he seems now to be running into his best game.

Evans has been in England a little more than a wek, but the change in climate has not affected him, and Americans who saw him to-day were more confident than ever that he will fare well. They say he is playing in just the form he strikes early each season in the States, and that only his putting can let him down.

At the end of to-day four Americans remained in the running, namely, Ouimet, Evans, Herreshoff, and Weber. Weber accomplished a very good performence, beating J. Remer, a Lançashire player of repute, by one hole. Remer, although going out in 36, was 2 down at the turn. Another entrant from an American club, namely, A. G. Lockwood of Belmont Springs, did remarkably well in defeating R. W. Crummack of Lancashire, ex-champion, by 1 hole. Lockwood went out in 37 and was 2 up. At one time he was hard pressed coming home, but just won.

Charles A. Palmer was defeated by Frank Carr at the nineteenth hole, but the veteran made a truly great fight, after being in a well-nigh hopeless position. After being 4 down with 5 to play, he squared the match at the eighteenth hole, and only lost at the nineteenth.

Another great veteran, John Ball, winner of eight championships, at 51 fought a characteristic fight against J. S. MacDonell, an old Oxford golf Captain. Bayy was 3 down and with 6 to play. It, however, is a saying of the golfing world that it is dangerous to establish a lead against Ball, as it rouses all the best golf that is in him, as MacDonell found to his cost, for he was beaten on the last green.

Ouimet did not play to-day, but meets Tubbs of Littlestone to-morrow morning, and an easy victory is predicted for him. Ouimet walked around the course taking snapshots to-day. He has regained confidence in his play, and it is not at all unlikely that he will figure in the final.

Of other "invaders," Frederick Herreshoff meets J. R. Platt of Royal North Devon Club. Evans is opposed by E. H. W. Scott, while Weber meets K. M. Carlisle. British "hopes" rest in the persons of Harold H. Hilton and Robert Harris, who wil meet in the third round, and H. D. Gillies, who survived the second round, al winning matches by fairly comfortable margins. With the prospect of there being an international final interest in the competition steadily growing, visitors are pouring into Sandwich.

CORNELL CREW BRACES UP.

'Varsity Boat Defeats Freshmen and Juniors Easily.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 19.—A decisive victory by the Cornell 'Varsity crew over the freshmen eight has raised the hopes of Cornellians for the Cayuga Lake regatta on Saturday, and it is now believed that the Ithacans will paddle to the starting point a standard Cornell eight.

Under perfect weather conditions, the lake being unruffled, the four Cornell crews were sent over the race course on the east of the lake, the course that will be rowed Saturday. The 'Varsity came through in the last mile and cleaned up with the cubs by more than a length between the shells, while the junior boats were somewhat in the rear.

The 'Varsity crew has improved steadily since the warm weather and clear days set in, and while Courtney will not give them a rating, he did say that even if Cornell is beaten Saturday the race will be worth seeing.

Arrangements for the regatta were announced to-day. The Princeton crews will reach here Thursday morning and Yale the next day. All of the men will be guests at fraternity houses and they will use the Cornell boathouse. On Saturday the Cornell, Princeton, and Yale oarsmen will lunch together at the Cornell training table. After the race here the Cornell crews will leave in the evening for Cambridge. W. A. Meiklejham will act as referee of the races.

Beachey Starts for New York To-day

Lincoln Beachey, the American aeronaut, leaves Chicago to-day for New York with his three air machines, after flying above half a million people at the lake front, with a series of loops that created a sensation. Beachey will perform his stunts at the Brighton Beach race track next Friday, Saturday and Sunday, in addition to racing Barney Oldfield, who will drive his 300 horse power Christie and Fiat Cyclone.

YALE GOLFER THE BEST.

E. H. Hart Wins University Club Tournament—Brokaw Wins Gross.

Eighty-four members of the University Club of this city teed up yesterday for the semi-annual golf tournament of the organization over the links of the Piping Rock Club at Locust Valley. Net honors of the day rested with E. H. Hart of Yale for his 36-hole card of 84—84—8—160, while the gross award went to George T. Brokaw of Princeton for his 166. Brokaw was the scratch man and handed in cards of 84 and 82. Percy R. Pyne, 2d, of Princeton had a fine opportunity to take the lead, for he had a 79 in the morning, but he had to be content with 91 later on.

Special prizes were offered for the best performances at eighteen holes, either morning or afternoon scores counting. The gross went to Pyne for his 79, while H. R. Winthrop of Yale, who played only in the afternoon, handed in the best one-round net, 88—15—75. About fifty handed in cards as follows:

Name and College	1st R.	2d R.	Hdp.	Total Net.
E. H. Hart, Yale	84	84	8	160
J. J. Hazen, Yale	92	82	12	162
A. L. Curtis, Yale	102	98	36	164
C. W. McKelvey, Yale	93	93	22	164
C. L. Tiffany, Yale	93	89	18	164
Inlay Benet, Princeton	95	90	20	165
V. C. Thorne, Yale	90	92	16	166
G. T. Brokaw, Princeton	84	82	0	166
R. M. Tarleton, Johns Hopkins	85	89	8	166
P. R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton	79	91	4	166
R. Hurry, Columbia	106	103	40	169
M. Delano, Yale	99	101	30	170
A. Man, C. C. N. Y.	83	103	16	170
W. A. Adriance, Stevens	97	89	16	170
C. Runyon, Jr., Rutgers	92	98	20	170
L. S. Bigelow, Yale	90	93	12	171
B. W. Dunn, U. S. M. A.	100	103	32	171
D. H. McAlpin, 2d, Princton	86	91	6	171
D. A. Loring, Jr., Yale	95	97	20	172
F. P. Warfield, Hamilton	105	99	32	172
R. Devans, M. I. T.	109	103	40	172
O. G. Jennings, Yale	98	106	32	172
F. B. Pratt, Amherst	94	98	20	172
F. H. Douglas, Princeton	100	101	28	173
F. A. Moore, M. I. T.	95	93	14	174
G. H. Miller, Princeton	106	105	36	175
J. T. Gillespie, Yale	100	91	16	175
W. W. Stewart, Princeton	95	104	24	175
T. F. Wilcox, Princeton	101	94	20	175
H. G. Sanford, Williams	112	98	34	176
J. A. Stillman, Harvard	93	91	8	176
W. E. Kimball, Amherst	103	105	30	178
W. R. Innis, Yale	109	100	30	179
H. J. Wright, N. Y. U.	107	96	24	179
B. B. Lawrence, Col'bia	101	107	28	180
J. C. Greenleaf, Yale	112	105	36	181
E. R. Finch, Yale	111	103	30	183
A. B. Meacham, Brown	101	104	20	185
S. C. Kelley, Brown	113	109	36	186
C. B. Spears, Yale	98	107	18	187
W. E. Peck, Yale	120	118	50	188
G. H. Hazen, N. Y. U.	110	107	28	189
F. Lyman, Harvard	107	106	24	189
F. W. Belknap, M. I. T.	107	119	36	190
M. E. Haviland, Cornell	111	114	34	191
P. Jackson, Yale	104	108	20	192
R. L. Harrison, U. of V.	109	116	32	193
C. R. Dean, Harvard	119	105	14	200
W. C. Fargo, Williams	125	123	40	208

Mrs. Blumenthal First In Golf.

Another one-day tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association was run off yesterday over the links of the North Jersey County Club. There was a field of about forty to start, but the scores were high and many declined to hand in cards.

Mrs. Henry Blumenthal of Fairview won the net prize with a card of 99—8—91, while Mrs. Lawrence Swift of Knollwood, Secretary of the association, captured the gross with 97. There was a triple tie for the second prize, involving Mrs. William Chilvers, Mrs. W. J. Faith, and Mrs. J. H. Williams, Mrs. Chilvers winning the play-off. Mrs. Myra D. Paterson captured the prize in the approaching and putting contest.

Roberts Wins Eastern Trade Golf.

The first of the four regular tournaments of the Eastern Trade Golf Association was held yesterday over the links of the Dunwoodie Country Club. Many prizes were offered. There was first an eighteen-hole medal play handicap in which a triple tie occurred. Tossing it off, Stephen Roberts became the winner. His card yas 90—10—80. E. C. Molby took second with the same card, while E. S. Aitken's 100—20—80 was good for third. R. D. Hunt, after finishing six down, won the match play against par, while in the foursomes the leaders were Molby and Roberts, with 78—10—68, but as they had already won a prize, it left the first award for R. J. Haxwell and E. J. Rooney, with a best ball of 85—14—71. J. Barton Garfield did the best work of the day, going round in 87 and 84 for a total of 171, although there was no gross prize.

Carter in Golf Semi-Final.

Survivors in the tournament for the Eastern interscholastic golf championship over the links of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club completed the second and semi-final rounds yesterday. Philip V. G. Carter, the favorite for the title, decisively beat Robert Holtz of Lawrenceville, 9 up and 7 to play, and in the afternoon had a good match with Lawson Watts, also of Lawrenceville. W. T. Badham, the runner-up a year ago to M. R. Marston, was carried to the nineteenth hole by Vincent K. Hilton of Pawling before the latter would give way. The summary:

Second Round.—Lawson Watts, Lawrenceville, beat Robert Wormser, Stamford, 4 up and 3 to play; Philip V. G. Carter, Pawling, beat Robert Holtz, Lawrenceville, 9 up and 7 to play; W. T. Badham, Lawrenceville, beat John W. Lelashes, Cathedral, 4 up and 3 to play; Vincent K. Hilton, Pawling, beat Frank Slade, Lawrenceville, 3 up and 2 to play.

Semi-Final Round.—Carter beat Watts, 2 up and 1 to play; Badham beat Hilton, 1 up, (nineteen holes.)

New York Paper Trade Golf.

Forty members of the New York Paper Trade Golf Association took possession of the links of the Montclair Golf Club yesterday for the start of a two-day tournament embracing both medal and match play. C. L. McMillan won the first gross prize in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap with a score of 89, while W. C. Ridgeway and R. A. Wight tied for the second gross award with 93. Winners of the net awards will not be known until this evening, as conditions call for thirty-six holes. The only other prize won yesterday was in the kickers' handicap, which went to W. H. Blauvelt, with a net total of 74. Contestants named their own handicap in the hope of getting near the selected net score, which, as usual, was a blind number. The match play, divided into eight classes, began in the afternoon.

Pawling Wins Meet by One Point.

Pawling School carried off the honors in the annual track meet against the Hotchkiss School yesterday at Lakeville, Conn., by the margin of 1 point. The final score stood 48½ to 47½. The Hotchkiss boys led in the early events, and were 15 points to the good, with only the 220-yard hurdles and high jump events to be decided. In the former Pawling carried off first and second places, and by tieing for first in the high jump won the meet. The best times recorded were 10 2-5 seconds in the 100-yard dash and two minutes two seconds in the half mile.

Time Trial for Princeton Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 19.—A time trial and racing starts constituted the final workout on Lake Carnegie for the Princeton crews before their race on Saturday at Ithaca. Dr. Spaeth had both the freshman and 'Varsity eights out this afternoon, and the time trial was the piece de resistance. The doctor would not call out the time made. The men are all in the pink of condition, and they have acquired more finish and polish since the triangular regatta here on May 9. Their blade work is cleaner and they have a stronger drive. The 'Varsity and freshman will leave to-morrow.

MURRAY AND McCOY.

Western Middleweight Shows Some Form in Practice Bout.

Al McCoy of Brooklyn who recently knocked out George Chipp the so-called middle weight champion will be called upon for the first time to really show whether or not he is of championship calibre to-morrow night at the Stadium A. C., when he engages in a bout scheduled for ten rounds with Billy Murray of California. Since winning the title the Brooklynite has engaged in a few contests against mediocre boxers of whom little was known and he managed to come out successfully in each meeting, but in stacking up against the man from the Pacific slope he will meet a man worthy of consideration as a contender.

In a recent work out Murray showed his wares to a gathering of boxing experts and from general opinion was that he will make the going fas for the new luminary. eH is afighter pure and simple. He clearly demonstrated this in a series of three minute rounds against his sparing partners who relayed in engaging his attention. If he shows up as well against McCoy to-morrow night as he did in the work-out there is a probability of the unofficial championship taking a quick change.

Kid Black Outpoints Rector.

Kid Black had a trifle the better of Young Rector last night in a very fast, hard match at Brown's Gymnasium. Both boys were willing, and the boxing was rough throughout the entire ten rounds.

Black weighed in at 126, and Rector was two pounds lighter. In the third round Black sent Rector down for a couple of counts, but this did not in the least deter the lighter man, and he afterward cut up Black rather badly. On points the match belonged to Black.

In the semi-final Spider Hennessy, at 116 pounds, was a shade more skillful than Barry Hill.

POLO PONY DROPS DEAD; GAME ENDS

Milburn's Mount Collapses and He Is Left with No Substitute to Finish Contest.

Two more matches were played yesterday at the field of the Piping Rock Polo Club in the tournament for the Duke of Westminster's Cup. In the first game the Philadelphia Freebooters won by the narrow margin of a quarter goal from Piping Rock, and in the second game Great Neck overwhelmed the Meadow Brook Magpies by 10½ to 4½ goals.

The Philadelphia Freebooters, made up largely of the Randolph family of Philadelphia, had a lead by a handicap of six goals, to which they added six additional goals while Piping Rock was scoring eleven goals. The last few minutes of play were most exciting, with the Long Island team making a desperate effort to score and win out. In a keen scrimmage W. Randolph was hit on the head with a mallet and only his helmet saved a serious injury. He could not continue, and W. W. Phelps took his place for the remaining half minute of play. Within half an hour young Randolph had entirely recovered.

The second game between the Great Neck four and the Meadow Brook Magpies lasted through only five periods on account of Mr. Milburn's pony dropping dead at the beginning of the sixth period. Mr. Milburn was thrown but not hurt. There were no additional ponies to supply the Meadow Brook back, so the game had to be called off.

Great Neck took the lead at once and scored eleven goals while their opponents were scoring but one. The teams lined up:

FIRST GAME.

PIPING ROCK.	Hcp.	FREEBOOTERS.	Hcp.
1—W. D. Straight	11	—Phillip Stevenson	1
2—Walter McClure	32	—W. Randolph	0
3—W. M. Dilling-ham	5	—P. S. P. Randolph, Jr.	3
Back—C. L. A. Whitney	2	Back—P. S. P. Randolph, Sr.	1
Total	11	Total	5

Philadelphia Freebooters—Goals earned, 6; by handicap, 6; lost by penalties, ¾ of a goal. Net score—11¼ goals.

Piping Rock—Goals earned, 11. Net score—11 goals.

SECOND GAME.

GREAT NECK.	Hcp.	MAGPIES.	Hcp.
1—E. Bacon	11	—H. Phipps	2
2—J. Watson Webb	52	—C. L. Appleton	2
3—F. Ambrose Clark	33	—David Dows	2
Back—J. G. Milburn, Jr.	5	Back—W. G. Loew	4
	—	Total	10
Total	14		

Great Neck—Goals earned, 11; lost by penalty, ½ goal. Net score—10½ goals.

Meadow Brook—Goals earned, 1; by handicap, 4 goals; lost by penalty, ½ goal. Net score—4½ goals.

WATERBURY'S TEAM LOSES.

Listless Playing Causes Defenders Defeat by Stevenson's Four.

The "Big Three" and Hal Phipps, who are to defend the Westchester Polo Cup against the English team next month, experienced a shocking surprise at Meadow Brook yesterday afternoon when the defending team was defeated by the Red team, composed of C. C. Rumsey and F. S. Von Stade, No. 1, R. L. Montagne; No. 2, Foxhall Keene; No. 3, and Malcom Stevenson, back. The score was 8¾ goals to 6.

The Reds overran the Whites in the first three periods and got such a commanding lead that the Whites could not catch up, although they played the fastest sort of polo in the final periods. The game was one of the roughest of the season, and four fouls were called on the Reds and one safety. The Whites made one foul and two safeties.

Devereux Milburn played a great game and made many sensational shots. In the seventh period the crowd got a thrill when Milburn was thrown from his pony and narrowly escaped being trampled on. He got a severe shaking up, but was not injured and after a short rest, was able to continue play.

It is the second time during the polo practice for the international match that the first team has been defeated by the Reds. Another match resulted in a tie.

The Reds scored almost at will in the first three periods, scoring seven goals to the Whites two. The first team fought hard from that time until the end of the match, but was unable to overcome the big lead. C. C. Rumsey and R. La Montagne were the stars for the Reds. The great offensive play of these two players enabled the second team to go to the front.

In the fifth chukker, Rumsey mounted on his chestnut pony Civic, ran the length of the field three times, and each time missed a goal by a small margin. La Montagne also made several long runs and each time drove the ball home for a score.

Both Hal Phipps and Larry Waterbury played a listless game early in the match. Waterbury did not play back as far as usual and kept continually in the front of the attack. This gave Rumsey and La Montagne their chance and both made the most of it.

Milburn made several shots which missed the mark by a narrow margin, although he scored three goals for the Whites.

The teams will play again at Meadowbrook on Thursday afternoon. The lineup and summary:

White—1, H. C. Phipps; 2, J. M. Waterbury; 3, D. Millburn; back, L. Waterbury.

Red—1, F. S. Von Stade, C. C. Rumsey; 2, R. La Montayne; 3, F. P. Keene; back, M. Stevenson.

GOALS.

First Period.—Von Stade, 0:35; La Montayne, 2:13; Phipps, 2:14; La Montayne, 0:36; ½ off for foul by Stevenson.

Second Period.—Von Stade, 0:45; La Montayne, 3:00; La Montayne, 4:05; ½ off for safety by Millburn.

Third Period—La Montagne, 2:50; Millburn, 2:50, ½ off foul by Stevenson.

Fourth Period—Millburn, 0:45, ½ off for safety by La Montagne, ½ off for foul by Rumsey, ¼ off for safety by J. Waterbury.

Sixth Period—Rumsey, 0:55; L. Waterbury, 3:47; ½ off for foul by L. Waterbury.

Seventh Period—La Montagne, 0:50; Phipps, 1:20; Rumsey, 1:10; Von Stade, 0:40; Millburn, 1:30.

Eighth Period—Phipps, 1:22; ½ off for foul by Von Stade.

Goals earned—By Red, 11; lost by penalties, 2¼. Total—8¾. Goals earned—By White, 7; lost by penalties, 1. Total—6.

Referees—J. C. Cooley and F. S. Von Stade. Time of game—Eight seven-and-one-half-minute periods.

TO HEAR XAVIER CHARGE.

Trial Board Named for Millrose A. A. Proscelyting Case.

Seven of the most representative men in the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. were appointed yesterday by President James E. Sullivan to consider the charges of the Xavier A. A. that the Millrose A. A. is "guilty of conduct unbecoming an amateur club." This alleged conduct of the Millrose Club consists, according to the Xavier authorities, of enticing athletes away from other clubs with the promise that they will receive positions with a big department store for competing under the Millrose colors.

The committee, chosen from the 150 or more members of the Metropolitan A. A. U. Board of Directors, are F. W. Rubien, St. George's Club, Chairman; Dr. C. Ward Crampton, P. S. A. L.; John J. Walsh, Pastime A. C.; Herman Oberstubbessing, West Side W. M. C. A.; H. J. Dibblee, Seventy-first Regiment A. A.; Andrew F. Tully, Paulist A. C., and J. V. Hoole, Union Settlement.

The Xavier A. A. has promised to push this case to the limit. The matter was recently taken up by the Registration Committee, which decided that it had not sufficient power to act, and turned the case over again to President Sullivan, who had first received the charges in the form of a resolution from President Turley of the Xavier Club on April 20.

Levinsky Has Easy Time.

Beaten unmercifully in eight out of ten rounds, Carl Lewis of Philadelphia distinguished himself only by his gameness in his bout with Battling Levinsky at the Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn, last night. Except in the first two rounds, when he seemed to be feeling out his opponent, Levinsky had the fight all his own way. Lewis showed a flash in the seventh round, when he landed several good blows, but his showing was not sufficient even to give him that round.

In the semi-final Bud Anderson, a tall, lanky specimen from Sioux Falls, S. D., mixed it more or less with Jimmy Coffey of Brooklyn, and by covering he stayed the limit.

DAVIES DROPS BENEDICT.

Western Heavyweight Knocks Out Hoboken Boxer at Olympic Club.

Jack Davies, the California heavyweight, knocked out Al Benedict of Hoboken in the second round of their bout at the Olympic Club, Harlem, last night. The weights announced from the ring were, Benedict 205 pounds, Davies 191 pounds. Davies was the taller by four inches. Davies started a left jab to work as they met in the centre of the ring. Benedict's head went back, but he clinched, avoiding a wicked right which circled around his neck. The referee parted them, and then both rushed. It was evident that Benedict meant to make it a one-punch affair, for he swung a terrific right with every ounce of his strength in it, aiming at the jaw, but Davies threw back his head and the blow grazed his nose, rubbing the skin off. They clinched, and, on breaking, Davies got home two solid lefts to the face, one closing Benedict's right eye, and a hard right over the heart that sent Benedict staggering. He covered, and Davies backed him to the ropes, where to the neck, but missed with his left, and for his pains took a hard left to the face and a right hook to the heart just at the bell. It was a hurricane round.

As the gong called them for the second round Benedict rushed, swinging both right and left. Neither blow did much damage, but he received a right in the stomach that staggered him, and the men wrestled to the ropes. As the referee separated them Benedict tried to sneak over a hard right and missed by a fraction. Then Davies went after him and landed two hard lefts to the face and a right to the jaw, making Benedict groggy. He covered and then clinched, momentarily saving himself, but just as they were parted Davies's stiff left sent Benedict's head back and a powerful right hook to the jaw dropped him to the stage, where he remained until lifted to the chair.

Young Crosby and Johnny Daly, at 111 and 112 pounds, respectively, boxed a fast ten rounds.

Red Aimes stopped Pat Brusso of Newcastle, Penn., in less than one round in a regular cyclone.

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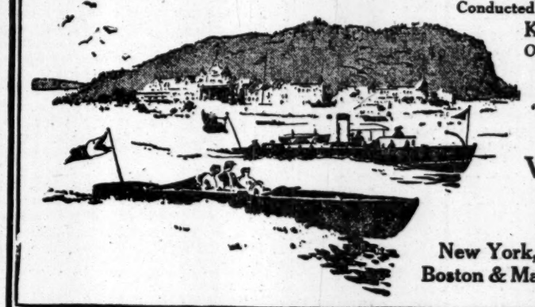

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Move Little; Trading Dull —Our Foreign Trade and the Gold Export Movement.

Both the lessened activity and the meagre price changes revealed yesterday the slackening of the forward impulse which for many days had been bringing improvement on the Stock Exchange. The halting tendency was apparently due to the feeling that some definite good news was needed to ripen the recent change for the better in sentiment into a more expanded forward movement on the Stock Exchange. On the other hand the market was not called upon to resist any considerable offerings of stock. Yesterday's disposition to question the solidity of the rise which the market has lately enjoyed was perhaps due more to the mere unstableness of the market viewpoint at times when as now the trading is largely in the hands of habitual traders than to any real change in underlying factors.

Sentiment was adversely affected by the testimony of Mr. Mellen before the Interstate Commerce Commission and much more heed was paid to that than to information bearing on the crops, although that of course touches upon a factor of far more fundamental importance. The Government weekly weather reports have now entered upon the stage in which favorable and unfavorable are necessarily placed in juxtaposition, for it is not within human probability that weather conditions even in the most favored years should be uniformly favorable for all crops throughout the country. Thus yesterday's weekly summary told of conditions which are retarding the cotton crop, and of too low temperatures over the Central and Eastern sections, and yet the favorable far outbalanced the unfavorable in this report. Despite some damage by fly, Winter wheat is described as having retained, on the whole, its earlier high promise.

From some points of view the most interesting item of the day's news bearing on business and financial matters was the report of the country's foreign trade for the month of April. It showed an excess of imports over exports of $10,271,000, the first excess of imports which has occurred since August, 1910. This showing did not cause surprise in view of the earlier report of last month's agricultural exports, which were much below those of April a year ago. The change in tariff has undoubtedly been a factor in bringing about the tendency recently noted in our foreign trade, but other factors have contributed probably to a still more important extent to the shift from a credit to a debit merchandise trade balance. Thus the decrease in agricultural exports last month was due primarily to the shortage of last year's crops. The decrease in that one department of our exports amounted to $17,200,000, or $7,000,000 more than the excess of imports reported for the month. Had we had last year as good crops as the year before we might have shown for April this year a moderate excess of exports instead of an excess of imports.

It is still too early to draw conclusions in respect to the influence which the change in our tariff policy will ultimately exert upon our merchandise trade balance. Meanwhile, however, there is no doubt of the part which the change in the relations of our imports to exports is playing in the foreign exchange market which lately rose to the gold export point and which advanced enough yesterday to lead to the engagement of $2,000,000 in coin for shipment to Paris. Sterling exchange touched the highest figures reached since November, 1907, and bankers were prepared to see a considerable further outflow of coin. A rate thirty-five or forty points higher than yesterday's maximum would seem to be needed to show a profit on coin exports to London, but shipments to that quarter would probably be made at a less advance in exchange if bankers should find themselves in need of making large remittances to that market.

The money market was very little affected by the renewal of gold exports, and this fact has of course important bearing upon the possible extent of the outflow. The Bank of England was apparently successful in retaining part of yesterday's arrival of South African gold, and if within the next week or two a larger share of this new gold goes to the Bank it will materially lessen the pressure upon this market for gold. No immediate change, however, is to be expected in our foreign trade position. It is interesting, if not significant, that the heaviest outflow of gold in 1910, when last our imports exceeded our exports, occurred in the month following the heaviest debit trade balance of that period. It was in March, 1910, that the excess of imports rose to $19,000,000, but it was not until April that gold began to flow out freely. That movement, on the other hand, was stimulated by the premium bid by the Bank of England for American coin, and on this occasion, thus far at least, the Bank of England has refrained from making any such special bid for American gold.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l
On call	2	1¾	1¾	2
A year ago	3	2½	2¾	2¾
Since Jan. 1	10	1½	..	..
Same period 1913..	7	2	..	..

	60 days.	4 mos.	6 mos.
On time	2½@3	3	3@3¼
Commercial paper (prime bills)		3¼@3¾	3¼@4

Exchanges.	Balances.
Clearings $338,187,225	$23,174,391
Sub-Treasury credit balance	441,947
Banks lose since Friday	$879,000

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London.
London	2 15-16@3	2¼	..
Paris	2½	..	25f 18¼
Berlin	2½	2@2¼	20m 50½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8845	$4.8835	$4.8840
A year ago	4.8655	4.8645	4.8650
Since Jan. 1	4.8845	4.8535	.....
Same period 1913	4.8700	4.8570	.....

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.8840	$4.8880
Paris	5.15⅜	5.15–1-32
Berlin	95 5-16	.....
Switzerland	5.16¼–1-32	5.15⅝
Holland	40.29	40.33
Belgium	5.18⅝	5.18¼–1-32

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.85⅛	$4.84¼
Paris	5.18¾	5.19⅝
Berlin	94⅞	94⅝
Amsterdam	40.02	39.91

Domestic Rates.
Rates on New York were:

	Prem.		Prem.
Chicago	20c	San Francisco	10c
St. Louis	25c	Montreal	⅛@⅜c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	30c

*Discount.

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.
London, 26⅝d. per ounce, off ⅛d.; New York, 58c., off ⅛c.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Mellen's Results.

An interesting commentary on the tangible results of the way in which C. S. Mellen managed the New Haven, "as J. P. Morgan's man," was supplied yesterday by the publication of the New York, New Haven & Hartford's earnings statement for the quarter ended March 31, 1914. On a gross business of $14,627,000, which represented a loss of $1,248,000 from the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the net operating revenue was $2,840,000, and the operating income after taxes, $1,200,000. Other income brought the total net up to $3,551,000, with which to pay charges of $5,463,000. That left a deficit for the quarter of almost $2,000,000. A year ago, in the same quarter, the company paid out $3,600,000 in dividends, which made the deficit for that quarter $2,791,000.

***

Truer Pictures of Wall Street.

Moving picture producers have received a letter from the National Board of Censorship asking them to avoid future presentations of scenes purporting to be laid in the Stock Exchange and vicinity which are not essentially accurate. The board says that many complaints have been received of pictures showing the commission of acts which are illegal under the laws of the State, and it holds that the time has come to discard such plays. The producers are promised that if they want real pictures for stories staged in the financial section the Exchange authorities will co-operate with them in the interests of truth.

***

C. & O. Dividend To-morrow.

On relatively heavy dealings yesterday Chesapeake & Ohio fluctuated from 51⅞ down to 49½, a range of 2⅜ points, and yet at the close it had a net gain of ½ point. The downward swing was occasioned by a report that at their meeting to-morrow the company's Directors would vote to reduce the dividend again, putting the stock on a 2 or 3 per cent. basis. When the notes were sold a few weeks ago, on the understanding that certain large amounts must be reinvested in the property out of earnings, Chairman Trumbull said that he saw no reason to fear a dividend cut. This view of the situation was taken by the market after the early weakness. For many years C. & O. paid only 1 per cent. a year, which was increased to 3 per cent. in 1909, and to 5 per cent. in the year following.

***

Railroad Buying in July.

For three months the railroads of the Eastern group, which are especially interested in the freight rate decision, have bought practically no supplies from steel makers, according to salesmen whose rounds of the offices have become decidedly wearisome. Non-success in selling has brought much discouragement to agents of the steel companies, but they are beginning to see scattered rays of hope. This state of affairs cannot continue, and some keen observers of railroad needs have decided that in July, at the latest, there should arise a substantial buying movement. Before that month arrives action by the Interstate Commerce Commission is expected, but, whether it is favorable to the roads or not, the makers of supplies believe that extensive purchases must follow if track and equipment are to be maintained in fair working order.

***

A Glance Into the Past.

An elderly citizen watched yesterday a crowd of momentarily unemployed gathered on Broadway, near Wall Street, about a street vendor. "It is easy to draw a great number of people together down here," said he, "but I hardly think they are as interested in what they see as the crowds my father used to speak of. When the Sub-Treasury—the Custom House it was then—was being constructed in the late 30's, he said everybody along Broadway would stop work whenever the teams of oxen came along with the big sections of granite which formed the pillars of the building. Four ox teams were attached to the wagons bearing each giant block of stone, and their progress was a triumphal march. On Sunday afternoons the bankers and merchants would gather in front of the building, coming from their homes within a block or two, and discuss the work of construction."

***

Renewing Work in Oil Fields.

Dispatches received in the financial district yesterday from the Mexican oil fields said that most of the employes of the Mexican Oil Company had returned to their places, and that within a few days production would probably be again on the basis prevailing before the Constitutionalist forces invested Tampico and Tuxpam. This encouraging information had little effect on the stock of the petroleum company, although there appeared to be a demand for the shares at times during the day. After advancing slightly, the quotation fell back and ended the session with no net change.

***

A Professional Market.

Professional trading put some issues up and others down, and left the market at the close without a definite change of complexion. On the board it was said that floor traders and two-dollar brokers did practically all the business of the day, which was not a great deal all told. The bullish element took some satisfaction in noting that few of the really prominent issues failed to make some gain, even though it appeared to be the product, in great part, of short covering toward the end of the session.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	79.40	78.85	79.21	+ .07
Industrials	59.80	59.58	59.64	– .18

COMBINED AVERAGE.

May 12	68.45	68.18	68.31	+ .07
May 13	68.46	68.13	68.24	– .07
May 14	69.16	68.57	69.09	+ .85
May 15	69.56	69.18	69.27	+ .18
May 16	69.32	69.06	69.13	– .14
May 18	69.75	69.23	69.45	+ .32
May 19	69.60	69.19	69.42	– .03

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
May to date	69.75	May 18	67.48	May 9	69.42
May, 1913	71.25	May 26	68.45	May 1	69.69
May, 1912	83.17	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.19
May, 1911	82.78	May 22	79.40	May 31	81.81
Yr. to date	71.10	Jan. 31	63.34	Apr. 21	69.42
Year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year 1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
Year 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.69

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	May 19. Bid.	Asked.	May 18. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	132	138	135	140
American Cigar pf	98½	100	98½	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	84	89	84	89
British-Am. new	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Conley Foil	280	300	280	295
Johnson Tin & M	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	125	135	125	135
MacA. & Forbes	195	200	190	200
MacA. & Forbes pf	98¼	100	98¼	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	240	250	240	250
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	140	130	140
R. J. Reynolds	265	275	265	275
R. J. Reyn. 6% scrip	101	103	101	103
Tobacco Products pf	85	87	85	87
United Cigar Stores	83	89¾	83¼	88¾
U. S. Cigar Stores pf	112	115	112	115
Un. Prem. Sharing Co.	5¾	6	5¼	6

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Quiet Market for Stocks on the Curb, but Bonds Are in Good Demand.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 39,881 shares of stocks and $345,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 8,680; oils, 551, and mining, 30,650. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last
200	Brit-Am. Tob.	22½	22½	22½	22½
100	Br.-Am. Tob., new	22½	22½	22½	22½
20	Kelly Springfield Tire	52	52⅝	52	52⅝
1,200	Maxwell Mot.	11	11¼	10⅞	11⅛
450	Maxwell Mot. 1st pf	44	44	43¼	43⅝
200	Maxwell Mot. 2d pf	18	18	17¾	17¾
125	Pueblo Smelting & Ref.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
200	Riker & Heg.	9½	9½	9½	9½
200	Savoy Oil	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾
1,100	Un. Cig. Stores of Am	88½	88½	88¼	88½
4,500	United Profit Shar. Corp.	6	6¼	6	6
100	Wayland Oil & Gas	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
285	Willys Overl'd	69	170	69	69½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1	Atlantic Ref.	612	612	612	– 3
15	Borne-Scrym	290	285	290	– 5
10	Cres. P. L.	49	49	49	– 2
1	Eureka P. L.	270	270	270	+ 6
5	Gal.-Sig. Oil	180	180	180	..
10	Nat. Transit	39	39	39	..
4	N. Y. Transit	278	278	278	+ 3
210	Ohio Oil	178	176½	177½	+ 1
30	Prai. O. & G.	454	452	452	+ 2
35	So. Penn. Oil	278	275	275	– 3
10	So. Pipe L.	219	219	219	– 1
25	St. O. of Cal.	312	310	311	+ 1
13	St. O. of Ind.	456	455	456	+ 3
22	St. O. of Kan.	425	420	425	+ 5
25	S. O. of N. J.	411	411	411	..
100	S. O. of N. Y.	218	217	217	..
10	Un. Tank L.	86½	86½	86½	– ½
25	Vacuum Oil	220	278	219	+ 1

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,000	Con. Gas rts.	3⅝	4 1-16	3⅝	3⅞

MINING STOCKS.

600	Beaver Con.	29	29	29	29
1,000	Big Four	6	6	6	6
400	Boston Mont.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1,000	Braden Cop.	8	8¼	8	8
550	Buf. Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼
5,000	Chile Cop.	78.101½	102	101½	102
100	Caribou Cob.	68	68	68	68
100	Con. Ariz. S.	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
200	D.-D. Copper	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16
1,800	Florence	54	54	53	53
400	McK.-Darr.	70	70	70	70
1,000	Mines of Am.	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
200	Nev. Hills	32	32	32	32
4,100	Ogo	11	12	11	10¾
1,000	Stewart	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16
2,000	Ton. Merger	56	57	56	57
9,700	W. End Con.	85	86	85	85
1,500	W. E. Ext.	4½	4½	4½	4½

BONDS.

$20,000	C. P. 5% nts.	104	104½	104	104½
$25,000	Gas cv. 6s.	116	116	116	115⅝

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lot. ‡Ex div.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Copper	5	Mar. 15, '15	100⅝	100⅞	4.00
Am. Locom.	5	July, 1915	100	100⅛	4.40
A. T. & T. sb.	5	Apr., 1916	100	100⅛	4.85
Austrian Gov.	4½	July, '14-15	100⅛	100⅜	3.30
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	100	100⅛	4.35
Boston & M.	6	June 2, '14	89	93	175.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '20	103¾	104⅜	5.40
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	96½	97	5.70
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1915	99⅝	100	5.00
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1914	99¼	99⅜	6.55
C. P. (Minn.)	6	May, 1917	96	98	6.65
Chat. Ry. & L.	5	June, 1915	98½	99⅛	5.05
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99½	99⅝	5.60
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	100⅜	100⅝	3.25
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99⅞	100	5.00
Federal Sug.	5	Nov. 1, '14	98	100	5.00
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	100¾	101⅜	4.80
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	99½	99⅝	4.95
Harlem Riv.	5	May, 1915	98⅝	98⅞	6.12
Hock. Valley	5	Nov., 1914	100⅜	100⅞	3.20
Ill. Central	4½	July, 1914	100⅛	100⅜	3.40
Int. & G. N.	5	Aug., 1914	90	93	87.00
Int. Harv	5	Feb. 15, '15	100⅝	100⅞	3.80
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	99⅛	98	6.35
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2, '15	100⅛	100½	3.90
Minn. & St. L.	5	Feb., 1916	94	96	7.70
Mo. K. & T.	5	May, 1915	91	93	12.25
Mo. Pacific.	5	June, 1914	93	94	149.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	99½	100½	5.40
N. Eng. Tel.	5	May, 1917	99⅛	99⅜	2.75
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5	Sep. 15, '14	100⅜	100⅝	2.75
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5	Nov. 5, '14	100⅝	100⅞	3.20
N. Y. C. & H. R.	4½	May, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1915	98⅝	98⅞	6.12
Nor. Pacific.	3	July 9, '14	100⅜	100⅝	1.50
Pac. Gas & El.	5	Mar. 25, '15	99½	100	5.00
P. S. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99	99¼	5.40
Seab. A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	98¾	100½	4.95
So. Pacific	5	Jun. 15, '14	99⅞	100⅜	1.50
So. Railway	5	Feb., 1916	99⅜	99⅝	5.05
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.10
State of Tenn.	5	July, 1914	100¼	100½	2.00
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1914	100⅛	100⅜	3.50
U. R. S. R. & M.	4	Jan., 1914	100	100½	3.50
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	97¾	98¼	5.80
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101½	102	5.10
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	98½	99⅛	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1915	100¼	100⅝	5.80
W. E. & M.	6	Apr., 1915	101⅞	102¼	4.20
Western Md.	5	July, 1915	90	96	8.90
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	98¼	100	6.00

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-21	4	@4½	4.60	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-23	4½		4.50	4.40
Buf., Roch. & P.	1914-20	4½@5		4.70	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1914-17	4		4.80	4.60
Chi. & N. W.	1914-23	4½		4.30	4.40
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-23	4½		4.85	4.60
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.50	4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-23	4½@5		4.80	4.60
Hocking Valley	1914-23	4	@5	4.80	4.60
Illinois Central	1914-23	4½@5		4.50	4.40
Int. Great North	1914-23	5		6.00	5.25
Louis. & Nash.	1914-23	5		4.50	4.40
Mo., K. & T.	1914-23	5		5.50	5.05
Missouri Pacific	1914-22	5		5.00	4.80
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1914-28	4½@5		4.65	4.55
Penn. Gen. Freight	1914-23	4	@4½	4.40	4.30
St. L. & I. Mt. S.	1914-24	5		5.25	4.90
Seaboard Air Line	1914-23	5		4.75	4.60
Southern Railway	1914-24	5		4.75	4.60
Southern Pacific	1914-23	4½		4.50	4.40
Virginian Ry	1914-19	5		5.00	4.75
Wabash	1914-21	5		6.00	5.00

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	16¾	17	16¼	17
Atlantic Refining	610	620	610	620
Borne-Scrymser	285	295	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	141	143	140	143
Chesebrough Mfg.	660	670	660	670
Colonial Oil	100	110	95	105
Continental Oil	212	217	215	220
Crescent Pipe Line	49	52	49	52
Cumberland Pipe L.	54	57	54	57
Eureka Pipe Line	260	270	260	270
Galena-Signal Oil	178	182	178	182
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	142	148	142	148
Indiana Pipe Lines	137	140	137	140
National Transit	38	40	38	40
New York Transit	275	280	273	278
Northern Pipe Line	113	117	113	117
Ohio Oil	177	179	176	178
Prairie Oil & Gas	450	453	449	453
Solar Refining	300	310	300	310
Southern Pipe Line	218	222	218	222
South Penn. Oil	275	280	273	278
S. W. Penn. Pipe	145	150	145	150
Standard Oil (Cal.)	310	312	307	310
Standard Oil (Ind.)	452	453	450	455
Standard Oil (Kan.)	420	430	410	420
Standard Oil (Ky.)	264	280	264	268
Standard Oil (N. J.)	345	350	335	345
Standard Oil (N. J.)	410	412	408	411
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	218	218	216	219
Standard Oil (Ohio)	400	410	400	410
Swan & Finch	190	200	190	200
Union Tank Line	85	87	85	88
Vacuum Oil	217	220	217	220
Washington Oil	47	52	47	52
Waters-Pierce Oil	3,200	..	3,200	..

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.09	Justice	.08
Alpha Con.	.01	Mexican	.85
Andes	.02	Occidental Con.	.68
Belcher	.03	Ophir	.11
Best & Belcher	.03	Potosi	.01
Caledonia	.48	Savage	.05
Confidence	.20	Seg. Belcher	.07
Con. Cal. & Va.	.01	Sierra Nevada	.07
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.01
Crown Point	.24	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Yellow Jacket	.19
Julia	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	7.20	Comb. Fract.	.06
Jim Butler	.99	D'field Daisy	.05
MoNamara	.03	D'field Bl. B.	.03
Mizpah Exten.	.80	D'field Con. M.	.12½
Montana	.77	D'field Merger	.18
North Star	.34	Jumbo Exten.	.21
Rescue Eula	.17	Lone Star	.01
Tonopah Extens'n	2.55	Silver Pick	.04
Tonopah Merger	.56	Vernal	.04
West End	.84	Nevada Hills	.30
GOLDFIELD		Round Mountain	.24
Atlanta	.17	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.05	Manhattan Con.	.04
C. O. D.	.04	Man. Big Four	.07

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	5¼	6¼	Jackpot	6	6¼
Elkton	40	44	McKinney	44	48
El Paso	140	500	Old Gold	1¼	1⅝
Findlay	2	3	Portland	109	110½
Gold Dol.	3	4	Vindicator	93	95
Isabella	10¾	11	R. B. H.	3⅜	5¼

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last
50	Am. Indem. Ins.	52½	52½	52½
207	Con. Power	106½	105½	106¼
725	Elkhorn Fuel	23½	22	22
100	Fairmont Gas	32	32	32
10	Federal League	6½	6½	6½
10	Fidelity Trust	300	300	300
10	Houston Oil pf. ctfs.	55	55	55
100	Merch. Mech. Bank	31¾	31¾	31¾
1,565	United Rys. & El.	27⅝	27	27⅝
5	Wash. Balt. & A. pf	32	32	32

BONDS.

$5,000	Balt. Spar. Pt. & C. 4½s	97½	97¼	97½
1,000	Chas. City Ry. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
5,000	Chicago Rys. 1st 5s	98½	98½	98½
500	City Balt. 4s '54	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
7,000	Con. Coal 6s	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
2,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	95	95	95
1,000	Fair. & C. Trac. 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4,000	Maryland Elec. 5s	98½	98½	98½
4,000	Mt. V-Cot. Duck 5s	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
3,000	Un. E. L. & P. 4½s	93	93	93
4,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	84	84	84
43,000	Un. Rys. & El. Inc. 4s	65⅜	65	65⅜
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
2,000	Wash. Balt. & A. 5s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Ahmeek	275	275	275
100	Algomah	95c	95c	95c
35	Allouez	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞
230	Am. Zinc	17	17	17
475	Ariz. Com'l	4 13-16	4¼	4⅜
10	Butte & Balakla	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2,927	Butte & Superior	40½	40	40
385	Cal. & Ariz.	67	66¼	66⅞
5	Cal. & Hecla	425	425	425
351	Copper Range	37⅞	37	37
35	Daly-West	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	East Butte	10½	10½	10½
310	Granby	83	82½	82½
200	Helvetia	30c	30c	30c
65	Indiana	5½	5	5½
200	Island Creek	49¼	49¼	49¼
170	Keweenaw	3	2⅞	2⅞
80	Lasalle	4¼	4¼	4¼
3	Mass. Con	5	4⅞	5
25	Mohawk	45½	45	45
175	New Arcadian	6½	6⅛	6⅛
40	North Butte	27½	27	27
115	Old Colony	4½	4½	4½
102	Old Dominion	48½	48	48
25	Osceola	76½	76½	76½
3,888	Pond Creek	19½	18¾	19⅝
15	Quincy	59	59	59

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COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY,

Empire Life Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales May 19, 1914	183,940
Same day last year	214,236
Total year to date	32,949,714
Same period last year	34,578,624
Average closing price 50 bonds, with day's net change	69.42 —.03
Same day last year	70.23 +.18

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	64.95	May 1
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
28⅝	28¾	3,300	Alaska Gold Mines	28⅝	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	12	160	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
43½	45	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	43½	44	43½	44	+1
73⅛	73¼	8,300	Amalgamated Cop	73⅛	73¼	72⅝	73¼	+ ⅛
95	96	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	+1⅛
22½	22	150	Am. Beet Sugar	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
28	28¼	1,300	Am. Can	28⅛	28⅛	28	28¼	...
90¼	91½	200	Am. Can pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ⅛
51	51½	800	Am. Car & Fdry	51⅛	51⅛	51	51¼	+ ⅛
117⅝	119¼	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118	118	118	118	+ ¼
42⅛	43	100	Am. Cotton Oil	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	...
31	31⅛	250	Am. Ice Securities	31⅛	31⅛	31	31	...
33	33¼	620	Am. Locomotive	32	33½	33	33	+ ¼
6⅞	7⅛	110	Am. Malt	7	7	7	7	...
64½	64¾	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	64½	64⅞	64⅜	64⅜	+ ⅛
100½	101	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
160	166	100	Am. Snuff	165	165	165	165	+1
105	106	100	Am. Sugar Refin	105½	105½	105½	105½	— ⅜
12	13	100	Am. Writing P. pf	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
32⅛	32¾	400	Anaconda Cop. Co	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	...
96⅜	96⅞	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	...
100⅛	100½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100½	+ ⅛
123	123⅛	100	Atlantic Coast Line	123½	123½	123½	123½	...
92¼	92⅝	675	Baltimore & Ohio	92½	92½	92	92⅜	— ⅛
42½	42⅝	700	Bethlehem Steel	42⅝	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅛
85	85⅝	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	+ ⅛
93	93¼	5,400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	92⅞	93½	92⅝	93⅛	+ ⅛
127	129	140	Bklyn Union Gas	127½	127½	127½	127½	— ⅛
21¾	21¼	400	California Petrol'm	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
59¼	59¾	100	California Pet. pf	60	60	60	60	+1¾
57	60	100	Canada Southern	60	60	60	60	...
194½	194½	3,200	Canadian Pacific	194⅝	194⅝	194	194½	...
35⅞	36	900	Central Leather Co	36	36	35⅞	36	...
100⅝	101	300	Cent. Leather Co. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅛
51⅞	51⅝	14,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	51	51⅞	49½	51½	+ ⅛
14⅛	14¼	700	Chi. Gt. Western	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	36⅜	900	Chi. Gt. Western pf	36	36	35¾	36	— ⅛
101	101¼	2,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	101¼	101⅝	100½	101	— ¼
137½	140	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	138½	139	138½	139	+1
41⅞	42	1,500	Chino Copper	41⅞	42	41⅝	42	...
27½	28	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
22½	23	100	Col. & Southern	23	23	23	23	...
33	40	300	Col. & South. 2d pf	33	33	33	33	— 2
128⅝	130	1,100	Consolidated Gas	129	129¼	128⅝	128⅞	— ⅝
99	99¼	800	Corn Products Ref	9¼	9¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
65½	66	120	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	+1⅛
150	155	50	Del. & Hudson	151⅝	151⅝	151⅝	151⅝	...
396	399	600	Del., Lack. & West	399	399	399	399	—1
112½	114	4	Detroit Edison Co	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112½	...
14½	15	100	Distillers' Securities	15	15	15	15	— ⅝
29½	29⅝	2,000	Erie	29⅛	29	29	29¼	...
44⅜	45	800	Erie 1st pf	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	...
37⅛	37⅝	200	Erie 2d pf	37⅛	37⅝	37⅛	37¼	+1
148	148½	800	General Electric	148¼	148⅝	147⅞	148	— ⅛
84	84½	900	General Motors	83½	84⅛	83½	84⅝	+1⅝
92¼	93½	200	General Motors pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ⅞
25⅝	26⅞	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	26	26	26	28	+ ⅞
89	90	320	Goodrich pf	90	90	90	90	...
124⅞	125	1,200	Great Northern pf	125⅛	125⅛	124⅝	125	...
32⅜	33¼	200	G. N. certs. ore prop	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
54½	54⅞	200	Guggenheim Explor	55	55	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅜
16½	17	700	Inspiration Copper	17	17	17	17	...
14⅜	14¾	300	Inter.-Met.v. tr. cfs	14¾	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
62¼	62⅝	1,600	Inter.-Met. pf	62⅜	62⅝	62¼	62⅝	+ ⅛
106½	107	400	Int. Harvester, N. J.	107½	107½	106½	106½	— ½
104½	105	300	Int. Harvester Corp	105	105	105	105	—1
35	36½	100	Int. Paper pf	35	35	35	35	—1½
27⅛	27¼	400	Kan. City Southern	27¼	27¼	27	27⅛	— ⅛
107	110	50	Kayser (J.) 1st pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	...
139¾	140	1,900	Lehigh Valley	139⅜	140	139¼	139¾	+ ⅛
170	175	100	Lorillard, (P.) Co	172	172	172	172	—3
137	138	100	Louis. & Nash.	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	+1
82¼	85	100	Mackay Cos.	82	82	82	82	+3
68⅜	69	178	Mackay Cos. pf	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅝	+ ¼
2¼	2¾	100	Mer. Marine	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	...
62	63	900	Mexican Petroleum	62⅛	62½	61½	62½	...
22⅜	22¾	400	Miami Copper	22⅜	22½	22½	22¼	— ¼
125	126	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	— ¼
40	41¼	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	...
18	18⅛	8,200	Missouri Pacific	18⅜	18⅜	17⅝	18⅛	— ⅜
47	47½	100	Montana Power	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	...
14⅝	14⅞	300	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
67	67½	100	N. Y. Air Brake	67	67	67	67	— ⅛
93⅜	94	1,200	N. Y. Central	93⅜	94⅛	93⅜	93⅝	— ⅛
68⅜	68¼	1,988	N. Y., N. H. & H	69	69	68⅛	68½	— ⅛
26⅛	28	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	28¼	28¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
104⅜	105¼	300	Norfolk & Western	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅛
76½	77¼	100	North American	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	— ¼
111¼	111⅜	1,300	Northern Pacific	111⅛	111⅞	111¼	111½	...
2¼	2¾	200	Ontario Mining	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
111⅞	112	565	Penn. R. R.	112¾	112¾	112	112	— ⅛
81	85	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	—8
88⅜	89	100	Pitts. Coal pf	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	— ⅛
44⅝	45	900	Pressed Steel Car	45	45⅛	45	45	+ ⅛
21⅜	22	700	Ray Con. Copper	22	22	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
166½	166⅝	25,800	Reading	166⅛	166¼	165⅝	166⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	24	280	Rep. Iron & Steel	23½	23½	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
87	87½	20	Rep. Iron & S. pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	— ⅛
4⅝	5	400	Rock Island Co. pf	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
11	11¼	400	Rumely, (M.,) Co	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	4	100	St. L. & San. Fran	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ½
5	6	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
22	25	200	St. L. Southwestern	24	24	24	24	+ ½
19⅜	20	300	Seab. Air Line	20⅜	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛
54⅜	55	900	Seab. Air Line pf	54⅞	55¼	54⅝	55¼	+ ⅛
93⅞	94	5,050	Southern Pacific	93⅜	93⅞	93⅜	93⅞	+ ⅜
25½	25⅝	1,500	So. Railway ext	25½	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	...
79⅝	80	200	So. Railway pf. ext	80	80	79⅞	79⅞	— ⅛
33½	34¼	650	Studebaker Co	34⅛	34⅞	34⅛	34¼	+ ⅛
91¼	91⅝	300	Studebaker Co. pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91⅜	+ ⅛
34⅛	35	100	Tennessee Copper	35	35	33¾	35	...
139	143	100	Texas Co.	139	139	139	139	— ½
42⅞	43	850	Third Avenue	42¼	43	42¼	43	+ ⅜
5⅞	6	300	Union B. & P. Co	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
21¼	23	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	22½	22½	22½	23½	+2⅜
158	158½	9,300	Union Pacific	158	158⅝	157¼	158	+ ⅛
83⅜	84¼	155	Union Pacific pf	84	84	84	84	+ ¼
97½	101	300	Un. Dry Goods pf	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	...
59½	60½	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	60	60	60	60	— ½
58⅝	59¼	300	U. S. Rubber	59¼	59¼	59	59	...
102¾	103	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	102⅝	103	102⅝	103	+ ⅛
63¼	63¼	37,980	U. S. Steel	63	63¼	62⅞	63¼	+ ⅛
109⅞	110	500	U. S. Steel pf	109⅜	110	109⅜	110	— ⅜
57⅜	57½	4,825	Utah Copper	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜	...
29	29¼	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	...
⅞	1¼	400	Wabash	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
4	4½	600	Wabash pf	4	4⅛	4	4	...
88¼	92	400	Wells-Fargo Exp	88	89	88	89	+1
20¼	21	2,250	Western Maryland	21½	21½	19⅞	20¼	—1⅜
62¼	62⅜	100	Western Union Tel	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ¼
76¼	76⅜	4,100	Westingh. E. & M	76½	76⅝	76⅜	76⅜	+ ⅛
120	122	100	Westingh. 1st pf	123	123	123	123	+1
116½	117½	100	Wolworth pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	...

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96⅛	97⅛
2s, c, 1930	96¼	98
3s, r, 1918-101	101⅜	Ask
3s, c, 1918-101	102	
4s, r, 1925-109	110¼	
4s, c, 1925-109	⅛	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96¼	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex. pf	97	101
Am Ag Ch. 5s	54½	55
Am B Sug pf	66¾	70
Am B S & Fdy	87½	90
Do pf	184	187
Am Cities. 2g	36	
Do pf	62⅜	64
Am Coal	100	
Am C Sm. 6s	84⅞	86
Do pf	105	107
Am Cot O pf	93½	96
Am Exp	103	105
A H & L	4	4½
Do pf	20½	21½
Am Lin	9⅞	10¼
Do pf	27	30
A Loc pf	98¼	100
Am M pf	44½	46
A S pf, B. 80	82½	
Am Sn pf	103	105
Am St Fd. 3g	32¾	33
Am Sug R pf	112⅜	113¼
A T & C	57½	60
A T & T	122¼	122¾
Am Tob	220	230
Do pf	106	108
Am Wool	15¼	15¾
Do pf	76	77½
Anhists	80¼	80½
Bald Loc	47½	48½
Do pf	107⅞	109
B & O pf. 80	81½	
Batop Mi	5	7
Bkn Edi	45	50
Do pf	90½	91
Bruns Ter	6	7½
B, R & P	105	113½
Do pf	115¼	135
But'k Co	27	29½
Case (J I) pf	82	95
C R I & P	300	325
C & S A	106	107½
Chi & Alt	7	9½
Do pf	18	..
Chi & Ed pf	50	80
C & N W	133½	135½
Do pf	175	185
Chi, R I & P	130	140
Do pf	135	
C C C & St L	39	40
Do pf	51½	60
Cluett-P	66	68
Do pf	101	103
Col F & I pf	126	130
Col Sou 1st pf	40	42
Crex Carp	70	80
Cub-Am S	..	30
Do pf	81	84
D & Co pf	93	95
D & R G	11	13
Do pf	20½	23
D M & Ft	3	10
Do pf	9	..
Det & M	85	..
Do pf	65	..
Det U Ry	66	71
D, S S & A	4	5
Do pf	8	11

	Bid.	Asked.
Fan 2s, r, 1938	96¼	..
Fan 3s, r, 1961	100	102
Fan 3s, c, 1961	100	102
F M & S	8	15
Do pf	33½	35
Gen Ch	160	171
Do pf	109	110½
Helme G Co	150	165
Hud Coal	100	117
Hock Val	..	126
Homest'k	116	120
Ill Cent	110½	113
Inger-R	110	..
Do pf	92	..
Int Agric	5	8½
Do pf	15	25
Int H pf	116¼	..
Int H C pf	112⅜	..
Int Paper	9¼	9⅜
Int St P	5	7
Do pf	30	40
Iowa Cent	5	7
Do pf	13	19
K C, Ft S & M pf	73½	76
Kan C So pf	60	61½
Kayser (J & Co	91	95
K & T	4	8
Do pf	38	..
Kresge(SS) Co	94	99
Do pf	102	104
Lacled	30½	36
Lacl Gas	96	97
L E & W	5½	8
Do pf	15	20
Ligg & M	218	220
Do pf	116	117½
Long Isl'd	28	32
L-W Bls	30	34
Do 1st pf	101	103
Do 2d pf	90	92½
Lor Co pf	113	..
Man Elev	130½	131½
M Dep Sts	58	60¾
Do pf	98	100
Mer Cer pf	8¾	9
Mex P pf	71	88
Mich Cent	..	190
M & S L	12¾	14
Do pf	28	32
M St P & S S M pf	140	..
Do 1	78⅞	82¼
M, K & T	17	17⅜
M P 1st pf	101¼	..
M Wd pf	108	116
M Pow pf	102¼	103
N C & St L	135	140½
Nat Bis	130	133
Nat Enam	10¾	11¾
Do pf	76	80
Nat Lead	47	48¾
Do pf	108½	109
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	25	33
Do 2d pf	11	12½
N O, M & C pf	..	25
N Y, C & St L	35	45
Do 1st pf	92	100
Do 2d pf	66	75
N Y Dock	5	20
Do pf	..	38
Norf So	24¾	..
N & W pf	89½	..
N O T & Light	58	60

	Bid.	Asked.
So P R S	20	65
Do pf	80	100
So R, M & O ctfs	72	85
Stand M	39	39¾
Do pf	65	65¾
Texas Pac	15	16
Third Av	98	105
T, St L & W pf	8	10
Do pf	13½	15½
T C R T	106½	108
Do pf	125¼	..
Und Type	75	80
Do pf	108	112
Un Cig M	47	48
Do pf	103	103
Un Dr G	80	85
U Rys In	15	17
Do pf	42	43½
U S C P	6¾	11
Do pf	37½	40
U S Exp	71	73
U S I A	15	30
Do pf	80	84
U S R 2d pf	70	87
Vand R R	..	85
Va-Car Ch pf	100¼	102
Va I, C & Coke	40	52
Va R & P	49	50
Do pf	98¼	..
Vul Det	6	8
Do pf	21¼	35
West M pf	35	52
Weym-B	215	300
Do pf	110	120
W & L E	3¼	4½
Do 1st pf	16	17
Do 2d pf	5	8
Wis Cent	41	44
Wor'th (G W)	98	99

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was firm, at an improvement of ⅛c in the bid. Tin was barely steady. Five tons of May delivery sold at 33.00. Other commodities were unchanged.

Closing bid and asked prices for copper and other metals were:

Copper—	Bid.	Ask.
Spot	13.65	14.00
May	13.65	14.00
June	13.65	14.00

	Bid.	Ask.
Spelter	5.10	5.20
Lead	3.85	3.95
Antim'y	7.25	7.87½
Tin	32.89½	33.12½

Copper was a trifle stronger in London yesterday, spot and futures both being 2s. 6d. net higher, at £63 6s. 3d. and £63 18s. 9d., respectively. Tin was weak, yesterday's prices showing both spot and futures off £1, at £149 5s. and £151. The market ended easy. Spanish pig-lead, £18 17s. 6d., up 2s. 6d. Spelter, £21 7s. 6d., unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 51s. 4½d., down 1½d.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, March, 1964	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4½s, March, 1963	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
4½s, May, 1957	106⅝	107	106⅝	107
4½s, Nov., 1957	106⅞	107	106⅞	107
4½s, May, 1917	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s, Nov., 1917	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s, March, 1930-60	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101¼
4½s, March, 1962	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4½s, Sept., 1963	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4s, May, 1959	99	99⅛	98⅝	99
4s, Nov., 1959	99	99⅛	98⅝	99
4s, May, 1917	99	99⅛	99	99⅛
4s, Nov., 1917	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
4s, May, 1958	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
4s, Nov., 1957	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
4s, Nov., 1960	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
4s, 1918-19	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝
3½s, Nov., 1954-55	87½	88	87½	88
3½s, May, 1954	87½	88	87½	88
3½s, 1950-54	87½	88	87½	88

FOREIGN INVESTORS HURT.

Ask Exchange to Issue Warning Against Certain Bond Issues.

The Corporation of Foreign Bondholders of London, comprising representatives of the Central Association of Bankers and of the Chamber of Commerce, appealed yesterday through its American counsel, Edward L. Andrews, to the New York Stock Exchange to take action against the flotation of new loans by eight Southern States that have repudiated earlier issues. One of these, Mississippi, is on the point of bringing out an issue of $1,250,000.

The Corporation's letter to the Governors of the Stock Exchange asks that the Exchange request the bankers of the United States "to refuse to participate in the purchase and negotiation of new issues of bonds by these defaulting States until those Governments agree to arbitrate their defaulted debts." This embargo, it is suggested, should be extended to bonds of cities and counties in the States concerned, "unless the votes of the local communities preceding their issues are favorable to arbitration of the defaulted State debts."

The letter refers to the "cordial cooperation which we have received for many years from European Stock Exchanges" and to "statements that have reached us concerning the recent extension of the moral activities" of the New York Stock Exchange "in favor of investors."

"In this connection," says the letter, "we would call your attention to the diminution of permanent English investments in the United States. On the Continent as well as in Great Britain, it is inconceivable that those historic State Governments do not realize that public credit is the very breath of civic life among modern nations. At a period when the extension of enormous credits must be sought by your enterprises, we ask you to consider the effect of these great public defaults—to consider whether they will not prejudice your financing, the terms on which you may obtain capital.

"In our view the fundamental principle to follow is to refuse condonation to these communities. To condone their repudiation by lending them more money is to crown repudiation with success. It vitiates public opinion in the wrongdoing community and places new loans in peril of another repudiation. Once a repudiator always a repudiator."

CREDITORS STORM DOORS.

No Statement on Stoppani & Hotchkin Failure Yet.

Abraham S. Gilbert, assignee for the firm of Stoppani & Hotchkin, said yesterday that a thorough examination of the accounts of the failed firm would be necessary before any statement of assets and liabilities could be made. A corps of accountants are at work on the books.

Considerable excitement arose among creditors of the brokerage house when they gathered at the offices at 66 Broadway and found the doors locked. One angry customer made an effort to kick down a door, and was persuaded with some difficulty from his intention. No information was forthcoming in response to inquiries about the firm's condition, and the assembled creditors had perforce to go away dissatisfied.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales May 19, 1914	$2,411,500
Same day last year	1,427,000
Total year to date	304,343,500
Same period last year	222,786,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	87.47 —.03
Same day last year	88.90 +.06

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Same period last year	92.31	Jan. 10	88.70	Apr. 30
Range year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

	Bid.	Asked.
Jap Gov 4½s, ster	87¼	
1,000	87¼	
Rep. of Cuba 5s	100¼	
10,000	100¼	
N Y State 4½s	109	
16,000	109	
N Y Canal 4½s	109	
14,000	109	
N Y City 4s, 1957	99	
2,000	99	
4s, 1958	98¾	
1,000	98¾	
39,000	99	
4s, 1959	98⅞	
1,000	98⅞	
10,000	98¾	
2,000	98¾	
4½s, 1960	101½	
40,000	101½	
6,000	101⅝	
2,000	101½	
4½s, May, 1957	106⅞	
1,000	106⅞	
Adams Expr 4s	76	
Ala Gr So 5s	100	
1,000	100	
Alb & Susq 3½s	86¼	
1,000	86¼	
Am. Ice Securities 6s	88½	
10,000	88½	
1,500	88½	
Am T & T col 4s	89¼	
2,000	89¼	
conv 4½s	99⅝	
1,000	99⅝	
5,000	99⅝	
Armour & Co 4½s	92⅜	
1,000	92⅜	

PREPARE TO SELECT RESERVE DIRECTORS

Big Banks of State Appoint Eight on a Nominating Committee.

A. B. HEPBURN PRESIDES

At Conference in Clearing House He Outlines the Important Work of Organization.

Representatives of the first group of banks that are members of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, as classified by the Reserve Bank Organization Committee, met at the Clearing House yesterday to concert measures for the selection of Directors of the new institution. The total membership, consisting of all the national banks in the State, is divided into three groups according to capitalization, as prescribed by the law, and meetings of the other two groups will take place at the Clearing House on Friday.

The group that met yesterday comprised banks having each a capital and surplus of $190,000 or more, which includes all the national banks in Manhattan and many up the State. The second group comprises those having each a capital and surplus of less than $190,000 but more than $70,000, and the third group comprises those having each a capital and surplus of $70,000 or less. There are approximately 159 banks in each group.

The initiative was taken at yesterday's conference of the big banks by the appointment of a committee of eight, with the suggestion that similar action be taken at the conferences of the medium and small banks. In the appointment of the committee yesterday the division of the State into eight groups by the New York State Bankers' Association, as well as the grouping according to capitalization under the Federal Reserve act, was recognized. One member of the committee was named from each of the eight geographical groups. If the same principle is followed by the other two conferences, the result will be a nominating committee of twenty-four, eight from each of the groups according to size and three from each of the geographical groups.

J. B. Martindale Heads Committee.

The committee appointed yesterday to represent the big banks consists of J. B. Martindale, President of the Chemical National, New York; D. V. B. Hegeman, President of the Nassau National, Brooklyn; James H. Perkins, President of the National Commercial, Albany; C. E. Rogers, President of the First National, Utica; Franklin D. Locke, Vice President of the Manufacturers and Traders, Buffalo; Henry F. Marks, Vice President of the Traders' National, Rochester; A. J. Parsons, Cashier of the First National, Binghamton, and William Schickle, Cashier of the Fishkill National, Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Martindale, having been first named in the resolutions appointing the committee, is Chairman, and immediately after the general conference he called a meeting of the committee at the Chemical National Bank, where it was in session for two hours, canvassing the names of persons who had been suggested as eligible for members of the board of the local reserve bank. There was no definite conclusion, and the committee will meet again before Friday, when the other committees are to be appointed to act with it.

The conference at which the committee was appointed was called to order by Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank and Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, by which the invitations to the conference were sent out. Mr. Wiggin called for nominations for Chairman of the meeting, and James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce, nominated A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National.

Mr. Hepburn's Quatrain.

Mr. Hepburn, who has been much discussed as the logical choice for a Director and President of the reserve bank, was unanimously elected, and addressed the meeting as follows:

"This is a very important occasion, being the initial step to enable the bankers to perform the part devolved upon them by the recent act of Congress in inaugurating this new system of banking.

"There is an old quatrain:

> This world is not so bad a world
> As some folks wish to make it,
> And whether good or whether bad,
> Depends on how we take it.

"I think the same may be said of the recent banking law. However imperfect it may be, it is a better law than many people have given it credit for being, and the good results which we may reasonably hope will follow will depend very largely upon a sympathetic attitude on the part of the bankers. The underlying purpose of the law was to curb the banking power the money power of the country by decentralizing money. They created twelve reservoirs, and by statute directed the reserve money to these twelve reservoirs, Federal Reserve banks, which are widely distributed throughout the country. To some extent, to a very considerable extent, they can overcome the natural tendency of reserves and surplus money to flow to large business centres. The full effect we can learn only through the practical working of the law.

"They not only decentralize the money, but they decentralize the control of this banking system. The absolute domination is placed in the rural districts. Not only is a bank of $25,000 capital given the same voting power as a bank of $25,000,000 capital, but they see to it that the smaller banks must exercise this power. All banks with a capital and surplus of $190,000 or over elect two Directors; all banks with a capital and surplus from $190,000 down to $70,000 elect two Directors, while the banks with a capital and surplus of $70,000 or less also elect two Directors. Abstractly this is inequitable and unfair. Concretely it will work well and satisfactorily, I am sure, for the small banks are and must be dominated by the same purposes, are controlled by the same principles, and are working for the same end. Bankers are not politicians; they can and will work harmoniously.

Much Organization Work.

"These twelve banks, presently to be launched, have no banking quarters, no banking furniture, no vaults in which to hold our reserve money, no clerical force, no system of bookkeeping as yet agreed upon, and no books. If these banks are to act as clearing houses for their respective districts, they will require very commodious quarters and a very large clerical force. The housing, furnishing, providing the clerical and official force, providing a system of books and accounts, forms, &c., must all be done in co-ordination and articulation with the other eleven Federal reserve banks, and with the help and cooperation of the Federal Reserve Board at Washington.

"This means many calls and conferences and much correspondence. It means that the officers and Directors of this bank will, for a year or more, have much work, almost wholly mechanical in its character, but very important indeed, as good mechanism and good system are indispensable. After a year or two, when the system is in good working order, the duties and labors of the officers will be much less than the labors of corresponding officers in chartered banks. Fully one-half of our labor consists in getting busines to do, in obtaining and maintaining our accounts, which give us the greater portion of our banking profits.

"The banking power of these Federal reserve banks is prescribed and enforced by statute, and they start off with or in the near future acquire their approximate maximum banking power. The hunt for deposits is a quest they do not have to make; the proper investment of their resources is the measure of responsibility which devolves upon them, but until the system is devised and in good working order, the officers and Directors of these banks will be very busy, hard-worked men, and their selection you suffer only from an embarrassment of riches, for you have an abundance of most competent men.

Importance of Good Officials.

"In organizing ordinary banks we are accustomed to seek for managers well-known men with established reputations for success, and why? Because we want some one who will inspire confidence, command deposits, and induce the public to bring the institution its business. In these Federal reserve banks there is no such need; the banking resources are prescribed and controlled by law; all you need is men who can do the business and do it properly, whether they they be known or practically unknown to the general public.

"On the other hand, the greatest and gravest responsibilities rest upon the central board at Washington. They are given the widest powers, and power always carries proportionate responsibility. They are given the appointment of three members of each Federal reserve board, through whose eyes they can see and through whose voice they can learn of local conditions.

"They wisely gave, however, the majority of the Federal reserve boards to the bankers, in order to insure good business ability in the administration, the earning of dividends, and a successful management generally.

"There is the possibility of great inflation under this law, but good men have it quite within their power to insure conservation and safety. The members of this board should be well known men, whose character and experience will insure for the new system the highest measure of success. The five men named were all excellent men. Paul Warburg we all know, and knowing him, know his superior qualifications and fitness. Banker Harding is an able, successful banker and business man and a most worthy appointee. It was wise to put an economist like Mr. Miller on the board, one who understands banking and credit from an historical, theoretical and scientific standpoint, who can bring to bear the history of the past, and by gathering, collating and analyzing the statistics of this new bank's growth, utilize and bring to bear the history of the present. It is greatly to be hoped that men of the type of Mr. Olney and Mr. Wheeler will be selected to fill the positions which they have just declined.

New Departure in Banking.

"We are entering upon a new and pronounced departure in banking and credit, and hence it is wise and well to come together for conference. The law divides us into three groups and compels separate action, seemingly so that the greater banks will not overawe or over-influence the smaller ones, but it would seem the part of wisdom for the committee or representatives which this group may appoint to confer with similar representatives from the other groups, in order that the banking interests of this Federal reserve district as a whole, may be brought into harmonious and most effective working order."

William Woodward, President of the Hanover National, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of eight be appointed to recommend to the member banks names of suitable candidates for Directors of Classes A and B of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and that said committee be asked to meet with similar committees from Groups II. and III. if they be appointed; and further

Resolved, That this group request Groups II. and III. to respectively appoint a similar committee, to meet with the committee from Group I., so that intelligent and beneficial discussion may be had on this subject.

At the same time Mr. Woodward proposed the appointment of the committee previously named. The first resolutions were adopted without discussion, and Lewis L. Clarke, President of the American Exchange National, moved that the names suggested for the committee be approved. This was also unanimously voted, and the conference adjourned.

Big Bankers of the State.

Among those present in addition to those previously named were:

ALBANY—John A. Becker, President, First Nat.; Ledyard Cogswell, President, New York State Nat.

AMSTERDAM—Thomas J. Weyl, cashier, Amsterdam City Nat.

BALLSTON SPA—Thomas Kerley, cashier, Ballston Spa Nat.

BINGHAMTON—W. H. Morse, cashier, City Nat.

BUFFALO—Robert L. Fryer, President, Manufacturers and Traders' Nat.; L. H. Gethoefer, Vice President, Marine Nat.; Norman Parson Clement, cashier, Marine Nat.; John W. Robinson, President, Third Nat.

BEACON—John T. Smith, President, Fishkill Nat.

CANANDAIGUA—Frank H. Hamlin, President, Canandaigua Nat.

CANTON—Wriley N. Beard, Vice President, First Nat.

CATSKILL—James P. Philip, President, Catskill Nat.

COHOES—George R. Wilsdon, cashier, National Bank of Cohoes.

CORTLAND—Edward Keator, President, First Nat.

ELMIRA—S. G. H. Turner, President, Second Nat.

GENEVA—Montgomery S. Sanford, President, Geneva Nat.

GLENS FALLS—D. L. Robertson, Vice President, Merchants' Nat.; J. H. Finch, President, National Bank of Glens Falls.

GLOVERSVILLE—Frank S. Sexton, cashier, Fulton County Nat.

HERKIMER—George C. Steele, cashier, Herkimer Nat.

HORNELL—Charles Adsit, President, First Nat.

HUDSON—Jordon Philip, cashier, First Nat.; William M. Harder, President, Farmers' Nat.

ITHACA—Robert Henry Treman, President, Tompkins County Nat.

JAMESTOWN—Fred W. Hyde, cashier, National Chautauqua County Bank.

KINGSTON—Frederick J. H. Clarke, President, National Ulster County Bank.

LOCKPORT—John T. Symes, cashier, Niagara County Nat.

LITTLE FALLS—Homer P. Snyder, Vice President, Little Falls Nat.

MOUNT VERNON—C. S. McClellan, President, First Nat. William Archer.

NEWBURGH—Harry A. Bartlett, President, Highland Nat.

NEW ROCHELLE—Henry M. Lester, President, National City Bank.

NORWICH—Albert Franklin Gladding, President, Chenango Nat.; Howard D. Newton, President, National Bank of Norwich.

NEW YORK—Clifford P. Hunt, ass't cash., Bank of New York, N. B. A.; E. A. de Lima, President, Battery Park Nat.; Edwin S. Schenck, President, Citizens Central Nat.; John T. Sproull, Coal & Iron Nat.; David Taylor, Vice Pres., Coal & Iron Nat.; Vincent Loeser, President, East River Nat.; Edward E. Watts, President, Fifth Nat.; Charles D. Norton, Vice Pres., First Nat.; William L. Douglas, 2d V. P., Garfield Nat.; Henry H. Bizallion, President, Gotham Nat.; John A. Noble, cashier, Harriman Nat.; Charles E. Green, President, Hudson Nat.; Alexander Gilbert, President, Market & Fulton Nat.; Walter F. Albertson, Vice Pres., Mechanics & Metals Nat.; Joseph Byrne, Vice Pres., Merchants Nat.; Edward K. Cherrill, Vice Pres., Merchants Exchange Nat.; H. D. Kountze, Vice Pres., Merchants Exchange Nat.; H. H. Powell, Vice Pres., Importers & Traders Nat.; Willis G. Nash, Vice Pres., Irving Nat.; D. H. Bowland, President, Nat'l Butchers & Drovers Bank; Frank A. Vanderlip, President, National City Bank; Richard Delafield, President, National Park Bank; Thomas A. Palmer, cashier, New York County Nat.; Charles C. Thompson, Vice Pres., Seaboard Nat.; William A. Simonson, President, Second Nat.; Charles G. Colyer, Vice Pres., Sherman Nat.; S. H. Herman, President, Union Exchange Nat.; Ernest V. Connolly, President, Commercial Nat. (L. I. City.); A. H. Wiggin, President, Chase Nat.

BROOKLYN—William S. Irish, Vice President, First Nat.; F. L. Mollenhauer, Manufacturers' Nat.; Henry M. Wells, President, National City Bank.

OSWEGO—Robert A. Downey, President, Second Nat.

OXFORD—John R. Van Wagener, President, First Nat.

PEEKSKILL—George A. Ferguson, cashier, Westchester Co. Nat.

PORT CHESTER—R. H. Burdsall, President, First Nat.

PORT JERVIS—Charles F Van Inwegen, President, First Nat.

POUGHKEEPSIE—Henry V. Pelton, Farmers' and Mfrs. Nat.

ROCHESTER—Peter A. Vay, Vice President, Lincoln Nat.; Thomas J. Swanton, President, Nat. Bank of Commerce; Henry C. Brewster, President, Traders' Nat.

ROME—George G. Clarabut, cashier, Farmers' Nat.

SHERBURNE—Howard D. Newton, President, Sherburne Nat.

SYRACUSE—Anthony Lamb, Vice President, Commercial Nat.; Alfred W. Hudson, Vice President, First Nat.

TONAWANDA—Henry P. Smith, President, First Nat.

NORTH TONAWANDA—George A. Mitchell, Director, State Nat.

TROY—Frank E. Howe, President, Manufacturers' Nat.; Thomas Vail, President, National City Bank; Henry Colvin, cashier, National State Bank; Henry Wheeler, cashier, Union Nat.

UTICA—Frank A. Bosworth, Vice President, First Nat.; George Albert Niles, cashier, Oneida Nat.; J. De Peyster Lynch, Vice President, Utica City Nat.

WATERTOWN—Addison F. Wardwell, Vice President, Watetown Nat.

YONKERS—Anson Baldwin, President, First Nat.; Daniel M. Hopping, President, Yonkers Nat.; Leslie Sutherland, Director, Yonkers Nat.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Circuit Court of Appeals.

Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M.

C R R of NJ<Anchor Line.
N Y C RR<same.
Leh Val RR<same.
USA<Sherman.
Same<same.

Eastern District.

COMMON LAW CALENDAR—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kaupis<Arbuckle Bros.
Branison<Stevens-Duryea Co.
Olsen<New Eng SS.
Farrell<D, L & W RR.
Springer<Thompson.
Torrey<NY, N H RR.

BANKRUPTCY MOTION CALENDAR—Veeder, J.—At 11 A. M.

Re Palmer & Singer Mfg Co, b'rupts.

GENERAL MOTION CALENDAR—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M.

Lehigh Val Tran< Samuel.
Same<B S Hinkley.
Same<Donald.
Postal Tel<P Sanford Ross, Inc.
Gillman<Seldman.
Aliano<Metal Stamp.
US Column<Benham.
Brady< S Shore Trac.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Adams<Swift.
Irving<Levine.
Kelly<Geo Vassar's Sons Con.
Con't Asphalt Pav< CNY.
Same<same.
Same<same.
Cons T & M Subway< NY Rys.
Same<Lanch.
In re Wells (34 E 62 St.)
In re Cullen.
Seligman<Seligman.
Broderick<Natl Fdry.
In re Rottkemp.
In re Seidenberg.
In re Erikson.
In re Pentz.
In re Williams.
In re Sprigg.
In re Langdon.
In re Eckstein.
In re Thomen.
In re Pearson.
In re Stone.
In re City R E.
In re Hilderbrand.
In re Rohdl.
Golden<Golden.
Reinfried<Reinfried.
Sheldon<Brown.
Napolis<La Spina.
Sanford<Hart.
Mann<Cohn.
Pizyente<Underp'g & F.
In re Morgan.
Cox<St Luke's Home.
Grogan<Monomoy Co.
Charles<Boehme.
Duggan<Bradley Con.
Anger<Levy.
Same<same.
Bergman<Bergman.
In re Gordon.
In re Nut Club No 1.
Tomasulo<Cong San Donato, c.
Flynn<CNY.
In re Smith.
In re Cruedale.
In re Krises.
In re Ranger.
CNY<Linch.
Spiro<B'd of Ed.
V J Hedden & Sons Co<CNY.
Same<same.
Dunn<CNY.
Yawger<Colonial Tr.
Abramson<Abramson.
O'Connell<Reilly.
Norden<Norden.
In re Sound V Land.
Salomon<Salomon.
Mangin<Mangin.
Killeen<Hattan.
Matter of Buraston.
O'Brien<O'Brien.
Nason<Glenz.
Ross<Gellis.
Keogh<Orleans R E.
Orenstein<Westchester Thea.
In re Pooler.
Gershkowitz<CNY.
Popice<Martini.
Emigrant Sav B'k< Georgers.
Aaron<Black.
In re Red Feather Perfumery.
In re N E Casualty (Rice.)
Vivie<Providence Wash Ins.
Geist<Greene.
Rosenberg<Ladies' Garm't W'kers.
E Thompson Co< Treadwell.
Roland<Roland.
Mabee<41 St Rlty.
Barber<Cunningham.
Margolin<Segal.
Adler<Indelli & Conforti.
Van Dyck<Eve Journal.
Dickinson<Meadows.
Dickinson<Meadows.
In re Powell (Germania Life.)
De Witt<Levy.
Hall<Hall.
Hamilton<Goodwin.
In re Saltz.
Selwyn<Pan-Am Film.
Steele<Jaman.
Miller<Shein.
Maynard<Rutter.
Petro<Natl Indicator.
Prince<Rieser.
In re Bohne & McLaughlin.
Ginsburg<Ginsburg.
Lewald<US Life.
Helburn<Brosy.
Horkimer<Slattery.
Barber<Cunningham.
Solowey<Schapiro.
Knape<Westinghouse Lamp.
Dinninney<Brown.
Burnside<Burnside.
Trauth<Carey.

PART II.—Blanchard, J.—Ex parte business. At 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Farley<Belluscio.
Howe<Howe.
Behrman<Behrman.
Welp<Henes.
Geballe<Geballe.
Kaufman<Kaufman.
B'k of Wash Hts< Schmidt.
Petrillo<Petrillo.
Frazee<Edeson.
Thoughton<Arcabasso.
Cornelius<Cornelius.
Berkowitz<Berkowitz.
Kavanaugh<Kavan'gh Nat Say Bank<Casey.
Preferred causes.
People<Oil Surety.
King<Klug.
Farley<Beckmann.
Farley<Wendelken.
General calendar.
Winship<Winship.
Rosenbaum<Rosenb'm.
Stephen<Stephens.
Herbst<Herbst.
Magonigle<Magonigle.
Weiss<Weiss.
Hochstim<Sonntag.
Berger<Rothman.
In Bk of Bklyn<London.
Kerr<Kerr.
Levinson Wrecking< Brand.
Alvord<Alvord.
Olnick<Johnson.
Fee Simple R Co<Middleton R Co.
Pittman<Doyle.
Klein<Senft.
Miller<Miller.
Case on.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—Case on: Part V., Erlanger, J.—Case on. Part VII.—Lehman, J.—Case on.

Trial Terms.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inquest—Peters<Bennett.
In re Meier.
Fred Cas Co<Chester H Auto.
Huber<Henry.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:20 A. M.

Jones<CNY.
Jennings<Thom & B'y Holzband<I R T.
Egan<Westch Elec R. Futerman<Ky Ref Co.
Clark<42 St. Man, &c, Ry.
Cohen< B H RR.
Quinn<CNY.
Green<CNY.
Urbanonsky<Logeman. Case on.

PART IV.—Delany, J.—At 10:20 A. M.

Bennett<Lloyd Mfg.
Schnabel<Weinrib.
Calpan<Pittsburg Con.
Hayes<So Pac.
Hartog<Belnord Rlty.
Doyle<Hay Foundry.
Eisenstein<Goetz.
Hollis<Beadleston & W Co.
Quinn<Fargo.
McCann<Strauss.
Gillespie<Lesser.
Mydosko<Washburn Wire.
Crosby<Koscherak.
Marx<Delany.
Nicholas<Hegeman & Co. Case on.

PART V.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kugelman<Globe Comm Co.
Fogel<NY Rys.
Heath<same.
Goldwater<Gwich Bk. Case on.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Pignol<Alstadter.
Arenson<CNY.
Same<same.
David<Simonson.
J Butler Inc<Wchester St RR.
Levine<Miller.
Murtha<Pinheel.
Gaynor<CNY & NYC Rys.
Same<same.
Lawrence Son & Gerrish<CNY.
Flynn<Rodgers & Hagerty Inc.
Goldman<Shrenkeisen.
Gagliano<CNY.
MacInnis<I R T.
Lawkowitz<Ratner.
Levenson<Landson.
Seidman<N Y Con RR
Mangold<Mulcahy & Gibson.
R Braus<CNY.
H Braus<CNY. Case on.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lovell<F P Smith Const Co.
McGuinness<Robinson Canepa<Aquaro.
Epstein<Asinof.
Crumley<NY Rys. Case, on.

PART IX.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fillmore<Stern Bros.
Howard<Margulies.
Barrett<Rogers.
Leonardo<Burns Bros. Inc. Clear.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Glass<Kolar.
Harrison<Kaufman.
Brown<Newman.
Weisman<CNY.
Yucht<N Y Rys.
Lyons<N Y Rys.
Wybrecht<Schock.
Thielker<F A Wahlig. Clear.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Markey<CNY.
Dickson<Eschler.
Massari<Cons Brew.
Connelly<Hol'rith Con.
Justin<Hinkle Iron Co.
Nesi<Cohen.
Henry<Welsbecker Corp.
Matuchek<Pitts Const
Kupferstein<Henningham.
Suchatz<Pitts Con.
Eager<Prensdorf. Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Greenspan<Seligsberg.
Marshall<Tiffany Co.
Lawson<Ward.
Shaughnessy<CNY.
Drummond<same.
Shaughnessy<same.
Dowse<NY Yacht, &c.
Collins<NY Tel.
Potter<Wright & Co.
Shober<Royal Ins.
R Levi<Am W Ind, &c
M Levi<same.
Aron<same.
Hastings Pav't Co< Donovan.
Hennessy<Schmidt.
Dittenhoefer<Sheehan.
Somerville<Read.
Beach<Am Palace Car.
Collins<CNY.
Case<Waller.
Levison<Ill Surety.
Rosenfeld<Kassar & Co.
Warrin<Haverty.
Nixon<Carnegie Trust.
Mine & Smelters, &c, Co<Hermann.
Boyle<Mitsul.
Wood<Fiske.
CNY<Title Guar, &c.
Wulff<Roseville Trust.
Dittenhoefer<Long Acre Elec, &c. Clear.

PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hawk & Wetherbee< Parish.
City Bank Terminal.
Rock Isl Dist<Rowland.
Cunningham<Bedell.
De Peauthesy<Cort.
Burger<Brown.
Katz<Katz.
Blosveren<Cohen.
Farley<Leffley.
Corroon & Co<Sax.
Moch Co<Secur Bank.
Mills Cotton Surety Co.
Tormey<Deane Plaster Bean<Bell.
I Mark<Wener.
Samet & Wolf Co.
M Mark<same.
N Mark<same. Clear.

PART XVI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:20 A. M.

Krauss & Co<Fulton Metal Co.
Lincoln<Franklin Hat
Saltzman<Schulze, Sr.
Riddle<Simpson.
1st Nat Bk of Highbridge, N J<Hudson.
Elliott, Jr<Paine.
Schiller Supply<Con Gas.
Standard Fuel Supply< Windley.
Roller<Simons.
Dundas<Bonwit Costume Co.
Milliken<NY Sav Bk.
Rountree<Mitchell
Haney<Leh Val Struct
Jacobs<White.
NY Art, Inc<Mason Henry Press.
Beck<Echo Amus Co. Case on.

PART XVII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Klepser<Lupinek.
Williamson<CNY.
Boehm<Jarmulowsky.
Hogan<Hayes.
Klein<Prud Ins.
Ryer<Billington.
Finkelstein<Iceg Door Springs<McMillan.
Keddie<Provid Loan Soc'y.
Young<Williams.
Paulson<J V Palmer Co.
Ulanov<Brower. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wolfson<Amer Drug.
Sullivan<Hoe.
Same<same.
Ulvade Cont Co<CNY.
Paltorwitz<Am Ihs, N.
Same<Royal Ex Assur.
Same<Ger Am Ins.
Same<Hamb Brem Ins
Same<Prus Nat Ins.
Same<Royal Ins.
Peoples Surety< Ludington's Sons.
Kurinsky<Harburger.
Bloodgood<Rosen.
Amsterdam Bldg Co< Mesa.
O'Connell<O. Gildersleeve & Son.
Roberts<Reinitz. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested will:
Magdalena Hermann.
Wills for probate:
Marsh.
A. A. A. Fernandez.
Jacob Spiro.
Moore Schor.
James Donald.
W. A. Poulton.
Nellis H. Noyes.
Dudley Kavanaugh.
Maria Babcock.
Ada M. Dalton.
Catherine Paris.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Schmuck, J. Litigated motions.—At 10 A. M.

1st Nat Bk, &c<Smith.
Davidson & Bros<Read.
Smith<Rosenheimer.
Hnes<Salagona.
Taub<Siegel.
Schoen<Schoen & Sarkady.
Glatstone<Black.
New Eng Apt Co< Yeoman.
Silverstein<Wachstein.
Egan<Scully.
Herzlich<Pletman.
Weber & Heilbroner< Steeli.
Title Guar, &c<Berger.
Rossire<Brand.
Spector<Mulligan.
Meyerson<Seidman.
Munter<Swersky.
Curtis<Santini.
Pisani<Rao.
Raney<Horneyer.
1st Nat Bk<Mendiolwitch.
Roth<Vettels.
Hanson<Hanson Fur.
Snasht<Friedland.
Kinney<Bergoffen.
Curtis<Santini.
Stanton<Int. RT.
Sam<Sam.
Felsenthal<Arnstein.
Marx<Dietz.
Merchancs', &c Bk< Messiner.
Cohen<Burdick.
Macart<Hodes.
Mashkowitz<Morris.
Same<Same.
Northern Bk<Lowenstein.
Gatti<Barrett.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Martin<So Sh Acre.
Cohn<Haack.
Bernstein<I R T.
Same<same.
Muenzenik<N Y Rys.
Hercik<Schwartz.
Zahn<Saal.
Burke<Kingston.
Roncaglio<NY Rys.
Macaluso<Degnon Cont Co.
Rosenberg<Robbins.
Callette<Sauer Rlty.
Fricke<Jacob.
Buckholz<Alstadter.
Cavanagh<Hoyt & De Mallie.
Dillon<Jas Dempsey.
Weinstein<NY Rys.
Kraus<Hamburger.
Papes<N Y Rys.
Adelman<Mabin.
Rosenber<Conjorsky.
Tinsley<Clark.
Gaffi<Barrett.
Prieto<So Pac Co.
Meyer<Galland.
Siracuso<Linch.
Vladimeroff<Baranoff.
Iramezzi<Russo.
Farman<Kramer Con.
Tepermo<Einstein.
Parisi<Iraci.
Paper<NY Rys.
Muczilson<Same.
Satz<Ocean SS Co.
Markowitz<Wanamaker.
Kehoe<NY Rys.
Smolowitz<Webb.
Barish<Mark.
Ginsburg<Friedman.
Same<Same.
Petrone<NY Rys.
Levine<Rlty & Com'l.
Phifer<12 St Garage.
Evans<Nat Marine, &c. Case on.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.

Miller<Miller.
Noyes Co<Van Zandt Rlty.
Baer<East River Nat Bank.
Ressler<Rosendorf.
Rosenblaum<Feld.
Racky<Queens L & T.
Wilkes-Barre Rlty< Powell.
Mason<Price.
Flatow<Flatow.
Anderson Co<Nat Bridge Wks.
Butler<Mad Sq Press.
Roth<Ill Surety.
Imp Motor Veh< Schwartz.
Miller<Necker.
Weil<Levine.
Watkins<Gates.
Grimoch<Llon Waist.
Nifty Clothing Co< Comm'l Truck, &c.
McClelland<Fitzwater.
Sturges<Wells Newton Co.
Hubner<So Ga Lumber Co.
Mann<Staats Zeitung.
Feder<Smith.
Hirsh<Rosdorf.
Blumenthal<Rosenson.
Adelson<Sobelson.
Frohman<U S Stamp Book.
Cohen<Cohen.
Same<Convent Park Con.
Case on.

PART III., O'Dwyer, J., case on; IV., Finelite, J., case on; V., Green, J., clear; VI., Ransom, J., clear; VII., Delehanty, J., case on; VIII., Smith, Jr., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Bohsung< Barber—Joseph P. McDonough. Echenerria< Orange—Benjamin Hochstein< Schlanger—Benjamin Jackson.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Stranger< Aaron—Ralph S. Wolcott. McGill<City of N. Y.—Ralph S. Wolcott.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Harry Blanner<Wallach. Reisler Co.—Thomas Shields, O. J. Mousset<Dysert Land, Lime & Brick Co.—Edward Berliner.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Decisions. People of S N Y ex rel. J. Benedict Roach, rspdt., <Harry A. Hanbury, applt.—Stay of execution granted up to and including the 25th of May, 1914.

Manila Anchor Brewing Co., applt., vs. Raw Silk Trading Co., impleaded, with Salvatrice Castrogiovanni, respt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, on condition.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Litigated motions.

In re 71 St.
Boro B'k<Reynolds.
McDonough<Mallory L.
Same<Am & Texas L.
In re Farley, (Cohn.)
Rosofsky<Rosofsky.
In re Roberts.
In re Spencer.
In re Flushing Av.
Phopos<L I R R.
Klitsch<same.
Maloney<Maloney.
In re Wells, (De Rees.)
Allen<Allen.
Reilly<Crommette.
Dashby<Dashby.
Krzanowska<Am Ffg.
Boyle<Eurich.
In re Geis, (Great So Bay Boulevard.)
Curran<Empire City Gerard.
Branscombe<Branscombe.
Fleckenstein<Queens L & T
Mason<Mason.
Dowling<Hastings.
Edwards<Chapman.
Dick Bros<Harmon.
Klein<Klein.
Bothwen<Bothwen.
In re Unsafe Bldg, 206 4 Av.
Kline<Kline & an.
Andreas<Rice et al.
Busch<Gt Neck Shores
Buschhoff<same.
In re Gordon.
Lewis<Bronx Boro Bk
Meyer, R<Williams & Co.
Meyer, L<same.
Abbott<Wilson et al.
In re Howell.
Connolly<Bergen et al
In re Spencer.
Lamb<Kruge.
In re 714 De Kalb Av Realty.
In re same,
People ex rel Noble< Remsen et al.
Goodman<Franke.
Greenberg<Greenberg.
Lawsberg<Lawsberg.
In re Ashland Pl, (4 Av Subway.)
Dougherty<Dougherty
Wiley<Am Plumbing Mfg.
Kelley<Brooklyn Napkin Supply Co.
Conroy<Jenkinson.
Manser<Astoria Veneer Mills.
Garrison<Troester et al.
Brielman<Seitz.
Nat Safety Gas Cock <Shapiro & Aronson
Willa Wills et al.
Rudolph<B'klyn-Canarsie Rlty.
Eldert<Cross Co RR.
De Baun<Pardee et al
Hansen<Hansen, (for trial.)

PART II.—Kapper, J.—Ex parte.—Undefended divorce calendar.

Annie Zelnick.
Nathan Bernbach.
Ida Levine.
Bernice L Evans.
Rose Newman.
William C Vail.
Abraham Epstein.
Lucille C Lincoln.
Frank Wolkowitz.
Sarah A Kayfetz.
Lillian Bailey.
Sam Levine.
William Humbach.
Earl H Goldstone.
Andrew Eble.
Macolata Buscamano.
Beatrice M P Mack.
Bertha Miller.
Jennie Greene.
Alice O'Neill.
Katharine Ewald.
James H Sloat.
Jennie Whilman.
Nathaniel Shaw.
Ben Wilson.
Rachel W Browne.
John W McCullough.
Kaufman.

PART II.—Kapper, J.—Ex parte business—At 10 A. M.

PART III.—Trials—Kelby, J.

Martin<Feldstein.
Lamano<Lamano.
Rivello<Rivello.
Dempsey<Dempsey.
Popkin<Connor.
Taber<Stevens.
Gross<Lohner.
Imperator<Imperator.
Friedman<Friedman.
Salerno<Salerno.
Voorhies<Van Sicklen.
Abrahamson<Abrahamson.
Carey<McKenna.
Katlowitz<Hauschman
Albert<Slutsky.
Meyer<Baar Bros.
Brow<Brow.
Krenin<Krenin.
Sifferlin<Sifferlin.
Miller<Miller.
Elliot<Elliot.
Farrell<Judge.
Levi Bros<Berlin.
Macdavenay<Mazlewood.
Sooker<Sooker.
Rollins<Hopcroft.
Argus<Oceanside Imp.
Moore—Broaker.
Mannion<St Rosa R C Church.
Nash<Moore.
Rupp<Rupp.
Shepard<Shepard.
Feinberg<Ratner.
Nash<Zimmer.
Meyer<Heinzerling.
Bklyn Spanish Soc Club<Helm.

Highest number reached, 1063.

TRIAL TERM—Benedict, Kelly, Clark, Van Sicklen, Scudder, JJ.

McGinley<Buckley & CNY.
Gaffney<N Y Con RR
Pluntkosky<Harrington, Sons Co.
Butler<CNY.
Strube<Int'l Motor.
Esmus<Voorhees et al.
Conran<Driscoll.
Anderson<Meade & Co
Menges, Jr<Edwards Motor Car.
Allgoever<N Y Rys Co
McGirr<Bradley Con.
Simons<Williams & C.
Doane<Beechnut Pkg.
Smythe<Post Pkg Co.
Polk<Franco-P'ty.
Merriam<Hopper & an.
Hyman<McFarlane.
O'Brien< B, Q C & S RR.
Sperano<Transit Dev.
Richie<Shepard & an.
Robertson Con<Clegg.
Zeeman<Seligman.
Eastern Brew<Symont.
Johanson<Laskey.
Seaman<Jamison et al
De Vito<O'Brien.
Klipfel<Nas RR.
Lectago<Remington Typewriter Co.
Tingle<Fix et al.
Seabott<Wanamaker.
Harris<Hennessy Rlty
Welch<Smith.
Dawaekes<Am S Ref.
McGuire<Bros.
Langdon<CNY.
Duryea<Moran.
Rozell<Morton's Sons.
Mutrux<Mutrux.
Kenna<Larsen et al.
Lalik<C I & B RR.
Bohan<Nassau RR.
Mellowsky<NY Con RR.
Ferlaino<Larsen Mach

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Silverstein<Levine.
Doyle<Am Sug Ref.
Scott<Shephard et al.
Duffy<Ati, G & Pac.
Friel<C I & B RR.
Lauterbach<Fallert Brewing Co.
Klusick<So Pac Co.
Holmes<B H RR.
Kirwan<G U R R.
Haffner<Transit Dev.
Levy<Astor.
Borkowski<Struct Erecting Co.
Medollo<Std Arch Co.
McKenna<Strype.
Mahr<B H R R.
Healy<same.
Mt Penn Stove Wks< Feldman.
Beadle<Holbrook, Cabot & R.
Webster<Kellogg & an.
Rennie<Robt Gair Co.
Redican<Pasciuto.
Mullen<CNY et al.
McGinniss-Casey< Lindstrand.
Scuri<Strype.
Union Bank<Haggerty
Harris<Tierney.
Montague<Maier.
Union Bank<Seaborg.
Hunt<Ham-Am Line & ano.
Pickering<Nassau RR
Casey<Gannon et al.
Xanthos<B Franklin Ins-Dixie F Ins.
Musto<B H RR.
Hoban<B H RR.
Yolles<Edelman & ano
McEllin<Timmins.
Zacharchook<Mason Harger Co.
Lawrence<CNY.
Hackett<Keen.
Union Bank<Molloy.
Union Bank<Gordon et al.
Slaviz<Smith et al.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@4 per cent. for the best names.
Monday....3½@4 per cent. for the best names.
The quotation is for six-months paper.

***

No Late Delivery Bother.

There is little to complain of on the score of late deliveries for the present men's wear piece goods season. Not being overburdened with reorders, shipments have been prompt, and many of the cutters-up are experiencing for the first time this season the agreeable feeling of knowing that they will get what they want when they want it. During the past Spring season late deliveries were a source of much vexation and loss in the clothing trade. One house reported losing $30,000 worth of business because the orders taken could not be filled.

***

A Week's Exports.

General exports, exclusive of specie, from the Port of New York last week, were valued at $15,353,210, compared with $15,436,598 in the previous week, and $16,554,488 the week before that. The exports the corresponding week one year ago aggregated $18,344,547. The total value of this year's exports to date is $385,213,582, against $382,424,907 in the corresponding period of 1913. Exports of domestics and cotton duck from New York last week were valued at $580,500 against $304,950 the week previous, and $500,547 the week before that. The greatest amount shipped to a single country, $224,833 worth of cotton goods, went to the Philippines. The week before, China led with $102,254 worth.

***

Coal Trade Quieting Down.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today:

"The demand for anthracite is quieting down in some directions, while keeping up well in others. Generally speaking, the line trade is more active than the tidewater markets, though up to the present time there has been a normally good movement of coal eastward via the Sound and around the cape. A good many dealers in that section seem to have obtained all they want for the time being, however, and a let-up in orders is reported as a result. In the city, trade the first half of May was not so active a period as some of the retailers had been looking for. It is hard to discern any change for the better in the bituminous market. There is more coal moving than was the case a while ago, but this fact does not help the man who is trying to sell coal."

***

"Movies" to Show U. S. Shops.

Several representative American manufacturing plants in full operation are to be taken to South America in the near future by means of the "movies," the idea being to show merchants there the advanced methods used by American producers. The managers of the forthcoming trip of the American Trade Tour Company aboard the Vroonland yesterday made arrangements with a moving picture concern for the projection of the pictures of the plants at the twenty cities the party is to visit. The "movies" are said to have been suggested by several manufacturing concerns whose products are too bulky to allow satisfactory demonstrations aboard ship. Among these are manufacturers of road-building apparatus, conveyors, laundry fixtures, and other large machines.

***

London Rubber Prices Off.

A rather slack demand and lower prices than at the last previous sale were the principal features of the fortnightly auction of crude rubber in London yesterday. The offerings consisted of 1,500 tons of plantation grades, of which only 520 tons were disposed of, according to cables received in this market late yesterday afternoon. Smoked sheets were quoted at 2s 5½d at the sale, while pale crepé was held at 2s 5½d. Up-river fine was regularly quoted at 2s 10½d in London. In the New York market it was held at 71 cents, nominally, for spot delivery, while for spot delivery in Brazil this grade was quoted at 70½ cents. There is little life and no feature to current business in this market, the easing off of prices encouraging the consuming interests to hold off until the drop becomes more pronounced or an upturn takes place.

***

Printcloth Inquiries Good.

A good volume of inquiries for printcloths was reported yesterday in the local gray goods market, and some good business was put through in the course of the day. There were some fair-sized sales of 38½-inch 64-60s at 4⅞ cents for nearby deliveries, but several mills were said to have refused this figure for deliveries running into the Fall months. Bids of 5½ cents for 39-inch 68-72s failed to bring out any goods, the mills being firm in their requests for 5⅝ cents on this construction. This end of the market, on the whole, showed a little more strength than on Monday. Some odd lots of sheetings were disposed of, though efforts to buy these goods of 48-52, 4.70 yards, construction under 4¾ cents were without success. Despite the slightly firmer feeling in this market, reports from Fall River indicated no change in the situation there. New Bedford is reported quiet and unchanged.

***

Not Afraid of Foreigners.

There is little fear in the hearts of members of the floor coverings industries over the possibility of strong foreign competition in these lines under the present tariff. None of the big companies has made special effort to include in its Fall lines such numbers as would be most likely to offset this competition. One of the principal reasons advanced for the lack of uneasiness on the part of the domestic manufacturers is that they can turn out goods here even better in quality than the foreign weaves at prices which the foreigner cannot touch. An instance is cited of a certain kind of foreign rug that was played up by one of the big local stores not long ago, and which cost the store about $13 to land here. This rug has been duplicated here by one of the big companies, in superior quality, for $10.50. Another reason why foreign lines are not expected to come in heavily is that the colors and designs of these goods generally do not meet the favor of American consumers.

***

Business Best in Small Towns.

Salesmen who cover the smaller cities and towns of the country have no reason to envy their brethren who take in the larger ones. According to one of the prominent local dry goods men, fully 70 per cent. of the present business is coming from cities and towns under 75,000 population. The reason for this, he says, is that stocks are not so heavy in the smaller centres of the country because of the more limited purchasing power, and that these stocks are consequently turned so frequently that the small buyer is ready to take on new merchandise in fair quantities at almost any time. The fact that the buyers for the smaller stores are as a rule not hampered by the supervision of a merchandise man is also cited as a reason for the small centre's better buying. While these men are said to make for a better and safer system of merchandising, they are sometimes responsible for the buyer's losing some specially attractive offerings because his or her appropriation has been temporarily exhausted. From the present condition of business in most lines, the opinion is advanced that many appropriations are exhausted at the moment.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Trading during the day was active and prices again rose to new high records for the season, closing at about the high point of the day with net gains of ½ to 1½c. Reports of damage from the Hessian fly aided the advance.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.06, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 2 red, $1.07½, coast, insurance, and freight to arrive; No. 1 Nor. Duluth, $1.05¼, free on board afloat; No. 1 Nor. Manitoba, $1.05, free on board afloat.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.04½	1.04½	99½
July	97½	96 9-16	97¼	96⅜	97 3-16
Sept.	..	..	94¾	94¼	95⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	97⅞	97¼	97⅝	97¼	90⅝
July	88⅜	87⅝	88⅜	87⅝	88¼
September	87⅞	86⅝	87⅞	86⅞	88¼

CORN.

The corn market was higher, largely in sympathy with wheat, closing at an advance of ⅝c. In the local market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 81c, asked.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	69	68¼	69	68⅝	56½
July	67⅝	66¾	67⅞	66¾	56⅝
September	66¼	65⅝	66	65⅝	57½

OATS.

The oats market closed at a net advance of ⅝ to 1c. The local cash market was firm, standard white being quoted at 46@46¼c; No. 2, 46¼@47c; No. 3, 45¼@46c; No. 4, 45@45¼c; ordinary clipped white, 45¼@47½c; fancy clipped white, 47@49c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	40⅞	40¼	40¾	40¼	38⅞
July	39⅜	38¾	39¼	38⅝	36⅝
September	37⅞	36⅝	37½	36½	35⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was very inactive and prices were only about steady.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.17	11.02
September	10.32	10.30	10.30	10.35	11.10
Ribs—					
July	11.35	11.30	11.35	11.35	11.30
September	11.45	11.42	11.45	11.45	11.12
Pork—					
July	20.02	20.00	20.02	20.02	19.80
September	20.02	19.77	20.02	20.02	19.47

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was rather soft.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.10@	7.10
May	..	..	7.05@7.20	7.10
June	7.14	7.13	7.10@7.15	7.21
July	7.39	7.20	7.21@7.22	7.39
August	7.44	7.36	7.34@7.38	7.49
September	7.55	7.44	7.44@7.45	7.55
October	7.18	7.10	7.04@7.06	7.19
November	..	..	6.80@6.90	6.75
December	..	..	6.80@6.75	6.65

COTTON.

The cotton market showed a reactionary tendency during yesterday's earlier trading, but rallied and closed very steady, at a net decline of 6 points on May, while July and later months were unchanged to 2 points higher.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower, at 13.50 for middling upland; sales, none.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	12.60	12.53	12.55@12.56	13.00
June	..	..	12.70@12.80	12.72
July	12.55	12.47	12.55@12.56	12.57
August	12.40	12.33	12.40@12.41	12.40
September	12.15	12.15	12.21@12.23	12.21
October	12.00	11.90	12.05@12.06	12.08
December	12.12	12.01	12.10@12.11	12.08
January	12.05	11.95	12.04@12.05	12.02
March	12.09	12.01	12.08@12.10	12.07
April	12.35	12.21	12.29@12.31	12.27

COFFEE.

The coffee market closed net unchanged to 1 point higher. Havre left off net unchanged to ¼ franc advance, while Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher.

The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 6¾c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	8.57@8.60	8.56
June	..	..	8.60@8.62	8.59
July	8.69	8.69	8.70@8.72	8.69
August	..	..	8.78@8.81	8.78
September	8.89	8.89	8.89@8.90	8.88
October	..	..	8.96@8.98	8.95
November	..	..	9.03@9.05	9.03
December	..	..	9.11@9.13	9.11
January	..	..	9.17@9.19	9.17
February	..	..	9.23@9.25	9.23
March	..	..	9.29@9.30	9.29
April	..	..	9.34@9.35	9.34

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 53,873 packages. Last week, 51,407 packages. Imports, 24 packages. Immediately following the last report, the market eased off about ½c on most grades of fresh creamery. Trade was quiet. Creamery, extras, 25½@26c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22@23½c; thirds, 21@21½c; held, 18½@23c; State dairy, finest, 24½@25c; good to prime, 23@24c; common to fair, 18½@22c; process, extras, 20½@21c; firsts, 19@20c; lower grades, 16@18½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 19½@20c; ladles, current make, firsts, 18@19½c; current make, seconds, 18@18½c; lower grades, 16@17¼c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 17@17½c; lower grades, 15@16¼c.

EGGS.—Receipts for the week, 190,873 cases. Imports, 627 cases. The tendency all week has been toward a widening of the range of values of fresh receipts of eggs. Fresh gathered, extras, 22¼@23c; storage packed firsts, to extra firsts, 21@22c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21@21½c; regular packed firsts, 19¾@20¼c; seconds, 18¼@19½c; thirds and poorer, 18@18½c; No. 1 dirties, 15½c; No. 2 dirties, 13c; checks, good to prime, dry, 15@15½c; undergrades, 10½@17½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fancy, 23@24c; gathered whites, fine to fancy, 23c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, whites, fair to good, 22@22¼c; Western gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, Indian runner, 24@25c; Baltimore, selected, 20@22c; Western, 19@21c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 18@20c.

BUSINESS NOTES.

W. & A. Bacon of Boston, the firm which recently bought out the Siegel interests in that city, has established a local office with L. W. Fellows, resident buyer, of 31 Union Square.

The account of the Duffy, Powers Company of Rochester is now in the hands of Alexander H. Meyer, 17 East Twenty-second Street.

The tenth and final luncheon of the season under the auspices of the National Jewelers' Board of trade will be given to-morrow at the Whitehall Club, 1 Battery Place, at 12:30 P. M. Judge Julius M. Mayer of the United States District Court will be the principal speaker.

Louis and Elliot Levy of the firm of Belz, Levy & Co., manufacturers of women's neckwear and ruffings at 29 East Twenty-second Street, acquired on Monday the interest of Nathan Belz in that firm. The business will be continued at that address under the trade style of L. & E. Levy, successors to Belz, Levy & Co.

COULDN'T KEEP SAMPLES.

So a Reappraisal of Range Cattle Is Set Aside.

John P. Scanlan of Brownsville, Texas, imported 583 head of cattle from Mexico and entered them at Brownsville. The local Appraiser dissatisfied with the value of $28 per head placed on the animals by the exporter, raised the price to $30 and reported his action to the Collector. That official, notwithstanding the fact that the importer had taken an appeal for a reappraisement by a single General Appraiser, liquidated the entry, Scanlan paying the additional duties and penalties and taking the animals.

When Judge Cooper of the General Board reached the Texas port from this city, a month or more afterward, he inspected the official papers in the case and took testimony, on the strength of which he sustained the original entered price per animal, Appraiser's advances being reversed. The General Appraiser failed to see any of the cattle constituting the importation, and on this account the reappraisemnt was challenged by the Collector as invalid on the ground that no "samples" of the merchandise were present.

When questioned as to his failure to retain "samples," the Collector said the animals are what is known as range cattle, and that in view of the time elapsing between the appraisement and the visit of the General Appraiser no correct idea could be obtained of the condition of the herd at the time of importation owing to the increase in weight, &c., of the cattle. Judge Martin of the Court of Customs Appeals holds that the failure of the General Appraiser to have the "samples" before him renders the reappraisement void. William A. Robertson of the Department of Justice, who argued the case, said yesterday that the effect of the court's ruling is to make the cattle dutiable at the higher rate found by the local Appraiser owing to the absence of the cattle at the time of Judge Cooper's reappraisement.

EMBLEM FOR THE CITY.

It Is Intended to Advertise Its Commercial Supremacy.

David B. Hills of Brooklyn has been awarded first prize in the competition carried on by the Merchants' Association to secure a suitable commercial emblem for the city. This emblem will be made public at the Sons of Members' dinner which the Members' Council of the association is to give at the Waldorf-Astoria next Tuesday night. Mr. Hills is a student in the Art Students' League of this city, and is at present in the employ of Iron Age. Second prize went to Raphael Beck of Buffalo, who has won several awards at national expositions.

When the contest closed, there were 248 designs for the committee to judge, the Preliminary Selection Committee being made up of Charles R. Lamb, Chairman, Louis A. Amos, and Charles Eddy. This committee chose six designs from the 248, and from these the efforts of Mr. Hills and Mr. Beck were chosen by the Executive Committee of the association.

It is the intention of the association that merchants and manufacturers who ship goods from the city shall attach to each package shipped a reproduction of the design in the form of a paster, stencil, tag, or in any other shape that the shipper may prefer, the idea being to advertise the city's commercial supremacy all over the world. Though most of the other large cities have had emblems of this sort for some time, none had heretofore been adopted by New York. The prizes won by Mr. Hills and Mr. Beck were $150 and $50 respectively.

N. P. CALLS FOR PROXIES.

Directors Purpose Issuing Blanket Refunding Mortgage.

The Northern Pacific has sent out a call for proxies in the names of George F. Baker, James N. Hill, W. P. Clough, and J. P. Morgan for the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in this city on June 11 for the authorization of a new blanket refunding mortgage. The amount of the mortgage has not been decided upon, but it is expected to provide for the issuance of at least $400,000,000 of bonds during its life.

The Northern Pacific's funded debt totals $194,739,000, besides which the company is liable for half of $215,000,000 of bonds issued jointly with the Great Northern for the purchase of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. This issue matures in 1921. There are outstanding $10,000,000 of one-year notes. A statement issued yesterday says of the proposed new mortgage:

"Should the stockholders' consent to the making of a new mortgage be obtained, and such a mortgage be made, quite likely some of the new bonds might be put out in the present year, but nothing regarding that matter has yet been determined. If money for paying off the notes should be derived in part or in whole from sales of the new bonds, the present debt could not thereby be considerably increased, but the interest rate borne by the notes would be reduced.

"Besides providing for the notes, moderate provision for growth of the property will naturally have to be considered. It must be advantageous to a railway system, operating in a large, rich, and growing territory, to be supplied with modest money resources for keeping its facilities measurably up with the growth of business."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

A. SCHWARTZ & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Schwartz, Rae Weiskopf, and Barnet Bernstein, individually and as co-partners, trading as A. Schwartz & Co., dealers in costumes, at 40 East Thirty-second Street, by the following creditors: S. Wilson, $700; T. Cullum, $75, and A. Cummins, $200. Henry B. Singer, 55 Liberty Street, attorney for A. Schwartz & Co., says that the liabilities are about $35,000, and the assets about of the same amount.

MAX STERNBERG.—A petition has been filed against Max Sternberg, manufacturer of furs, at 40 East Tenth Street, and formerly a baker of Matjoh's by John W. Eckart & Co., at 400 John Street, Mt. Kisco, and Robert Koegel, $1,900. Judge Mayer has appointed Alfonse F. Spiegel receiver.

BORAH GRADINGER.—A petition has been filed against Borah Gradinger, a manufacturer and jobber in petticoats at 71 West Twenty-third Street, by William Bloom, $300; Aaron Rosin, $350, and Barnett Cohen, $300.

MORRIS SCHWARTZ.—A petition has been filed against Morris Schwartz, retail dry goods at 1,652 Third Avenue, by Roselle Manufacturing Company, $95; E. Schoenbrun & Co. $102; Gintell & Forgish, $59; Weiss & Goldstein, $110, and Frank J. McMahon, $114 and $47. Judge Mayer has appointed Samuel Cohn receiver.

SCHWARZ & WEINSTEIN, painters, 775 Jennings Street, have filed schedules, with liabilities of $5,218 and assets of $3,632. Jacob Weinstein's individual schedules show liabilities of $119 and no assets, and Schwarz's individual schedules show no liabilities and no assets.

WEINSTEIN BROTHERS, manufacturers of cloaks, at 128 Division Street, have filed schedules, with liabilities of $2,780 and assets of $1,100. Sam and David Weinstein also filed individual schedules, with the same liabilities and no assets.

HORN & BESSELIEVRE.—Judge Mayer has appointed William Blau receiver for Horn & Besselievre, contracting engineers, at 110 West Thirty-fourth Street.

JOSEPH SAMUELSON.—Judge Mayer has appointed Edward J. Collins receiver for Joseph Samuelson, clothing dealer, of Newburg, N. Y.

CARLTON SHOPS, INC.—Judge Mayer has appointed Amos T. Hill receiver for the Carlton Shops, Inc. The assets are said to be $3,104 and the liabilities $4,750.

MANHATTAN BRAID COMPANY,, of 120 Wooster Street, a New York corporation manufacturing braids, has assigned to Maurice P. Davidson. The officers are Jesse B. Elsoman, President, and N. S. Fribourg, secretary.

A. SCHWARTZ & CO., manufacturers of gowns, at 40 East Thirty-second Street, have assigned to Abraham Hugo Rubenstein. The firm is composed of Abraham Schwartz, Rae Weiskopf, and Barnet Bernstein.

McWHIRTER CHEMICAL COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the McWhirter Chemical Company of 907 Warren Street show liabilities of $5,810; nominal assets of $5,477, and actual assets of $4,880.

GAS AND ELECTRIC SIGN COMPANY.—Schedules of the Gas and Electric Sign Company of 107 West Forty-ninth Street show liabilities of $6,458; nominal assets of $4,006, and actual assets of $3,875.

WOLFF'S APARTMENT STORE.—The petition in bankruptcy against Wolff's Department Store, of Peekskill, N. Y., has been dismissed by Judge Mayer and the receiver discharged.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

BOSTON, Mass.—The Charles Cox Shoe Company of Worcester; petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $137,179; assets, $74,221.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Midway Commercial and Savings Bank and the Brookline Commercial and Savings Bank; involuntary petition filed; liabilities, $49,700; assets, $37,000.

FORT WORTH, Texas.—J. O. Smith, owner o fthe Smith Drug Company of Wichita Falls; voluntary petition filed; liabilities, $10,118; assets, $18,400.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Aronowitz, Morris—W. Barish et al., $179.
Barnes, Alfred V., and Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.—H. A. Ranlett, $746.
Brodsky, Meyer—C. Deutsch et al., $195.
Ibert, Frederick W., administrator—City of New York, $501.
Browne, Elizabeth—G. T. Ryan, $571.
Binny, Charles A.—Knickerbocker Distilling Co., Inc., $129.
Campbell, Ruth, and John Nemeck—People, &c., $1,000.
Costillio, Adjie, or Adjie Jones—M. F. Christie, $1,163.
Cowen, A. Frank—F. H. Falke, $519.
Cammann, John F.—American Exchange Cigar Co. $342.
Cohen, Moses J., and Gussie Fleck—F. H. Fin, misses' waists; Mr. Biederman, ladies' suits; Frank Phillips, ladies' coats; Miss Jansen, perfumery, toilet articles; Mrs. Milliken, infants' sweaters; Miss Kaleski, ladies' neckwear, veilings; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacques; Mr. Levy, ladies', misses' waists; Mr. Bradley, men's, boys' furnishings; Mr. Child, millinery; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses, corsets, petticoats; Miss Webb, misses' dresses; Mr. Spear, misses' dresses, suits; Miss Horan, petticoats, aprons; Miss Gillespie, jewelry; Mr. Ellis, hosiery. Basement buyers—Mr. Silberman, ladies' and misses' skirts; Mrs. Kasanos, ladies' neckwear and veilings; Mr. Cooper, ladies' and misses' coats and suits; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. A. Stuart, carpets, rugs; H. H. Clark, youths' clothing, furn. goods; D. E. Walsh, domestics; Miss Snelling, laces, (basement;) Miss Blackden, dresses—Miss O'Gorman, trimmings, braids, (basement;) 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, dress goods, silks; J. W. Doyle, wash dress goods; M. A. McBride, ready to wear; L. Fisher, men's clothing, hats; Mrs. M. M. Wilson, costumes; 40 W. 32d.
BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch, H. Walder, men's, women's ready-to-wear; 33 Union Square.
BROCKTON—Fraser D. G. Co.; L. Seaton, cloaks, suits, waists, underwear. Brozell, cloaks, suits; Mrs. A. Meldrum & Co.; H. D. Hosmer, carpets; 320 Church.
BUFFALO—Beyer & Williams; R. H. Blackburn, skirts; 1,182 B'way.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; G. W. Horn, white goods, laces, trimmings; 220 5th Av.
CENTRALIA, Wash.—Golden Rule Syndicate; J. McDonald, general mdse.; 354 4th Av.
CHICAGO—W. A. Wiebold; & Co.; M. Clausen, toys; 1,183 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; H. A. Oberman, housefurn. goods; 38 W. 25th.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; R. W. Van Syckle, men's and boys' clothing, hats and caps; 212 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; S. Shane, Fall ready to wear, catalogue; 114 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Brothers; Mr. Weitzenfeld, cloaks, suits, dresses, (basement;) 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. G. Sporl, hosiery, knit underwear; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. C. Busse, linens; 104 Worth; Latham.
CINCINNATI—Unexcelled Mfg. Co.; L. J. Goldhoff, children's dresses; Herald Square.
CINCINNATI—I. Lazarus Co.; J. Lezarus, silks, ribbons; 640 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; M. Herzog, jobs, silk dresses, suits, waists; Miss M. Isaacs, waists; 95 Madison Av.
CINCINNATI—H. H. Rogue Co.; E. Ganspohl, rugs; 200 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Knoll & Campen; S. Knoll, dresses; Longacre.
CLEVELAND—Joseph & Feiss Co.; S. Joseph, clothing; 215 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Strauss Bros, Co.; J. Goodman, cloaks, suits, dresses; Miss S. Friedman, waists, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Claridge.
CLEVELAND—Sunshine Cloak & Suit Co.; A. D. Kramer, cloaks; Claridge.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; C. N. Rexford, laces, h'dk'fs, ribbons, trimimngs; 214 Church.
COLUMBUS—Moore-Karl Co.; W. C. Moore, carpets; Collingwood.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; D. G. Oppenheim, domestics, dress goods; 19 E. 24th.
DETROIT—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; C. H. Bagg, carpets; 220 5th Av.
DETROIT—Owen & Co.; W. I. Owen, carpets; 1,134 Broadway.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; A. J. O'Brien, furn. goods; 75 Spring; Prince George.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Berry-Wright D. G. Co.; A. Y. Berry, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 48 Leonard.
GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla & Co.; G. B. Robson, cloaks, suits; 55 White.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; F. W. Pass, ribbons, laces, embroideries; Mr. Chapman, shoes; 2 Walker.
HONESDALE—Katz Bros.; S. Katz, general mdse.; 45 E. 17th.
INDIANAPOLIS—A. P. Hendrickson Hat Co.; W. C. Zaring, hats, caps; Albert.
JACKSON, Miss.—R. E. Kennington, notions, hosiery; 60 W. 33d.
LEOMINSTER—Wachusett Shirt Co.; E. H. Eaton, piece goods; 906 Broadway; Navarre.
LOS ANGELES—New York Cloak and Suit House; H. Fink, cloaks, suits; 1,261 B'way.
MANCHESTER—M. P. Haley & Co.; M. P. Haley, millinery, cloaks, suits; F. J. Haley, millinery; St. Denis.
MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith Sons Co.; F. G. Mitchell, carpets; 148 W. 23d; Harald Square.
MILWAUKEE—M. Heiman & Co.; J. C. Heiman, flowers, feathers; 921 Broadway.
MILWAUKEE—C. Simonds Co.; C. D. Simonds, woolens; Grand.
NASHVILLE—Wise Millinery Co.; M. H. Wise, millinery; 621 Broadway.
NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; G. O. Doyle, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring; Prince George.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; A. A. Breton, housefurn. goods; 75 Spring.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Dress Co.; E. Mason, dress goods; J. W. Gemmell, laces; J. B. Bellamy, merchandise manager; 15 E. 26th.
PEORIA—Block & Kuhl Co.; F. Laubertine, carpets; 320 Church.
PHILADELPHIA—Lichtenstein, Retchlin & Co.; M. Lichtenstein, silk dresses; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Fink Co.; H. Blauner, jobs, dresses; 15 E. 26.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day, laces, handkerchiefs, ladies' neckwear; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. G. Savidge, furs; B'way & 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; M. Monohan, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; A. G. Cressman, waists, muslin underwear, infants' wear; B'way & 10th.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods, prints; 48 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; J. J. Baskin, representing; 320 Church.
PITTSBURGH—Milliken-Schenck China Co.; A. Schenck, china; Hermitage.
PITTSBURGH—Penn Traffic; Seder; L. Ferber, ladies' Panama hats; Miss S. Jacobs, coats; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; M. M. Dunn, jobs, silks, dress goods, wash goods, linens; Miss Freeze, hosiery; C. H. Van Scoten, men's, ladies' gloves, hosiery, men's, boys' furnishing goods; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; G. Kerngood, millinery, ribbons, trimmings; 116 W. 32d.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—G. B. French Co.; G. B. French, carpets; 60 W. 23d.
POTTSVILLE—Refowich Bros.; M. Refowich, clothing, furn. goods; St. Denis.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Mr. Kaufman, muslin underwear; I. Seder, coats; 470 4 Av.
POUGHKEEPSIE—Luckey-Platt Co.; W. E. Minard, carpets; 315 4th Av.
READING—Diven, Pomeroy & Stewart; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker.
READING.—Kline, Epplihmer & Co.; H. S. Heckman, carpets, rugs; 315 4th Av.
READING—S. Marcus, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
RICHMOND—J. B. Mosby & Co.; Miss A. Barker, ladies' ready to wear; C. A. Dietrich, dress goods, silks; 39 W. 32d.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—McFarlin Clothing Co.; G. E. Donnelly, clothing; 844 Broadway.
SAN ANTONIA—Sugarman Co.; S. Sugarman, clothing ladies' ready-to-wear; 467 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO—Newman, Magnin Co.; J. Magnin, cloaks, suits, waists; 358 4th Av.
SAN JOSE—M. Blum & Co.; B. M. Simon, juniors', misses' white dresses; 15 E. 26.
SALEM—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; G. Daley, domestics, linens; C. E. Ebsen, dress goods; 2 Walker.
SAVANNAH—Frank & Co.; E. Frank, representing; 43 Leonard.
SEATTLE—Standard Furniture Co.; H. Schoenfeld, Carpets; Herald Square.
SIOUX FALLS—Bee Hive; C. M. Rohde, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Smith & Murray; P. Murray, domestics; 55 White.
ST. PAUL—Robinson, Strauss & Co.; C. Wiedman, hats; 621 Broadway.
STRASBURG, Ohio—Garver Bros. Co.; G. A. Garver, carpets; J. A. Pfaefli, housefurnishing goods; Broadway Central.
SYRACUSE—J. W. Hennocksburg, millinery; Mrs. J. P. Fitzgerald, millinery; Herald Square.
SYRACUSE—Syracuse Dry Goods Co.; W. A. Hunter, domestics, dress goods, silks, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 320 B'way.
SYRACUSE—Hunter, Tupper Co.; G. R. Taylor, dress goods, silks; 221 4th Av.
TERRE HAUTE—Root D. G. Co.; O. L. Huff, shoes; 214 Church.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; F. C. Hoffmayer, dress, wash goods; 20 W. 22d.
TOLEDO—Landers Bros.; R. A. Landers, upholstery goods; Wallick's.
UTICA—John A. Roberts & Co.; W. I. Coopernall, coats, suits, waists, furs; McAlpin.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; J. V. Mogue, carpets; 334 4th Av.; Herald Square.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; D. H. Rosen, men's clothing, trunks, bags; 15 W. 26th.
WASHINGTON—M. Brooks & Co.; Mrs. M. Brooks, cloaks, suits; 39 W. 32d.
WILKES-BARRE—Clarke Bros.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square.
WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; A. J. Gross, laces, hdkfs., embroideries; 2 Walker.
WORCESTER—W. H. Burns Co.; R. W. Clarke, underwear, waists; 6 W. 20th; Wallick's.
WORCESTER—Jasper Bros.; I. Jasper, woolens; Arlington.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; H. J. Sanger, blankets, upholstery goods; Grand.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—A. Polsky Co.; G. Schweinfurth, carpets; 1,134 B'way.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—L. L. Anewalt Co.; L. L. Anewalt, hats, caps; P. F. Anewalt, hats, caps; Wallick's.
ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Palmer, carpets, rugs; 41 Union Square.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; Miss M. W. Morrison, ready to wear; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE—M. Schneeberger, notions; Longacre.
BALTIMORE—M. M. Bernstein & Co.; M. M. Bernstein, tie silks; 440 4th Av.; Hermitage.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. B. Henderson, cloaks, wraps; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss M. Landauer, hosiery, underwear; Miss E. Rice, leather goods, art novelties; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Strouse, Baer Co.; A. K. Baer, middy blouses; 1,182 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; 33 W. 34th.
BOSTON—A. Halfpann & Co.; Mrs. M. M. Wilson, dresses, gowns; Hoffman House.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss Blumenthal, silk waists; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Giffin, misses' waists; Mr. Biederman, ladies' suits; Frank Phillips, ladies' coats; Miss Jansen, perfumery, toilet articles; Mrs. Milliken, infants' sweaters; Miss Kaleski, ladies' neckwear, veilings; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacques; Mr. Levy, ladies', misses' waists; Mr. Bradley, men's, boys' furnishings; Mr. Child, millinery; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses, corsets, petticoats; Miss Webb, misses' dresses; Mr. Spear, misses' dresses, suits; Miss Horan, petticoats, aprons; Miss Gillespie, jewelry; Mr. Ellis, hosiery. Basement buyers—Mr. Silberman, ladies' and misses' skirts; Mrs. Kasanos, ladies' neckwear and veilings; Mr. Cooper, ladies' and misses' coats and suits; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. A. Stuart, carpets, rugs; H. H. Clark, youths' clothing, furn. goods; D. E. Walsh, domestics; Miss Snelling, laces, (basement;) Miss Blackden, dresses—Miss O'Gorman, trimmings, braids, (basement;) 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, dress goods, silks; J. W. Doyle, wash dress goods; M. A. McBride, ready to wear; L. Fisher, men's clothing, hats; Mrs. M. M. Wilson, costumes; 40 W. 32d.
BRIDGEPOR

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:42|Sun sets..7:15|Moon rises..2:17

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:25	4:45	10:27	11:12
Governors Island	5:01	5:21	11:12	11:50
Hell Gate	6:51	7:11	12:47	1:31

Arrived—Tuesday, May 19.

SS Calamares, Port Limon, May 13.
SS Gunther, Barbados, May 11.
SS Luristan, Cardenas, May 9.
SS Dryden, Bahia, May 2.
SS Herminius, Havana, May 7.
SS Guildhall, Guanacao, May 12.
SS Aidan, Para, May 7.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, May 16.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, May 17.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, May 16.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, May 16.
SS Santa Cecelia, Ponta Arenas, April 27.
SS Rotterdam, (tank,) Rotterdam, May 5.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

San Juan	San Juan	May 14
Oceanic	Southampton	May 13
Bremen	Bremen	May 9
Dwinsk	Libau	May 5
Themistocles	Patras	May 4
Batavia	Hamburg	May 6
Narragansett	London	May 6
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm	Kingston	May 14
Havana	Havana	May 17
El Norte	Galveston	May 14
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 17

DUE TO-MORROW.

Vaterland	Hamburg	May 14
Verona	Naples	May 8
Alliance	Colon	May 13
K. Wilhelm der Grosse	Bremen	May 13
Zacapa	Kingston	May 16
Orotava	Kingston	May 15
Caribbean	Bermuda	May 19
Comus	New Orleans	May 16
Comanche	Jacksonville	May 18

DUE FRIDAY.

Mauretania	Liverpool	May 16
France	Havre	May 16
Louisiane	Bordeaux	May 9
Progreso	La Guayra	May 8
Floriel	St. Johns	May 16
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 19
El Valle	Galveston	May 16

DUE SATURDAY.

Philadelphia	Southampton	May 16
Uitonia	Gibraltar	May 13
New York City	Swansea	May 8
Jan Van Nassau	Haiti	May 18
Apache	Jacksonville	May 20

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Provence, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caracas, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Belvedere, Trieste	——	2:00 P.M.
San Giovanni, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Paloma, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Guantanamo, Campeche	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Californian, Bahia	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Pres. Lincoln, Hamburg	——	9:00 A.M.
Uranium, Rotterdam	——	1:00 P.M.
Cedric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

New York, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Nickerie, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Albinia, Haiti	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Germania, Azores	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Amerika, Hamburg	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Oceanic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
K. Albert, Gibraltar	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Arcos, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Seminole, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Siam, Honduras	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
California, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Lapland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Perugia, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London	——	9:00 A.M.
Ancona, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Dwinsk, Libau	——	2:00 P.M.
K. Franz Josef I., Trieste	——	2:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Orotava, Jamaica	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Denver, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Josey, Havana	——	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 19.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen to New York, was 674 miles E. at noon; due 21st, forenoon. North German Lloyd.
SS France, Havre to New York, was 1,246 miles E. at 8:30 P. M.; due 22d, forenoon. French Line.
SS Verona, Naples to New York, was 710 miles E. at noon; due 21st, afternoon. Italian Line.
SS Bremen, Bremen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 5:27 A. M.; due 20th, forenoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Oceanic, Southampton to New York, was 346 miles E. at 4:30 P. M.; due 20th, afternoon. White Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Guiana, Demarara to New York, was 492 miles S. at 8 P. M. 18th.
SS Orotava, Kingston to New York, was 396 miles S. of Ambrose Lightship at noon.
SS Brilliant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 10 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 160 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 8 A. M.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 100 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Esperanza, New Orleans to New York, was 400 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 4 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 166 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Zacapa, Santa Marta to New York, was 1,155 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Allianca, Cristobal to New York, was 809 miles S. at 7 A. M.
SS Dakotan, Colon to New York, was 500 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 A. M.
SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 10 miles E. of Key West at 7 A. M.
SS Morro Castle, New Orleans to New York, was 746 miles S. at noon.
SS Sabine, Sabine to New York, passed Mobile Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Illinois, Fort Arthur to New York, was 200 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 10 miles S. of Martin's Industry at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 12 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Prinz August Wilhelm, Guantanamo to New York, was 600 miles S. of Sandy Hook at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 307 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS San Juan, San Juan to New York, was 216 miles S. at noon.

AROUND THE WORLD

Cook's Tours De Luxe

The "Last Word in high class pleasure travel."

Our new illustrated booklet, "Over the Seven Seas," fully describes the world-tour, with itineraries, etc. Send for it.

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Illustrated literature, maps (free), and all information. American office of the London North Western & Caledonian Rys.

A. G. WAND, Agt.
Dept. "F," 287 Fifth Ave., New York.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS President Grant, at Plymouth, May 19.
SS Drachenfels, at Melbourne, May 16.
SS Kroonland, at Antwerp, May 19.
SS Calabria, at Naples, May 17.
SS Highland Laird, at Buenos Aires, May 18.
SS Muncaster Castle, at Manila, May 18.
SS Marengo, at Hull, May 19.
SS Wildenfels, at Suez, May 19.
SS Montauk Point, at Rotterdam, May 17.
SS Asiatic Prince, at Pernambuco, May 17.
SS Roma, at Marseilles, May 14.
SS Kristianiafjord, at Bergen, May 15.
SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, at Bremen, May 19.
SS Pannonia, at Trieste, May 19.
SS Cacique, at Mollendo, May 19.

Sailed.

SS Madonna, from Naples, May 18.
SS Louisiane, from Bilbao, May 15.
SS Monte Penedo, from Santos, May 16.
SS Pancras, from Para, May 18.
SS Byron, from Barbados, May 18.
SS United States, from Christiansand, May 16.
SS Patris, from Patras, May 13.
SS Berlin, from Gibraltar, May 18.

Passed.

SS Lorraine, New York for Havre, passed Brow Head.

Cotton Mills Curtail Operations.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, MASS., May 19.—The Wamsutta Mills of New Bedford have further curtailed their production by suspending operations in the ring and mule spinning departments, owing to lack of business. Both the cloth and yarn markets have been declining for several weeks past, until they have reached a point where manufacturers have not enough orders to operate their plants at even cost production.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. May 21, SS New York.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. May 22, SS Amerika; at 5 P. M. May 25, SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and SS Vaterland.
France—Close at 5 P. M. May 21, SS New York.
Austria—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 20, SS Belvedere, and at 11:30 A. M. May 23, SS Kaiser Franz Josef I.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. May 22, SS Lapland.
Greece—Close at 5 P. M. June 15, SS Barcelona.
Hungary—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 20, SS Belvedere, and at 9:30 A. M. June 2, SS Ultonia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. May 25, SS Rotterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 22, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 22, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 23, SS Kaiser Franz Josef I.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra...May 21
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only,) via Seattle—Chicago Maru.....May 21
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline.....May 21
Tahiti, Margrusas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) via San Francisco—Moana...May 22
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan.....May 23
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco) — Hongkong Maru.....May 25
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....May 28

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

THE SPA
WILDUNGEN
WALDECK GERMANY

Fürstliches Badehotel—THE LEADING HOTEL
GOLF LINKS, TENNIS, CONCERTS, REUNIONS, THEATRE
HELENEN SPRING For KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, GOUT, Nephritis, Gravel, Calculus
GEORG-VICTOR SPRING For CATARRH of the BLADDER Diseases of Women
Mineral Water Supplied and Information Given by
CHAS. VON DER BRUCK Dept. D, 61 Park Place, New York
Write for Booklet.

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4 hours from LONDON via DOVER & OSTEND
By the Belgian Royal Mail Steamers Thrice Daily. Sea Passage 3 hours. The fastest Turbine Steamers in the Channel. CIRCULATION SEASON TICKETS AND TOURIST TICKETS of various kinds. For full particulars apply BELGIAN STATE RAILWAYS. Ticket and Information Offices—THOS. COOK & SON, everywhere. F. C. CLARE, Times Buildings, New York. American Express.

VISIT—BRUSSELS, THE BELGIAN PARIS, CENTRE OF SOCIAL LIFE. ANTWERP, HISTORIC ART TREASURES—See MASTERPIECES in CATHEDRAL. OSTEND, MOST FASHIONABLE SEASIDE RESORT in the WORLD. GHENT, MEDIÆVAL CHURCHES, TWO BEGUINAGES. LIEGE, THE PEARL OF THE BEAUTIFUL MEUSE. SPA, THE MOTHER OF SPAS. EVERY KIND OF BATH. NAMUR. The BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAINS of ARDENNES. The Quaint OLD CITIES of FLANDERS. THE CHARMING RESORTS of THE BELGIAN SEA-FRONT. TOURNAI, THE ART CITY.

OSTEND THE GREAT HOTELS ON THE SEA.
SPLENDID. 400 Beds. Rooms from 1 dollar 25 cents.
THE PLAGE. 350 Beds. Hotel and Restaurant de Luxe.
CONTINENTAL. 380 Beds. Rooms from 1 dollar 25 cents.

BRUSSELS HOTEL METROPOLE
1st Class. Most comfortable. 500 Rooms with private bath.

Write for Free Booklet on Belgium to INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR CO. (DORLAND TRAVEL SERVICE), 281, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

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Situated on the Trunk Line from Frankfort to Switzerland.

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Touring centre, Summer and Winter sports, favorite residence city; world-famed University; fine preparatory schools, celebrated Cathedral, excellent theatre, opera, etc. Many well kept hotels and pensions.

Illustrated booklet from Verkehrs-Verein, Freiburg.

SCHEVENINGEN
"Holland's Atlantic City"
THE BEAUTIFUL DUTCH SEASIDE BATHING RESORT.
Ten minutes from The Hague, Holland's Royal Residence, and 10 hours from London via Flushing. Most delightful bathing resort in Europe. Firm, gently sloping sands; charming inland scenery; excellent roads for motoring; concerts and orchestral music.
FAMOUS LAMOUREUX PARISIAN ORCHESTRA.
First-Class Modern Hotels. Tariffs to Suit Every Purse.
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Illustrated Booklets free from 281 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.

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OSTEND (Belgium)
The Queen of Sea-bathing Resorts
(Fine sand, no pebble stones.)
Summer residence of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Belgium. The largest Kursaal in the world. Concerts by the most celebrated artists. All kinds of varied attractions; races, sportive fetes, roads for motor-cars to Brussels and Paris. Ostend Mineral Water Cure.

Beautiful Savoy
Aix-les-Bains, France, 8 hrs. from Paris, 2 from Geneva.
HOTEL MIRABEAU
New—all latest luxuries—superb situation. Finest views and Gardens, Tennis. Noted Cuisine—constant service. Autobus from famous baths and casinos. Garages with boxes. Royalty. Best society.
Tariff Booklets.
Dorland Travel Bureau,
(International Sleeping Car Co.)
281 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Burrow's Guides The Largest Series in the World!
All the Beauty Spots and American Tourist Centres of the British Isles, with Maps and Illustrations.
The Dorland Travel Service, 281 5th Av., N. Y.

ST. MORITZ
SUVRETTA HOUSE,
The Hotel de Luxe of the Engadine.
Write 281 Fifth Avenue, New York, for Brochure, Free.

CHELTENHAM (Eng.)
THE IDEAL CENTRE for STRATFORD on AVON,
Broadway, Wye Valley, Cotteswold Villages, Borderland Castles & Cathedrals. Elegant Shops, 3 Golf Links. Booklet and Information free. Dorland Travel Service, 281 5th Ave., N. Y.

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ST. MORITZ.—Hotel Waldhaus, family house; best site; open and sunny; open Summer and Winter; baths.

GRAND HOTEL VIENNA
Vienna is the most Fascinating and Interesting Capital in Europe. The Grand Hotel is the Most Fashionable and up-to-date, near the Imperial Opera, Museums, and all points of interest. Remodeled throughout. Magnificent New Annexe, splendid New Hall, Hot-Water Radiators and Optical Signals everywhere (no bell-ringing). 350 Rooms: 200 with Telephone, 100 with Bath. Orchestra plays Afternoon and Evening. For Prospectus write to THE MANAGER, GRAND HOTEL, VIENNA.

Automobiles Tour
in England and the Continent
arranged by:
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Terms and New York references on application.

A Welcome to the Trans-Atlantic Traveller.
Now open for the reception of visitors.
Every modern luxurious innovation.
MIDLAND ADELPHI HOTEL, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON, ENGLAND.
THE FAVORITE RESORT OF ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

WIESBADEN PALACE HOTEL
with Thermal Baths
American Comforts. Hot and Cold Running Water in Every Bedroom. Numerous Private Baths.

LONDON — PARIS — BREMEN
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm
SAILS SATURDAY, MAY 30, 10 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II
SAILS TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1 A. M.
Berlin
SAILS THURSDAY, June 4, 10 A. M., Via Plymouth, Boulogne s-m.

Express Sailings		Fast Mail Sailings	
*†Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	May 26	§ Barbarossa (Bremen direct)	May 21
*Kronprinz Wilhelm	June 9	Bremen	May 28
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie	June 16	‖ Grosser Kurfuerst	June 6

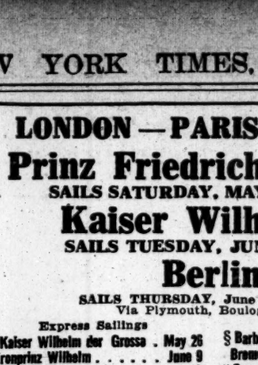
*Sails at 1 A. M.—†Carries no (I.) or (II.) cabin.—‡Carries (II.) and (III.) cabin.—‖Via Plymouth and Boulogne s-m.
BALTIMORE-BREMEN DIRECT one cabin (II.) Wednesdays.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Gibraltar Algiers **THE MEDITERRANEAN** Genoa Naples
†Koenig Albert, May 23 †Prinzess Irene, June 17
†Omits Algiers.
NORWAY POLAR CRUISES June 13, July 4, July 18, July 24, Aug. 11
Through Rates from N. Y. to **South America via Europe** *Combining Two Trips in One*
Also to EGYPT, INDIA, and the FAR EAST
INDEPENDENT AROUND THE WORLD TRIPS $620.65
Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
The Monarch of the Fleet **S. S. COLUMBUS** Ready in Sept. 37,000 Tons Reg.

The North German Lloyd landed more passengers, First Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage, in the port of New York during 1913 than any other line, repeating its marvellous record of 1912.

OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Broadway, N.Y.

In the Highlands of the Hudson



May calls you to the Open—the Day Line takes you there. Don't miss the most wonderful one day's outing in the world.

ALBANY DAY LINE STEAMERS, DAILY, except Sunday, leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Special Decoration Day trips to Kingston Point and return, Strs. Hendrick Hudson and Washington Irving.

Hudson River Day Line DESBROSSES ST. PIER NEW YORK

ALBANY, TROY and the NORTH

"The Comfortable Way"
Peoples Line—Citizens Line
Every night, 6 P. M., Pier 32, N. R. Uptown stop, W. 132d St. 6:30 P. M., Citizens Line, 6:45 P. M., Peoples Line.
Special Trips
Memorial Day
"The Popular Searchlight Route"
Phone 9400 Spring
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

MANHATTAN LINE
To ALBANY
Fare 1.00 ROUND TRIP, $1.50. GOOD 10 DAYS.
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 129th St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9236 Spring.

CATSKILL EVENING LINERS
Leave Pier 43, N. R. ft. Christopher St., daily, except Sundays, 6:30 P. M. 'Phone 1098 Spring. Special Excursion over Decoration Day.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Battery Pier, 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.

SAUGERTIES BOAT leaves Pier 43, foot of Christopher St., Mons., Weds., & Fridays 6:30 P.M.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00
LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y. Daily at 5:30 P. M. Strs. COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.
New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.
Bridgeport Line. Week days. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. of Catharine St., 11 A. M.
Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices, and at Piers. Phone Cortlandt 5121.
The New England Steamship Co.

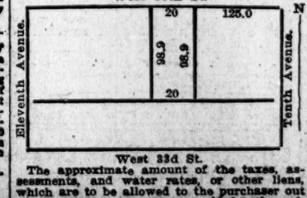
"The Public be pleased."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.65
PROVIDENCE Boat direct $1.75
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., ft. West Houston St. Berths free. Outside Rooms, $1.00. Wireless Equipment. Uptown Office—Broadway & 23d St. 'Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.40 BOSTON $2.40
Worcester, $2.40; Providence direct, $1.50. Outside Two-Birth Staterooms, $1.00. Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M., from Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway; Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St., N. Y.

Up the Hudson Sunday
To Newburgh and return, $1.00. Spacious steamer Benj. B. Odell. Music. Restaurant. Boat leaves foot Franklin St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.
Central Hudson Line

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—CHARLES J. TONER, plaintiff, against THOMAS F. TONER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of May, 1914, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of June, 1914, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Thirty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Tenth Avenue, running thence (1) westerly along said southerly side of Thirty-fourth Street twenty feet; thence (2) southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches; thence (3) easterly and parallel with Thirty-fourth Street twenty feet, and thence (4) northerly and again parallel with Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly side of Thirty-fourth Street, at the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, which said premises are known as Number 508 West Thirty-fourth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York.
Dated New York, May 18th, 1914.
PERCIVAL H. GREGORY, Referee.
PETER EAGAN, No. 309 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, Attorney for Plaintiff.
GRENVILLE B. WINTHROP, Esq., Guardian ad Litem for Infant Defendants, Thomas F. Toner and Charles Madden, No. 8 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 506 West 34th Street:



The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $146.85 and interest.
Dated New York, May 18th, 1914.
PERCIVAL H. GREGORY, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, QUEENS COUNTY.—GEORGE FELTEN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH FELTEN, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated May 16th, 1914.
HARRY W. KOUWENHOVEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, office and P. O. address, No. 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
To the defendant, Elizabeth Felten:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James C. Van Siclen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of May, 1914, and filed on that day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at the Queens County Clerk's office, Jamaica, in the Borough and County of Queens, City and State of New York.
Dated May 18th, 1914.
HARRY W. KOUWENHOVEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, office and P. O. address, No. 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMA WALLACH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Maxwell Davidson, their attorney, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of July next.
Dated, New York, the 15th day of January, 1914.
SIGMUND M. SCHIELE,
LOUIS SCHIELE,
SIMON C. BERNSTEIN,
Executors.
MAXWELL DAVIDSON, Attorney for Executors, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

ROSEN, HARRY L.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRY L. ROSEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, at office of Bernard H. Arnold, 170 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1914.
Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1913.
FANNIE ROSEN, Executrix.
IRWIN ROSEN, Executor.
BERNARD H. ARNOLD, Attorney for Executors, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

LARGEST STEAMSHIP COMPANY IN THE WORLD

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
—NEXT SAILINGS—
—TO—
PARIS—LONDON—HAMBURG

"VATERLAND" May 26, 10 A. M. and regularly thereafter
"IMPERATOR" JUNE 6, 9 A. M. and regularly thereafter

—and—

PRESIDENT LINCOLN	May 21, 9 A. M.	IMPERATOR	June 6, 9 A. M.
AMERIKA	May 23, 10 A. M.	KAISERIN AUG. VICTORIA	June 9, 11 A. M.
VATERLAND	May 26, 10 A. M.	§**‡PRETORIA	June 11, 3 P. M.
¶‡§BATAVIA	May 28, 3 P. M.	VATERLAND	June 16, 11 A. M.
**§GRAF WALDERSEE	June 4, 2 P. M.	PRES. GRANT	June 18, 1 P. M.

‡Second cabin only. †Hamburg direct. **Will call at Boulogne. ‡Leaves from Brooklyn Pier.

Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa
Steamers leave from foot of 33rd Street, South Brooklyn

MOLTKE	June 2, 3 P. M.	MOLTKE	July 15, 3 P. M.
HAMBURG	June 30, 3 P. M.	HAMBURG	August 6, 3 P. M.

From BOSTON to LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG

CINCINNATI	June 2, 10 A. M.	AMERIKA	June 30, 10 A. M.
CLEVELAND	June 16, 10 A. M.	CINCINNATI	July 7, 10 A. M.

CRUISES

SUMMER RATES
MAY 1 to OCTOBER 1, inclusive
To CUBA, JAMAICA, PANAMA CANAL, COSTA RICA, COLOMBIA
By the Popular "PRINZ" Steamers of our ATLAS SERVICE
11 to 18 DAYS.....$75.00
25 DAY CRUISES.....$115 and up
PANAMA CANAL (Round Trip) $110.00
Rates include stateroom and meals a la carte.

AROUND THE WORLD
Through the PANAMA CANAL
From New York by cruising steamers
"CINCINNATI" . . Jan. 16
AND
"CLEVELAND" . . Jan. 31
Each Cruise 135 Days cost including shore trips and necessary expe's. $900 and up
In order to secure choice location, rooms should be booked now.

OUR TOURIST DEPARTMENT gives information, plans tours, furnishes railroad and steamship tickets to any place in the World reached by regular transportation lines.
Write for information.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway, New York
PHONE 1900 RECTOR.

ESTABLISHED IN 1847

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N.R.
OLYMPIC
FOR LONDON MAY 30
PARIS 10 A. M.
JUNE 20—JULY 11—AUG. 8—AUG. 29
Via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Southampton.
OTHER SAILINGS.
Oceanic..May 23, noon | Oceanic.....June 13
*St Louis..June 5, 10AM | *Philadelphia..June 26
*American Line Steamer Pier 62.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool (noon)
Cedric.....May 21 | Baltic.....June 4
Celtic.....May 28 | Adriatic.....June 11
Boston—Mediterranean—Italy.
CANOPIC.....June 6, 11 AM; July 11
CRETIC.....June 27, 11 AM; Aug. 1
Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M.
American 23d Street
Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE. $95 UP.
NEW YORK...May 22 | ST. LOUIS...June 5
PHILA'PHIA...May 29 | ST. PAUL.....June 12
Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R., 16th St.
Minnetonka..May 23, 9:00AM | Minnewaska..June 6
Min'polis..May 30, 10:30AM | Minnehaha..June 13
Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M.
Red Star 21st Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Splendid Steamer
LAPLAND
Elevator
Orchestra MAY
Veranda Cafe
Superb Cabins 23
VADERLAND..May 30 | FINLAND.....June 13
KROONLAND..June 6 | LAPLAND.....June 20
PASSENGER OFFICE, 9 B'WAY, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS. (FRANCE.) Departures from New York Wednesday, 10 A. M., from Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
*La Provence...May 20 | *La Savoie.....June 10
*France (new) May 27 | *La Provence..June 17
*La Lorraine...June 3 | *France (new)...June 24
*Twin screw steamers. ‡Quadruple screw steamer.
SPECIAL SAILING, 3 P. M.
1 Class Cabin (II.) & 3d Class Pass'rs Only.
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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—There has been no appreciable movement in the centres of low and of high barometer eastward over the United States within the last twenty-four hours. Pressure continues abnormally high generally from the plains States to the Atlantic Coast, and relatively low over the plateau and Rocky Mountain regions.

During the last twenty-four hours there were scattered rains in Florida, the Western Gulf States, the plains States, and the Rocky Mountain region, and fair weather in other parts of the United States.

Temperatures have not changed decidedly in any part of the country, readings being above normal in Northern and Middle and near or slightly below normal in Southern States.

Indications are that there will be local showers in Florida, the Western Gulf States, the Rocky Mountain region, the plains States, and probably the Mississippi Valley during Wednesday and Thursday.

Elsewhere the weather will continue fair during the next twenty-four hours.

No important temperature changes are indicated for any part of the country during the next two days.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, mostly southwest and west; Middle Atlantic Coast, light variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast and east, except strong on the Florida Coast.

FORECAST TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—Fair weather and mild temperature Wednesday and Thursday; light variable winds.

New England—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light to moderate variable winds, mostly southwest.

Western New York—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; light to moderate variable winds, mostly south and southwest.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	51	61	4 P. M.	63	83
6 A. M.	51	62	6 P. M.	65	78
9 A. M.	56	70	9 P. M.	63	75
12 M.	62	78	11 P. M.	59	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 61.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 65; at 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature, 83 degrees at 3:45 P. M.; minimum, 60 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 71 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 31 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.52 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.39 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
1:20—255 Broome St.; I. Descher	Slight.
3:20—94 Fulton St.; Int. Case Co.	Not given
5:30—681-683 W. 40 St.; Figgs & Hupwelker	Slight
7:05—East 170th St.; F. Scaler	Slight
7:45—953 E. 165th St.; Boris Narenos	Slight
9:30—189 W. 10 St.; Geo. Reganeschi	Slight
9:50—Clason Point Road, 500 ft. from Seward Av.; Louis Schmidt	Slight
9:35—146 E. 74 St.; Wm. Miller	Slight
10:00—222 Clinton St.; H. Malinsky	Slight
10:50—257 Hudson St.; J. Valentino	$200
11:07—63d St., 3d Av.; Rocco Ferrera	$10
P.M.	
12:30—86 E. 172 St.; John Thiess	Slight
12:33—155 W. 34 St.; Karpen Bros	Slight
1:15—1,188 2d Av.; Louis Jacob	$10
10:30—37-39 E. 21 St.; Smith & Co	$5,000
2:15—1,188 2d Av.; Louis Jacobs	$100
2:15—608 5 Av.; not given	$100
2:25—258 Manhattan Av.; A. Hampen	Slight
8:25—Broome & Thompson Sts; not given	Slight
3:40—1,071 Fox St.; Kate Keelon	$1000
4:15—1,741 Wash'n Av.; I. Sufferin	Slight
5:10—177 St. & St. Nicholas Av.; not given	Slight
5:30—600 W. 157 St.; John McCracken	Slight
6:00—1,489 Park Av.; Progressive Cleaning Co	Not Given
7:05—2,291 2 Av.; Dr. Vesdo	Slight
7:25—104 E. 9 St.; John Pallis	Slight
7:25—10 Av., bet. 16-17 Sts.; Consol'd Gas Co	Slight
8:30—25 Cannon St.; Mr. Gerver	Not Given
8:45—311 E. 11 St.; Imperial Auto Wreck Co	Slight
9:00—125 W. 116 St.; Jos. Jacobs	Slight
9:30—248 Lafayette St.; Flohr & Harris	Slight
11:15—411 E 143 St.; Guarantee Awning Co	Slight
11:15—170 Ludlow St.; not given	Slight
11:40—41 Elizabeth St.; D. S. Brassil	Slight
11:50—214 2 Av.; Louis Levine	Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for attendance as truant officer, men and women, will be closed at 4 P. M. on next Tuesday. The salary is $900 a year.

May 28 is the last day for the receipt of applications for X-ray electrician. Salary $1,500 a year.

The receipt of applications for finger-print expert was closed yesterday. The salary is $1,200 a year.

The receipt of applications for photographer will be closed to-morrow. The minimum age is 21 years and the annual salary $1,200.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces for June 8 an open competitive examination to secure a register of eligibles for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Division of Valuation and in the Division of Carriers' Accounts, Interstate Commerce Commission. This examination will be held for Grade 1 positions only, the salaries ranging from $2,220 to $3,000 a year, with necessary expenses when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Appointments will be principally for duty in the field, but some appointments may be made for duty in Washington, D. C. Applicants will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated upon the evidence adduced as to their general and technical education and training and their practical experience and fitness. It must be shown in connection with the application that each applicant is a person of good moral character and temperate habits, active, intelligent, and discreet, of good speech and manner, qualified to address and confer with railroad and other officials as occasion may require. It is desired to secure eligibles of large experience, with special qualifications for work in connection with the valuation of common carriers and in the Division of Carriers' Accounts. Applicants must show in their applications that they have had at least seven years' satisfactory practical experience in railroad or other common-carrier accounting service; in public accounting practice, (as certified public accountant or in the office of a certified public accountant;) in accounting work of the Interstate Commerce Commission or with State Commissions engaged in the effectual regulation of the affairs of common carriers or other public utilities, or that they have had seven years' combined experience in the several services indicated. The degree of certified public accountant when obtained as a result of the regular examination in the State conferring the degree will be accepted in lieu of three of the seven years' experience required of applicants. Credit for degrees obtained otherwise than through examination will not be allowed. Accounting experience of a merely routine or non-responsible character or along commercial lines will not be considered. No exception can be made to these requirements. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education will hold its next meeting on May 27. The Executive Committee will hold a meeting on June 10.

A number of citizens, the majority of whom are residents of the Greenwich section, have expressed their approval of the action of the Board of Education in taking over the Vocational Educational Survey, and have recommended that the work in connection therewith be conducted in Public School 95, West Houston and Clarkson Streets.

The committee on professional interests of the Teachers' Advisory Council has declared itself as opposed to the present system of rating teachers by alphabetical marks semiannually, and as favoring rating them annually with "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory" marks.

Dr. Frederick W. Mar, Principal of Public School 25, Lafayette Avenue, near Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, has been elected President of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association to succeed William J. Morrison.

Miss Mary A. Curtis, Principal of Public School 20, the Bronx, has been elected as a delegate to the Teachers' Retirement Board. A meeting of representatives will be held tomorrow to choose a member of the Board of Retirement as successor to Miss Curtis. An effort will be made by the class teachers to elect one of their number instead of a Principal.

The Association of High School Teachers of English has re-elected its officers, viz.: Charles S. Hartwell, President; Miss Emma F. Lowd, Vice President, and H. K. Munroe, Secretary and Treasurer.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BEAUDEL, SOPHIE. (Feb. 7, 1900;) supplemental report adds bank acc't of $74 to the estate.

BRESLAUER, LOUIS, (Nov. 25, 1911;) net estate, $21,572; bank, $25; special deposit with Moses & Breslauer, $12,000; stocks, $10,617 50 shares Wabash com., 100 Wabash pf., 5 Nat'l Reserve Bank, 45 Ridley & Ottinger Co.; also some Breslauer Realty Co. stock.

COCKS, GEORGE A., (Oct. 30, 1911;) net estate, $20,448; 22 Bank St., $11,000; bank, $10,250.

PLATT, CLARA, (May 23, 1913;) net estate, $8,157; bank, $652; bonds, $8,189; $6,000 Minn. St. Ry. Co. and St. Paul City Ry. Co., $3,000 Ind. Ry. Co.

WALSH, MARGARET, (Mar. 7, 1911;) net estate, $5,199; $500 to Church of St. Francis of Assisi; $300 to R. C. Church of Mt. Carmel; $200 to Little Sisters of the Assumption; $1,199 to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Prot. of Homeless and Dest. Children; bank, $6,085.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers: Patrol. W. G. O'Connor, 22 Prect., to 4 Insp. Dist.; Chas. Comolli, 39 Prect., to 4 Insp. Dist.; J. E. Hanley, 43 Prect., to 4 Insp. Dist.; Andrew Vertefeuille, 281 Prect., to 145 Prect.; J. G. Williamson, 4 Insp. Dist., to 22 Prect.; J. D. Reilly, 4 Insp. Dist., to 39 Prect.; N. H. Connolly, 4 Insp. Dist., to 43 Prect.; (mutual,) H. J. Brown, 282 Prect., to 285 Prect.; E. G. Wolcott, 285 Prect., to 282 Prect.

Temporary assignments: Surgeon W. B. Brouner, 14 Surgical Dist., in charge of 2 Surgical Dist., for 1 day; Sergt. Daniel Kelleher, 40 Prect., to Det. Div., 5 days, detailed to Dist. Att'y's office, New York; Act. Det. Sergt. (second grade) M. A. Batto, Det. Div., to Dist. Att'y's office, Bronx, 5 days; Patrol. T. E. Roden, 5 Prect., to Com'r's office, 10 days; Joseph Caracciolo and Pasquale Damiano, 26 Prect., to Com'r's office, 10 days; J. W. E. Copeland, 33 Prect., to Com'r's office, 30 days. To Det. Div., Louis Herman, 7 Prect., and J. F. Fitzpatrick, 14 Prect., 10 days; C. B. Koerbacher, 17 Prect., 5 days; S. F. Mazurkiewicz and Stanislaus Kietuckiewicz, 28 Prect., 10 days; C. F. Armstrong, 63 Prect., 3 days, detailed to Dist. Att'y's office, Bronx; G. H. Cole, 99 Prect., and C. R. Wackerly, 167 Prect., 5 days; J. J. Quinn, 149 Prect., and W. S. Donnelly, 150 Prect., 10 days, detailed to Dist. Att'y's office, Kings; F. A. Doherty, 152 Prect., 10 days; Frank Brewer, 275 Prect., 5 days, retailed to Dist. Att'y's office, Queens; Patrick Kehoe and C. A. Harden, 278 Prect., 5 days, detailed to Dist. Att'y's office, Queens. For 10 days from prects. indicated: T. F. Hughes, 20; M. J. Calihan, 42; C. J. Stevens, 43; E. Gompers, 47; J. J. McMahon, 211; F. J. Allen, 61. Act. Det. Sergts. (first grade) George Yunge, P. J. Slevin, Adolph Blaha, and J. J. Kennel, 3 Prect., to Manhattan Headquarters, 10 days. To 3 Det. Dist. for 5 days from prects. indicated: J. J. Brenick, 23; Act. Det. Sergts. (second grade) W. P. Martin, 18; W. A. Carlson, 21; J. H. Mahoney, 22; W. A. Murphy, 23; G. J. Andrews, Jr., 25; O. E. Wagner, 61 Prect., to Manhattan Headquarters, 5 days.

Discontinued: Lts. R. J. Hansberry, 144 Prect., and J. Nobile, 172 Prect., to 16 Insp. Dist.; Patrol. Andrew Vertefeuille, 281 Prect., to mounted duty.

Leave of absence with full pay: Surgeon E. J. Donlin, 2 Surgical Dist., 1 day.

Dismissed: Patrol. Armory, Dominick Abbruzzese, 65 Prect.; conduct unbecoming an officer; struck patrol.

Fire Department.

Deaths reported: On May 17, Louis Horak, Eng. 259; funeral from late residence, 777 9 Av., L. I. C., 2 P .M., the 22d; Eng. 259 as funeral escort; on May 13, G. A. Wheeler, draughtsman, Div. of Buildings.

To report at Fire Ref. Armory, 10 A. M. on Thursday, for practice: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 23; Ralph Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. Dezevelo, Eng. 45; Wm. Cleary, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 213; William F. Hickey, Eng. 214; Charles Charous, Eng. 221; T. S. Richards, Eng. 227; F. Erganzinger, Eng. 237; Frank Munn, Eng. 244; E. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; J. A. Chattaway, Eng. 271; Herman Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287; Ernest Bernsen, H. & L. 11; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. A. Chattaway, H. & L. 60; A. C. Cole, H. & L. 107; A. M. Forster, H. & L. 108; Joseph Miller No. 3, H. & L. 115; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 115; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; George Nolsen, H. & L. 134; Louis Lay, H. & L. 137; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; Joseph Stack, H. & L. 148.

Appt'd to 4 Grade at $1,000 a yr.: R. J. Davis, H. & L. 16, and C. H. Gerig, Eng. 71.

Transfer: E. P. Martha, Eng. 279, to 91.

Application blanks for examination for promotion to the ranks of Dep. Chief, Chief of Battalion, and pilot are forwarded herewith. Applicants will fill out and sign the first sheet only. Care will be exercised in giving original date of appointment, which will be as a probationary fireman. Superior officers will see that applications are properly filled out and forwarded to this office, not folded or rolled, on Saturday, May 23.

Leaves of absence without pay: C. A. Hutchinson, H. & L. 140, for 12 hours; T. A. Kelley, Eng. 57, for 12 hours; J. T. Dunleavy, Eng. 56, for 12 hours.

Walter Mahon, temporarily apptd. Inspector of f. f. boxes, pending the promulgation of a promotion list, $1,200 a yr.

Appointment of C. C. La Cour as laborer in Bu. of Repairs at $3 a day is renewed for 3 mos.

Reprimanded: C. C. La Cour, laborer, absence without leave.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Cavalry promotions: G. H. Morgan, from Lt. Col., 11, to Col., 15 Cav.; W. C. Brown, Lt. Col., unassigned, to Col.; G. H. Cameron, Maj., 14 Cav., to Lt. Col., unassigned; E. D. Anderson, Capt., 6, to Maj., 6 Cav.; C. A. Seoane, 1st Lt., 3, to Capt., 3 Cav.

Capt. R. Pettis, C. S. Inf., fr. Louisville, Ky., to Dam. and Halo Rivers, Ky., in connection with his present duties.

Orders of March 24, relating to Capt. J. S. Hardin, Q. M. C., amended so as to relieve Capt. Hardin from duty in the Philpps., to take effect Oct. 15, and to direct him to proceed to the U. S. for orders.

Capt. L. J. McNair, F. A., is assigned to the 4th F. A.

Capt. G. M. Brooke, 4 F. A., is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

These officers are relieved as members of board app'd April 30 to meet at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., for the examination of candidates for the Mil. Acad.: Capts. L. B. Kromer, 11 Cav., and R. L. Carswell, Med. Corps, and 1st Lt. I. L. Hunsaker, 11 Cav., and 2d Lt. J. W. McDonell, 11 Cav.

Capt. R. M. Thomas and 1st Lt. J. A. Pearson, 11 Cav., as members of the board to meet at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., May 26 for examination of candidates for Mil. Acad.

Leave: Capt. W. W. Hershler, retired, rectg. officer, 7 days.

Navy Orders.

Lt. Com. P. Washington, the Missouri, June 6, to the Maine as executive officer and navigator.

Ensigns H. E. Saunders and G. Felton, from Nav. Acad., May 30, to temporary duty Navy Yard, N. Y., and Massachusetts Institute Technology, Sept. 28.

Ensigns E. M. Pace, Jr., and S. J. Ziegler, Jr., from Nav. Acad., May 30, to temp. duty Navy Yard, Phila., and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Sept. 28.

Ens. M. P. Refo, now on the D-1, to temp duty, com'd the B-1.

Ens. A. H. Gray, the Tonopah, to com'd the D-1.

Ens. D. E. Barbey, the Calif., to the Lawrence.

Asst. Nav. Const. W. Drake, Boston, July 1, to Puget Sound, Wash.

Asst. Nav. Const. C. D. Weyerbacher, Mass. Inst. of Technology, Boston; to Navy Yard Phila.

Asst. Nav. Const. T. B. Richey, Mass. Inst. of Technology, Boston; to Navy Yard, Boston.

Asst. Nav. Consts. W. W. Webster, B. S. Bullard, and E. L. Patch, commissioned from April 21.

Marine Corps Orders.

Lt. Col. B. H. Fuller, War College; to Marine Barks., Norfolk.

2d Lt. H. Schmidt, from rectg. duty St. Paul; to Marine Barks., Puget Sound.

2d Lt. H. K. Pickett, Marine Barks., Norfolk; to Marine Barks., Mare Island.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Whipple, at La Paz; South Dakota, at Mazatlan; Brutus, at New Orleans; Cheyenne, at San Pedro; Cyclops, Machias, and Nereus, at Hampton Roads; Glacier, at Tiburon; Cincinnati, at Shanghai; Wyoming, at Vera Cruz.

Sailed—Vicksburg, Mazatlan, for San Diego; Jenkins, Lebanon, and Cassin, Vera Cruz, for Tampico; Monaghan, N. Y. Yard, for Charleston; Abarenda, Shanghai, for Nanking; Cummings, Vulcan, and the Utah, Vera Cruz, for Galveston, Lobos Island, and to sea, respectively; Minnesota, Virginia, Georgia, and Nebraska, Vera Cruz, to sea for exercises; Patterson, Tuxpam, for Lobos Island, and the Burrows, Galveston, for Vera Cruz.

The Panther has been assigned to duty as tender to the reserve torpedo flotilla, Atl. Fleet.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

AHEARN, MARTHA, (Nov. 22, 1911;) $500 personalty; $250 to James Ahearn, husband.

MAYER, LEOPOLD, (May 13;) less than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; $250 to Temple Emanuel, in trust; uncomputed amounts to Augusta Mayer, wife; Sidney, Charles, and Oscar Meyer, sons; Belle Goldstone, daughter, and Edith Goldstone, granddaughter.

MEYERS, SAMUEL, (May 5;) more than $10,000 personalty in life trust to Lena Meyers, wife; contingent bequests to Alexander, Gabriel, Isaac, and Alfred Meyers, sons; Millie Hoffman, Rosie Turk, and Sarah Kahn, daughters, and Irving Meyers, grandson; $500 and contingent bequest to Margaret Meyers, daughter.

FOR SALE.

Army-Navy Auction Bargains

COTS, . . $ .98 up | Mess Kits, . . $ .45 up
Shoes, pr. 1.58 up | HAVERSACKS, .10 "
Team Harness, . 21.85 " | New Uniforms, 1.50 "
Leggins, pr. . . .15 " | Revolvers, . . . 1.66 "
SADDLES, . . . 3.00 " | Swords, ...95 "
Dunnage Bags, . . .95 " | 7 Shot Carbines, . 3.95
Colts Cal. 45 Revolvers, $7.45 up | Cart. 5c. ea.
Master Sporting Rifle, $11.85 | Cart. 2c. ea.
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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Five Washington Heights Apartments in Investment Deals —Numismatic Society Gets Adjoining Lot—Thirty-fifth Street Lease for Loft—Suburban Buyers —Many Country House Leases.

Apartment deals in the upper Washington Heights section formed the chief feature of activity in the realty market yesterday. Five comparatively new houses were sold for investment. The most southerly one was the six-story house known as the Victoria, at 551 West 157th Street, on a plot 75 by 98.9, being 125 feet east of Broadway. It was bought by an investor from the New York State Investing Company, the Loton H. Slawson Company acting as brokers. The selling company, of which Alexander Loewy is President, acquired it about a year ago.

Edward B. Corey bought from the Fair Deal Realty Company, Aaron Goodman, President, the six-story house recently erected at 511 and 513 West 169th Street, on plot 50 by 81, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues. In part payment the buyer gave a plot 75 by 142 at 807 East 176th Street, the Bronx, on which is a three-story dwelling, between Prospect and Marmion Avenues. Arnold, Bryne & Baumann were the brokers.

One block above, at 555 West 170th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, the six-story apartment on plot 75 by 100 was sold by the West Side Construction Company, J. Axelrod, President, to an investor. In the same vicinity the six-story house known as the Kershaw, at 1,253 St. Nicholas Avenue, a plot 75 by 100, between 172d and 173d Streets, was sold by William G. Schmidt. The J. Romaine Brown Company negotiated the deal, in which was involved a small element of trade.

In the Fort Washington section the six-story house known as the Highcliff, on the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 177th Street, was bought by an investor, who gave out-of-town property in part payment, from the Freeman Street Company, Thomas Mulligan, President. The apartment covers a plot 99.11 by 100.

Numismatic Society Takes Title.

The American Numismatic Society took title yesterday from Archer M. Huntington at a nominal consideration to the vacant plot 50 by 63.11 on the north side of 155th Street, 375 feet west of Broadway. The plot is assessed at $12,000 and adjoins on the west the three-story building of the Numismatic Society, covering a 50-foot plot.

Leases 35th Street Plot for Loft.

A long lease on the property at 35 to 39 West Thirty-fifth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, has been taken by the Adrem Construction Company, of which Ephraim Adler is President, from the estate of Dr. William Tillinghast Bull. The plot is 56.3 by 98.9. The three old structures there now will be torn down at once and a twelve-story loft erected, for which plans were filed in the Building Bureau yesterday from plans by Clinton & Russell, Warren & Whitmore. The improvement is estimated to cost $180,000, and it will be ready for use next Fall. The leasing of the property was negotiated by John L. Parish and Joseph P. Day.

Tenement Property Sales.

The Celario Holding Company has sold to A. L. Garrabrant 331-333-335 Stanton Street, three five-story tenements on a plot 60 feet wide by an irregular depth. Paul A. McGolrick and Louis Block acted as brokers.

Harry E. Zittel has sold 983 Lexington Avenue, the southeast corner of Seventy-first Street, a five-story store and apartment house, for the estate of Frederick Beinhauer, to a client for investment.

Otto Beumer has purchased for investment from Margaret McGranahan 330 East Ninety-fourth Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100.8 feet.

New Fifth Avenue Residence.

Plans were filed yesterday for Oliver Gould Jennings's new residence at 882 Fifth Avenue on plot 30 by 175, between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets. It will be in the French Renaissance style, six stories high, with a Mansard roof having dormer windows. In the rear will be a three-story garage. The façade will be of brick and limestone. The residence will have an electric elevator. The cost is placed at $150,000 by Walter J. Chambers, the architect, with whom are associated Stephenson & Wheeler. The lot was purchased a short time ago by Mr. Jennings from W. Emlen Roosevelt, also in part payment he gave his present residence, 7 East Seventy-second Street.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny have resold for John H. Bahrenburg to clients for investment the four-story double brick store and apartments on plot 25.8 by 81, known as 5,624 Fifth Avenue.

The Westwood Realty Company sold for W. A. A. Brown the one-family brick dwelling at 290 Parkside Avenue to a Mr. Walling for $8,500.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates has sold to Mr. Ullman of the Sigmund Ullman Company three lots in Prospect Park, White Plains, N. Y., with a frontage on the New York Post Road and on the Park side.

Mr. Ullman has also purchased, through the agency of the Westchester Land Exchange, lots 161 and 163, map of Prospect Park, formerly owned by Dr. Frank H. Knight. The five lots total 1½ acres, running through Prescott Road. A $15,000 dwelling will be erected on the property by the buyer.

Fish & Marvin have sold for the Quaker Realty Company a portion of the Morris Farm, containing three and one-quarter acres, and having a frontage on Morris Lane of over 300 feet. The purchaser, Paul Mausoilff, will erect a handsome dwelling and outbuildings at once. The same brokers have also sold a plot on Scarsdale Hill to a client for investment. The property comprises a little over one-half acre.

New Jersey.

Joseph P. Day has sold for John Hone his property, consisting of thirty-two acres on the Rumson Road, at Rumson, near the Rumson Country Club. This is the first transfer of the tract in thirty-two years, Mr. Hone having taken title in 1882. The property was held at $50,000.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold for Mrs. Robert Gordon Butler her residence on Charlton Avenue, South Orange.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff sold for the Harmanos Realty Company to Peter C. Spinnett and associates of Manhattan a six and one-half acre tract on the east side of Egbert Avenue, near Rockland Avenue, New Dorp. The purchaser intends to use the property for a poultry farm.

Country Dwellings Leased.

Julia Beverley Higgens, in conjunction with Bradford Weeks, has let Mrs. Loring's place at Oyster Bay to W. R. Craig of New York for the season.

The Lewis H. May Company has leased at Cedarhurst, L. I., for Katherine J. White her cottage on White's Lane to Albert Robertson.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have leased for the estate of Gustav Schwab to Franklin Pettit the country place known as Boscobel, at Scarsborough-on-Hudson. The property consists of a large brick residence, stable, garage, extensive outbuildings, and about eighty-six acres, situated on Broadway, adjoining the Sleepy Hollow Club.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased the country estate of Charles E. Titus at Great Neck, L. I., to Stanley A. Cohen, President of the New York Consolidated Card Company, who will occupy the place for the coming season.

Angell & Co. have leased for A. T. Kerr his residence on Dublin Road, Elmsford, N. Y., to O. T. Carpenter; for Rollin Kirby his residence on Circle Road, Scarsdale, N. Y., to W. W. Lyon, and for George Purser his residence on Church Lane, Scarsdale, for the season, furnished, to Gay E. Milius.

Fish & Marvin have leased the Holbrook Cottage at Scarborough, N. Y., furnished for the Summer, to Edwin C. Johnston of this city.

E. S. and S. F. Voss have leased for Joseph S. Auerbach his country estate of thirty acres at Hewlett, L. I., to Mrs. Joseph A. Flannery, and at Cedarhurst, for A. W. Connable, his house to Joseph Divver, and for Edward Hicks his house to E. A. Hirsch.

Worthington Whitehouse has leased for Mrs. Edward Livingston her country estate in the Greenwich section at Glen Head, consisting of twenty acres, to James E. Miller, Vice President of the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Elwood W. Russell to a client for the Summer the residence portion of his estate at Greenwich, Conn., and for Miss Louise M. Grace and Miss Lucille Agnew their house at Great Neck to John Auchincloss.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

A first mortgage loan of $200,000 has been secured by M. & L. Hess for the Polo Construction Company on the twelve-story and basement building, 38-9 by 83, recently erected at 329 to 331 Fourth Avenue, near Twenty-fourth Street. The same firm have also secured $330,000 for the Gibson Construction Company on the twelve-story and basement structure at 49 to 53 East Twenty-fifth Street, 75 by 98.9, and for the Realty Holding Company $35,000 on 212 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Brooklyn and Suburban Sale Today.

For the estate of Orlando Harriman, Bryan L. Kennelly will offer, in the Vesey Street salesroom at noon to-day twenty lots in Brooklyn; for the estate of James C. Pane, on the northeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street and Shore Road Driveway, near the new Fourth Avenue subway; for the estate of George A. Castle, 623 Vanderbilt Street; at trustee's sale, by order of the Schuylkill Trust Company, sixty-eight lots in Gravesend, Avenue J, West Street, Nineteenth and Twentieth Avenues, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, and nineteen villa plots of four to twenty-one acres each, comprising the Roxton Farm, formerly the estate of William H. Catlin, in Rye and Port Chester, N. Y.

Hearing Postponed.

The proposed change in the original dual system plans involving the purchase of large strips of additional land to the north of the B. R. T.'s Thirty-eighth Street cut, which was scheduled to be brought before the Public Service Commission yesterday for final settlement, was postponed until the meeting Friday.

Realty Notes.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Alice F. Ward the four-story dwelling at 118 West Sixty-fourth Street to Antonie Schroer.

The former Summer home of Borough President Marcus M. Marks at Hunter, Greene County, New York, has been sold to Samuel Goldberg of Manhattan.

Among the buyers in the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday was Assemblyman Howard Conkling, who purchased the building at 210 East Seventy-seventh Street at the stand of M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company for $7,400, and James E. March, a Republican district leader, who bought the stable property at 115 Macdougal Street, the stand of Bryan L. Kennelly for $27,750.

Dwight J. Baum, architect, has prepared plans for a physician's residence at Fieldston. The building will be in the Colonial style and situated on the westerly side of Goodridge Avenue, near Fieldston Road.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

41st St, 9 East, n s, 196 ft e 5th Av, 22x98.9, five-story loft building; F. R. Coudert and others against W. E. Fagan and others; Coudert Brothers, attorneys; L. B. Olsen, referee; due, $12,900.34; subject to a 3d mtg of $65,000; to the plaintiff for $131,804.

74th St, 106 West, s s, 62 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x102.2, four-story dwelling; A. A. Macfarland against H. M. Black and others; Coudert Brothers, attorneys; H. H. Rogan, referee; due, $21,678.24; to the plaintiff for $22,355.

13th St, 107 and 109 West, n s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100; six-story loft building; Thomas Develon, Jr., against Shepard Knapp & Co. and others; R. O. L. Fay, attorney; G. W. Olvany, referee; due, $26,628.74; subject to two prior mortgages aggregating $115,000; to the plaintiff for $118,150.

Macdougal St, 115, n w corner of Minetta Lane, 36x100x irregular, three-story stable; also 115 and 117, n w corner of Minetta Lane, 80x72, two two and three three story tenements and stores; withdrawn.

South St, 178 and 179, n s, about 65 ft e of Roosevelt St, 41.9x151.4 to Water St, (337 and 339,) 37.4x75.8, four-story tenement and stores, four-story market and two and three story stable; adjourned to June 19.

Edgecombe Av, 125, w s, 49.11 ft s of 141st St, 25x90, five-story tenement; Arnold Thayer and others against M. O. Heckman and others; J. W. McElhinney, attorney; A. D. Lind, referee; due, $20,748.72; taxes, &c., $529.45; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

2d St, 289 and 291 East, s s, 60.6 ft w of Sheriff St, 40.4x65.8 to East Houston St, (398 and 400,) x40x50.7, six-story tenement; Fishel Weintraub against Rialto Realty Co. and others; David Dreschsler, attorney; H. H. Rittenhouse, Jr., referee; due, $7,341.25; taxes, &c., $593.70; subject to a prior mortgage of $42,000; to the plaintiff for $45,000.

153d St, 171 West, n s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11, five-story brick tenement and stores; Albert Schaefer against Mirror Realty Co. and others; Axel Josephsson, attorney; C. E. Hughes, Jr., referee; due, $18,-668.16; taxes, &c., $683.60; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

4th St, 15 to 19 West, n w corner of Mercer St, (265-7,) 71.5x96.2, eight-story loft building; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. against Guy Witthaus and others; Emmet & P., attorneys; J. T. McGovern, referee; due, $255,883.35; taxes, &c., $5,724; to the plaintiff for $175,000.

Macdougal St, 115, n w corner of Minnetta Lane, 25x100x irregular, three-story stable; Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children against Rosa Marraco and others; Miller, K. L. & T., attorneys; Ezekial Fixman, referee; due, $25,790.83; taxes, &c., $1,218.27; to James E. March, a party in interest, for $27,750.

By James L. Wells, Company.

Broadway, 822-824, s e corner of 12th St, 43.4x124.8x8.10x114.7, vacant; Title Guarantee and Trustt Co. against 822 and 824 Broadway Corp., Inc., and others; Harold Swain, attorney; J. E. Roeser, referee; due, $127,412.59; taxes, &c., $4,939.63; to the plaintiff for $100,000.

By Henry Brady.

Edgecombe Av, 123, n s, 74.11 ft s of 141st St, 25x90, five-story tenement; Arnold Thayer and others against William Oeters and others; James Elhinney, attorney; J. G. Britt, referee; due, $25,757.23; taxes, &c., $562.45; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

54th St, 329 East, n s, 323.4 ft e of 2d Av, 23.2x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; German Savings Bank against Marking Well and others; Amend & A., attorneys; W. C. Fielding, referee; due, $16,243.33; taxes, &c., $756.70; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

77th St, 210 East, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2, one and two story storage and two-story rear tenement; F. F. Robins against Andrew Byrne and others; Theall & E. attorneys; A. G. Mayer, referee; due, $6,485.48; taxes, &c., $475.14; to Howard Conkling for $7,400.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

Chrystie St, 67, w s, 50.4 ft s of Hester St, 25.2x84.5, vacant; S. E. Furnald against J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., and others; Richard Kelly, attorney; H. J. Keogh, Jr., referee; due, $15,990.46; taxes, &c., $376.60; to the plaintiff for $12,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

152d St, 401 East, n e corner of Melrose Av, 20x100, two three-story tenements and stores; Timothy Sullivan against William Davis, Jr., and others; M. J. Sullivan, attorney; Sidney Harris, referee; due, $1,309.27; taxes, &c., $1,225.74; subject to a prior mortgage of $8,000; to Arthur B. Cahn for $18,566.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Beaumont Av, 2,416, e s, 133.3 ft n of 187th St, 33.3x100, four-story tenement; adjourned to May 22.

By Henry Brady.

Main St, e s, 127.10 ft n of Cemetery Lane, 26x—, City Island; adjourned to May 28.

By George Price.

Southern Boulevard, 1,150, e s, 275 ft n of 167th St, 37.5x100, two-story dwelling and two-story stable; Louise Ebling against Bertha Kramer and others; Eugene Cohn, attorney; H. E. Davis, referee; due, $2,-905.25; taxes, &c., $300; subject to a prior mortgage of $8,000; to the plaintiff for $10,500.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Rye-Port Chester, N. Y., Roxton farm, containing 19 villa plots on King St and Harrison Av, voluntary sale.

Vanderbilt St, 623, n s, 191.10 ft e of Prospect Av, Brooklyn, 16.8x150, two-story dwelling; executrix sale, estate of George A. Castle, deceased.

68 lots on Gravesend Av, Avenue J, West St, 19th and 20th Avs, and 51st and 52d Sts, Brooklyn; trustees' sale.

111 lots on St. Nicholas Av e s, between Starr and Willoughby Av, and 7 lots at s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and Suydam St, Brooklyn; executrix sale, estate of Orlando Harriman, deceased.

Rock Road, n w corner of 17th St, Brooklyn, 42.4x149.5x irregular; vacant; voluntary sale.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

2d Av, 2,365, w s, 135.11 ft s of 122d St, 20x53.11, three-story tenement and store

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Bryan L. Kennelly, Real Estate Auctioneer

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TO-DAY

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St., New York.

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WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK.

19 CHOICE VILLA PLOTS of 4 to 21 Acres Each

"ROXTON FARM"

Formerly the ESTATE OF WILLIAM H. CATLIN, Dec'd.

On King St. and Harrison Ave.

Titles guaranteed by Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guarantee Co.

50% may remain on mortgage for 1, 2 or 3 years.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE

By order of Schuylkill Trust Com., Trustee.

68 BROOKLYN LOTS

Situated on

Gravesend Ave., Ave. J, West St., 19th Ave., 20th Ave., 51st and 52d Sts.

Executrix' Sale,

Estate of Orlando Harriman, Dec'd.

20 BROOKLYN LOTS

N. S. St. Nicholas Ave., Bet. Willoughby Av. and Starr St., 10 Choice lots; size 20x116 each.

N. E. Cor. St. Nicholas Ave. & Suydam St., 7 choice lots, 20x109 each; also

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Only one block from "L" Station and 16th St. Choice plot, size 42x149x irreg.

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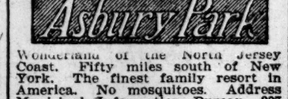

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Apartments of

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Extra large rooms, ample closets,

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Immediate possession can be arranged.

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FOYER AND 3 BATHS,
Rents $2,300 to $3,000.

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STRICTLY **MILANO** FIREPROOF

125-27 W. 58th St.; 7 large rooms and bath; extra maids' room & bath; all improvements; for lease now or Oct. 1st, $1,600-$1,700. Broadway **REMCO** 94th Street

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No. 120 West 86th Street

Unfurnished, for balance of lease to October 1, 1917, or furnished from May 1st to October 1st, 1914, at reasonable price, seven rooms, three baths, front apartment, eleventh floor; elevated and Subway stations at 86th St. Inquire on premises.

THE AYLSMERE, 60 West 76th.

Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,300. Supt., on premises.

Gramercy Court,

152 EAST 22D ST.

3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

Washington and Jefferson,

318-328 West 51st.—Attractive apartments, 6, 8 and 7 large, light rooms; all modern improvements. Premises, or Waldron & Freedman, 489 5th Av.

Nos. 640 and 644 Riverside Drive,

Entire Block, 141st to 142d St.

New 12 Story Fireproof Apartments

Ready for Occupancy May First

The location is the choicest on Riverside Drive and most convenient to Subway and Surface Transit Lines. The building embodies all the comforts and conveniences to be found in residences of the higher class. Every requirement of the most fastidious tenant has been provided for.

Suites of 4, 5, 6 and 7 unusually large and light rooms with 1, 2 or 3 baths. Chambers are separate from living rooms and Service quarters apart from Master's Rooms.

RENTS VERY MODERATE

Efficient Day and Night Service Assured.

NEWMARK & DAVIS, INC., Owners and Builders,
3,470 Broadway, between 141st and 142d Sts.
RENTING OFFICE ON PREMISES.

375 PARK Ave

Fifty-second to Fifty-third Streets

A FEW ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS REMAIN UNLEASED

375 PARK AVENUE offers the most perfect home in the land. Only a few moments' walk from theatres, restaurants, and shops. A beautiful driveway to protect you and your guests from bad weather. Large, airy rooms, perfect interior, artificial refrigeration, every little and big convenience.

8 to 12 rooms—3 to 4 baths.

Rentals, $2,900-$6,000

The driveway affords protection from the weather.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY
THE MONTANA REALTY CO.
E. CLIFFORD POTTER, PRESIDENT

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

7-8-9 Rooms
2 to 3 Baths
newly decorated and ready for immediate occupancy
in the magnificent new fireproof

"ROCKFALL"

APARTMENTS,
Broadway, at 111th St.

We shall have a very limited number of apartments vacated on October 1st, and these are now offered for rent at reasonable rents.

The moderate rentals, select and contented tenantry, beautiful and refined appointments, combined with complete and careful attention, have kept this house full from the start.

CHARLES E. HAMES, Resident Mgr.

BRADLEY COURT

10-story FIREPROOF Overlooking Hudson Finest House on Heights

BROADWAY. 165TH ST

SOUTHEAST CORNER

6-7-9 ROOMS, 2 & 3 Baths

All rooms outside and large. $1,000 to $1,800.

Apartments in West End Av. of equally high type cost double.

SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR

Faulhaber & Co.

B'way & 156th St.

THE

ALBERTA

High-Class Elevator Apartments

Beautiful Surroundings

6 and 7 Rooms

Rentals $60 to $70.

N. W. Corner 159th St. & Edgecombe Ave.,

Between L & Subway Stations.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

The Hillcrest

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds

Modern Elevator Apartments.

8-9 Large, Sunny Rooms & Baths

RENTS $1,500 to $1,800

Parlors 18x23
Dining Rooms....14x19
Bedrooms 14x16

MANHATTAN—East Side.

SCHERMERHORN

MADISON AVENUE,

Entire Block 82d-83d Sts.

FIREPROOF.
SOUND PROOF.

One 7 room Apartment
3 baths & foyer, $2,700
One 9 room Apartment
3 baths & foyer, $3,900

APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES OR

Princeton Construction Company,

30 EAST 42D ST.

NOBEL APARTMENTS

54 East 129th St., near Madison Av.

6 exceptionally large, light elevator apartments, $35 to $45. Apartments newly renovated and contain every modern improvement.

Inquire on premises, or ALDMOUS & CO., 2,359 7th Av.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

BARGAIN, $6,500; very easy terms; delightful country home; large grounds with fine old shade trees; high in healthy mountains; 10 rooms, open fireplace, 2 baths, butler's pantry, central hall; very large living room, with walls paneled in hard wood; fine billiard room; huge verandas, upper balcony, electricity; all city conveniences; 45 minutes on D. L. & W. R. R. express trains; steam heat; near station, near schools, country club, fine lake, tennis courts. Address Owner, 485 Times Downtown.

Rutherford, 9½ miles, main line, fare $3.50 monthly; new house; beautiful, high location; seven large rooms, unusual closets, large porch, sleeping porch, polished oak double floors, steam, gas kitchen, beautiful electric fixtures, hardwood, white and mahogany finish; 50-foot lot; all improvements; ample shade; six minutes station; exceptionally fine neighborhood; $5,300; $500 cash, balance like rent. Van Mater, (owner,) Shafer Building, Rutherford, N. J.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Heidcrich, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York, (Tel 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

FOR SALE.

All-year bungalows; double floors; steam heat; every convenience; restricted section; extra large plots; 5 minutes express station; finest section New Jersey, adjoining Ridgewood; would rent to intending buyers only. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.

PASSAIC.

Beautiful suburban home, five minutes from Erie station; 35 minutes from Broadway; nine rooms and bath; all improvements; hardwood floors; open fireplaces, gas, electricity, steam; large porch; artesian well; barn; 300 feet beautiful hedge; shrubbery; 100x200 feet. Address Box 48, Passaic, N. J.

I WILL SACRIFICE my new house account business reasons; 6 rooms and bath, only 32 minutes out in the hills of New Jersey. Very low price and easy terms for quick sale. HALSTED, P. O. BOX 145, RIVER EDGE, N. J.

$2,400.—Beautiful new home, 6 rooms and bath; 7½-foot cellar; sewer connection and all improvements; hills of N. J.; 30 minutes from Times Square; 7c fare; will sacrifice at $2,400, cost $2,800; $400 cash, then $20 monthly. Call, write, F. B., Room 1,101, 35 W. 32d St.

At Ridgewood.—Heights section. 9-room house, bath, butler's pantry, sleeping porch; all improvements; oak floors, chestnut trim, panel dining room, fireplace; shaded plot; splendid view; convenient station; reasonable price. Frederick Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

$125 and up; bungalows in the pines; near beach and boardwalk; for rent, season or month; bungalow sites for sale from $285 and up on easy terms or cash. Address R. G. Campbell, Keansburg, N. J., or take boat from Battery at 1030 A. M. daily.

A 30-acre farm, modern house, 9 rooms, all improvements; two barns, icehouse, hennery; buildings in perfect condition; 500 fruit trees; large brook; attractive location; good neighbors; reasonable price, terms. Frederick Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

A neat little home, built as you like it; 45 minutes out; $598; bungalow style; on large plot of ground; good productive soil; splendid chance to be your own landlord. Write or call to-day for full particulars. Suite 8, 156 Fulton St., New York.

JUST OUT.—My new illustrated booklet of homes in Northern New Jersey; tells you how money can be saved in buying property; you will find it very interesting; no charge; send postal to-day. W. V. Champlain, 522 West 156th, New York.

Extra fine built two-family brick flat, 22x60 feet; lot 25x138; 7 rooms and bath each floor; latest improvements; price $13,000; easy terms. Davies, 99 Highland Av., near Boulevard, 8 minutes' walk to tube.

Fanwood, plot right at the depot; $500; easiest terms; all improvements; also new stucco house; $5,900; $750 cash and payments like rent. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Beautiful Deal Beach cottage for sale or rent, fifteen rooms, three baths; half acre. Owner, D 272 Times Downtown.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

DESK ROOM IN FINE SUITE OF ENGINEERING OFFICES; telephone and reception room; everything first class; modern building; best service; low rent. Suite 1,600, 2 Rector St.

Half of desirable office to let; will sacrifice $15 a month. Call between 1 and 4 o'clock at 350 Broadway, Newark Embroidery Works, Room 422, or phone Fix Manufacturing Co., 7537 Chelsea.

Very desirable office to rent, 550 square feet, southeast corner Hudson Terminal Building; immediate possession. For further particulars, W. A. Pusch, Telephone 1741 Hamilton.

GRAND ST., 137-139, NEAR BROADWAY STORE WITH BASEMENT, 38x90, $1,800; 3 LOFTS, STEAM HEAT, $900 EACH.

REASONABLE—FINE LOCATION.

Completely furnished elevator apartments; 4 and 6 rooms. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

To Rent.—Three exceptionally large rooms, kitchen, and bath; new house; three months or longer. Hollander, 106 West 72d St.

Riverside Drive, 450.—Cool, light, seven-room, furnished, handsome rear duplex apartment; Summer, $65. Apply Superintendent.

Studio apartment, 57th St., furnished, sublet June 3 to Sept. 3; $55 monthly. Address M 32 Times, or Phone 1545 Plaza.

East Side.

Prettily furnished apartment, four rooms, bath; cool in Summer; elevator; roof garden; going abroad for Summer; rent at cost, $40. Address the Hillhurst, 868 East 91st St.

To let for the Summer, attractive furnished suite at less than half regular rate; immediate occupancy. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Sublet.—Four-room, charming Summer apartment, overlooking garden; elaborately appointed elevator building. 130 East 67th St. Fleming.

Coolest apartment upper east side, six rooms, two baths, mahogany furniture, to rent until Fall.

Superintendent, 122 East 82d St.

Seven rooms, 2 blocks from 5th Av., in central location; library, piano; unusual opportunity; terms reasonable. 104 East 81st.

To let for the Summer months, room with bath at greatly reduced rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

40th St., 142 East.—High-class apartment; sublet until October; 6 unusual rooms, bath; attractively furnished. Apartment 37.

Sublet.—Attractive one room, large bath. The Swannanoa, 105 East 15th St.

Brooklyn.

375 State St., Brooklyn.—Lady will sublet her 7-room apartment very reasonable to reliable party; Hoyt Subway, Martin's bell.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, 72d and 73d Sts.
Furnished apartments,
6, 8, and 9 rooms,
2 and 3 baths.
Possession at once. Summer rates.
See Manager, 175 West 72d St.
Tel. Columbus 3547.

EIGHT EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS AND THREE BATHS; WELL FURNISHED; ALL ROOMS LIGHT AND AIRY; BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF RIVER; LARGE LIBRARY OF BOOKS, PIANO, &c.; WILL SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS. APPLY APT. 8E, 318 WEST 100TH ST.

Riverside Drive, Near 116th St.—Attractive front apartment; overlooking river; delightfully cool; seven rooms, two baths; will sublet for Summer fully furnished, silver and linen included; terms reasonable. Apply Room 1,012, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 3060.

EIGHT EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS AND THREE BATHS; WELL FURNISHED ALL ROOMS LIGHT AND AIRY; BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF RIVER; LARGE LIBRARY OF BOOKS, PIANO, &c.; WILL SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS. APPLY APT. 8E, 318 WEST 100TH ST.

92 MORNINGSIDE AV., corner of 122d St., overlooking Park; seven-room corner apartment; elevator service; to sublet, furnished, to Oct. 1, 1914, at $50 per month; present tenant pays $80 unfurnished. PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

LESSEE'S absence in Europe for an unlimited time presents an opportunity to lease in "THE BELNORD," Broadway and 86th St., handsomely furnished apartment by the year or shorter period. Apply to F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., B'way, at 80th St.

HOTEL APARTMENT TO SUBLET.

Two rooms beautifully furnished and bath, with full hotel service; very reasonable. Apply Room Clerk, Hotel Ansonia, 73d St. and Broadway.

130 Claremont Av., (Near Grant's Tomb.)—Exceptional Summer apartment, five light rooms, four windows overlooking Hudson; elevator, electricity, telephone, piano; reasonable. Greene, Apt. 5L.

Beautiful, new five (5) room apartment, two (2) baths; completely furnished; linen, silver, baby grand piano; eleventh (11th) floor; river view; very reasonable. 574 West End Av.

A.—TO SUBLET, very desirable furnished apartment; 2 rooms and bath, for Summer months, at very moderate rental. Inquire Manager, THE SEVILLIA, 117 West 58th St.

Attractive large five-room furnished apartment, Marie Antoinette Hotel, will sublet for Summer very reasonable. Address, Ground Floor, 26 Beaver St. Telephone 5887 Broad.

Central Park West, (110th "L.")—Handsomely furnished eight, large rooms; corner apartment; five bedrooms; first-class adults only; $150 monthly. 'Phone 3489—River.

Parlor bedroom, bath, kitchenette, attractively furnished; piano; telephone; $50 monthly; references. 60 West 39th St. Phone Foote, 6063 Greeley.

Columbia University vicinity, five rooms, artistically furnished, sublet to Oct. 1; party going abroad; reasonable. 1,084 Amsterdam Av.

West End Av., 412 (cor. 80th.)—Attractively furnished corner apartment, view Hudson; outside rooms; piano; every convenience. Ferguson.

HOTEL MARLTON,
3 WEST 8TH ST.
Special Summer Rates. 2 and 3 room apartments, also single rooms.

Sublet, bargain, in Washington Square section, attractively furnished elevator apartment, four rooms, all improvements. Apply Lelands, 40 West 33d.

250 West 78th St., at Broadway.—Furnished apartment, with linen and silver; four airy rooms; June to September. Telephone Schuyler 7516. $55.

Three rooms and bath, Madison Square section; $60 month; exchange for country place or sublet. Particulars Leland's, 40 West 33d.

Completely furnished six-room corner apartment, three separate bedrooms until Sept. 15. Sacrifice, 3,405 Broadway, (143d.) Apt. 46.

To Sublet.—45 West 11th St.; furnished apartments 4 rooms and bath, very reasonable. J. Irving Walsh, 73 West 11th St.

Sublet less than unfurnished price, eight light rooms; improvements; East 80's off Central Park. Apply Leland's, 40 West 33d.

Front apartment, elevator, telephone, piano, sewing machine; Summer rates. Apartment 5, 510 West 124th St.

Sublet, furnished, housekeeping apartment, three large rooms and bath; seen before 1 P. M.; $50. 600 West 113th St., Apartment 1B.

Sublet furnished for Summer months, four-room housekeeping suite; cool, front rooms; $35. 175 Claremont Av., Apartment 45.

REASONABLE—FINE LOCATION.

Completely furnished elevator apartments; 4 and 6 rooms. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

To Rent.—Three exceptionally large rooms, kitchen, and bath; new house; three months or longer. Hollander, 106 West 72d St.

Riverside Drive, 450.—Cool, light, seven-room, furnished, handsome rear duplex apartment; Summer, $65. Apply Superintendent.

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Prettily furnished apartment, four rooms, bath; cool in Summer; elevator; roof garden; going abroad for Summer; rent at cost, $40. Address the Hillhurst, 868 East 91st St.

To let for the Summer months, attractive furnished suite at less than half regular rate; immediate occupancy. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Sublet.—Four-room, charming Summer apartment, overlooking garden; elaborately appointed elevator building. 130 East 67th St. Fleming.

Coolest apartment upper east side, six rooms, two baths, mahogany furniture, to rent until Fall.

Superintendent, 122 East 82d St.

Seven rooms, 2 blocks from 5th Av., in central location; library, piano; unusual opportunity; terms reasonable. 104 East 81st.

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Sublet.—Attractive one room, large bath. The Swannanoa, 105 East 15th St.

Brooklyn.

375 State St., Brooklyn.—Lady will sublet her 7-room apartment very reasonable to reliable party; Hoyt Subway, Martin's bell.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

To Sublet—120 West 86th St.; unfurnished for balance of lease to Oct. 1, 1917, or furnished from May 1 to Oct. 1, 1914, at unusually reasonable price. Seven rooms; three baths; front apartment; 11th floor; elevated and Subway stations at 86th St. Inquire on premises.

Beautiful fireproof apartments to sublet; five and six rooms and reception foyer; ample closets; must be seen to be appreciated; liberal concessions. The Beaumont, 730 Riverside Drive, corner 150th St.

$45.—A fine 5-room apartment; all modern improvements; the latest decoration; elevator service day and night; phone in apartment; centrally located, near elevated, Subway, cars, crosstown cars; worth while looking at. 315 West 113th.

66TH ST., 58-60-62 WEST, near Central Park West.—Seven all light rooms, bath, steam heat, &c.; private hall; $40 to $48; Subway and "L" at corner.

For Rent.—Unfurnished second-floor apartment; 8 rooms and two baths; $100 per month for 5 months. 310 West 94th St. Apply A. V. Frost, 594 5th Av.

Attractive four-room apartment to sublet in high-class elevator apartment house; rent $35; will make concessions. Inquire Supt. 440 Riverside Drive, Apt. 2A.

Elegant single flat, 7 rooms and bath; newly decorated; steam and hot water; desirable neighborhood; rent $35. 446 St. Nicholas Av.

88th, 101 West.—Seven large, light rooms; modern improvements; $45, $50. Apply premises.

Sublet.—Six sunny, outside rooms; Summer rates. Paterno, 440 Riverside Drive. Apt. 3S.

Studio, 17x25; north light; reasonable. Superintendent, 140 West 57th St.

East Side.

179 MADISON AV., at 34th St.
One room, bath; two rooms, bath, kitchenette; three rooms, two baths, kitchenette. $40 to $100. Rent includes service. Immediate possession. W. J. Roome & Co., 177 Madison Av.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

Five rooms, southern exposure, between 96th and 110th Sts., west of Amsterdam, from June 1; will take lease October, 1915. S. Lowenstein, 621 Broadway.

Country Property

Thirty cents a line.

To Let—Furnished.

Be

Public Notices
Forty-five cents a line.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice, that BERTHA RENDIGS, having left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for any debt contracted by her.
CHARLES W. RENDIGS.
Dated, May 19th, 1914.

I, ARTHUR H. KRAUS, WILL NOT BE responsible for debts other than those contracted by myself.

NOT RESPONSIBLE for Mrs. Michael Goodman's debts. M. Goodman, 567 Washington Mkt.

Lost
Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST—On Pennsylvania train leaving Philadelphia for New York at 8 o'clock, morning on May 14, a black leather-covered loose-leaf data book; fillers principally blue prints; left in seat when changing at Manhattan Transfer. Liberal reward if returned to Room 888, 50 Church St.

LOST — In Bronx Subway train, about 6 o'clock Saturday evening, May 16, a brown satchel, with initials "R. B.," containing camera, baseball glove, &c.; reward. Address R. Brickner, Furnald Hall, Columbia University, West 116th St.

LOST—Black moire handbag, on elevated train, between Nevins Station and Greenwood; business cards, $21 in paper money; also small change, lead pencil, eye-glasses, and silver case; monogram "L. M. C."; liberal reward. Lost and Found Department, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST—Atlantic City, May 16, between Hotel Dennis and Heinz's Pier, earring, flat pearl, with small diamond; liberal reward. Address D, 11, Wyoming apartments, 853 7th Av., New York.

LOST—Large diamond and pearl ring, with small diamonds, vicinity of Waldorf-Astoria, 5th and 6th Avs., to 48th St.; liberal reward. Lost and Found Department, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST—Gold and platinum watch fob and charm, initials J. S. K. H. on charm. Liberal reward for return to Dr. Hall, 850 7th Av.

LOST—Gold mesh bag, Saturday, Danse Rose, Broadway, 157th; very liberal reward; no questions asked. Russell, 601 West 162d.

LOST—On Saturday, three-stone diamond ring, probably in Lord & Taylor's; large stones, set in platinum; reward. Pomeroy, Room 2,416, Grand Central Terminal.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, monogram "C. S. P.," diamonds in back, between 57th and 50th Sts., Tuesday noon; liberal reward. Room 353, 318 West 57th St.

LOST—Handbag containing money, watch, cards, Riverside, 114th; reward. Van Hook, 417 West 114th St.

LOST—Platinum bar pin, pearl centre with diamond each side; suitable reward. Sonneborn, 45 West 69th St.

LOST—Diamond bowknot pin, Monday evening; liberal reward. 159 West 85th.

LOST—Heart-shaped key ring and four keys. Return to 3,544 Broadway. Reward.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, Monday, vicinity 59th, Park, 5th; reward. Notify M 58 Times.

LOST—Monday, hand bag, money, Nyack ticket, &c.; reward. Y 244 Times Annex.

$1,000 REWARD
return of jewelry taken on April 30 from the premises of Mrs. E. G. Hutt, 246 West End Av.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Boston bull, male, dark brindle, screw tail, even white markings on face and chest; 1913 license No. 23,250; reward. 1,447 President St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Broadway and 28th St., brindle bull, white front; reward. Mahn, 1,169 Broadway.

LOST—English bull bitch, brindle; reward. Dr. Weltman, 91 St. Mark's Place.

LOST—Black chow dog, male; no collar; reward. 106 East 60th.

LOST—April 29, fox terrier; black head, spot back; reward $25. 320 West 22d St.

LOST—French poodle dog; answers name Trixie; reward. Moore, 319 West 17th.

LOST—A white poodle dog; reward. 4 West 130th St.

LOST.—White bull pup, brindle ears, screw tail; reward. Phone Morningside 9662.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs, and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities
Forty cents a line.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
WANTED—An idea! Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Randolph & Co., Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE.—ESTABLISHED BUSINESS; NET EARNINGS FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS IN EXCESS OF $5,000; WILL SELL FOR $5,000 CASH; STAND STRICTEST INVESTIGATION; OWNER UNABLE TO GIVE ATTENTION. Y 243 TIMES ANNEX.

IMPORTANT EXECUTIVE POSITION open to
CAPABLE, SATISFACTORY PARTY
with a few thousand dollars to help enlarge business; high class, protected line of merchandise; unlimited market; large profits. Address Manufacturer, box 25 Times.

An established business, making substantial net profit, will offer a few shares of its stocks to enlarge facilities to care for increasing business; investigation welcome. Address Attorney, Robinson & Lauber, 115 Broadway, New York.

Partner wanted with $15,000 to $25,000 capital by old-established dress manufacturing business; first-class references required and high references given through Dun's, Bradstreet's, or banks; big opportunity for right man. Address N 39 Times.

Wanted by business man of highstanding and connections, partner with $5,000 to $10,000 in established, profitable enterprise; rare opportunity. Address Profitable, B F 306 Times Downtown.

Use your spare time to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Partner wanted with money to go into auto brokerage business with man who has made a success; highest references given and expected. M 29 Times.

Desirable young man with $2,000 capital can learn conservative investment and good position by addressing Partner, 216 Times.

A well-established detective bureau will sell half interest $3,000 cash; big opportunities; experience unnecessary. F., M 54 Times.

Far Sale.—Private sanitarium, furnished; lower foothills Adirondacks. A. D. H. Kelsey, M. D.

Man with some capital wants good mail order proposition. D 283 Times Downtown.

Business Notices
Forty cents a line.

DO you WISH TO SELL YOUR BUSINESS, get a partner, or increase your capital? WRITE US; we have clients looking for investments in all parts of the country. NATIONAL SALES AND SECURITY CO., 281 No. 5th Av., Chicago, Ill.

COMMERCIAL BANKERS
are open for a number of new accounts; specialty of discounting accounts and advances on merchandise. Reply L 172 Times.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered. Phone Cortlandt 1332. Wm. Gray, 93 Nassau.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,005.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 60 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Patents.

Men with patentable ideas write Randolph & Co., Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C.

Business Loans.
Forty cents a line.

Will pay 5 per cent. for loan; Stock Exchange securities; 90 days; amply secured; investigation invited: principals only. Lloyd, B [illegible] 265 Broadway.

Company makes loans on outstanding accounts, notes, mortgages. Security Finance Co., 185 Broadway.

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A four story dwelling, just put in thorough order, 11 rooms, two baths, three toilets, steam heat, &c., West 118th St., rent $1,500; owing to lateness of season would make allowance for Summer months on lease. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 30 E. 42d St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Eight rooms, modern conveniences; near station; Summer, low rental. Bradley, Hastings-on-Hudson.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Country Board.
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

LIMITED NUMBER OF CHILDREN carefully supervised on 50-acre estate along the Hudson, within New York City limits. June 10 to Sept. 10; rates moderate. Phone 367 Kingsbridge. Address Miss L. Freidrich, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Limited number of children carefully supervised on 50-acre estate along the Hudson, within New York City limits, June 10 to Sept. 10; rates moderate. Phone 367 Kingsbridge. Address Miss L. Freidrich, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL,
PARK HILL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Elevation 400 feet, 45 minutes Times Square; high-class cuisine; open all year; inspection invited. Tel. 2161 Yonkers.
W. E. ROBINSON, Manager.

20 cool rooms, new building; tennis, swimming pool, shower baths, bowling alleys, gymnasium; $2 to $3.75 per week; good board near by. Address Y. M. C. A., Tarrytown, N. Y.

CENTRE ST., 64, (New Rochelle.)—Light and comfortable rooms in private house; excellent location; near station and Sound; first-class meals near by. New Rochelle 3294.

Long Island.

Perfect home, bathing free; table best; refined people only; private family; reasonable. Phone 746-M Flushing. Mrs. Dunn, 15th Av., near 27th, Beechhurst, L. I.

Staten Island.

Private family will take two gentlemen, paying guests; beautiful grounds; extensive views; tennis, riding, bathing. D 258 Times Downtown.

New York State.

Beautiful country residence, poultry, fruit farm; home comforts; modern appointments; mountain location; 90 miles; $9 to $12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
Cor. Arlington Av. and William St.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes From Broadway."
Why live in a stuffy apartment with indifferent board, and a bathroom which is always occupied when you want it, when you can get for less money a parlor, bedroom and private bath, your own private phone, excellent meals, and the best of general service at an exclusive, modern family hotel where the associations are cheerful and homelike. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel one block from the East Orange Station. 60 trains a day. W. T. Reade, Prop.

South Orange, N. J.: 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family, beautiful home and location; near Lackawanna and field club; alcove suite, couple or gentleman; reference.

New England.

South View Inn, Lakeside, Conn., on beautiful Bantam Lake; own cows, chickens, horses; boats of all kinds; reasonable rates. Mrs. Meta Embley, proprietor. Opens May 1.

MAISON FRANCAISE.—Healthful, restful, select; permanent or week-end. Rosemary, Fairfield, Conn.

Country Board Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

Board is desired for two adults and three children with refined family; attractive surroundings desired within commuting distance. Send particulars to Martens, 250 5th Av.

Storage.
Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

John W. Griffithes, moving, packing, shipping; auto vans for country.
526 7th Av. 342 West 38th St.

Schools
Thirty cents a line.

Dancing.

DANCING.—Miss Arthur and Mr. Marsraff, 180 Madison Av., one block west Vanderbilt Hotel. Telephone Murray Hill 3493.

Free instruction modern dancing by Castle House instructor, 4 to 6 daily. Idle Hour, 5 West 39th St.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable double and single rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Desirable single, double rooms, board.

53D ST., 37-52 EAST.—SUITE WITH PRIVATE BATH; OTHER ROOMS; REFERENCES.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; excellent table. Mrs. Weinberg.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor; large and single rooms; excellent board optional.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor; large and single rooms; excellent board optional.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful suite, adjoining bath; single room; Summer rates; phone.

HOTEL VAN RENSSELAER,
17 East 11th St.
Best rooms and suites, $12 to $30; we figure that during the Summer it is better to get these low rates and keep our house full than to have our regular rate, $15 to $50, and have half of our rooms vacant.

MADISON AV., 193, (Near 34th St.)—Large and single rooms; table guests; references.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46, (corner 11th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; references.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Large or small rooms, adjoining; quiet; good board; telephone.

53D ST., 37-52.—SUITE WITH PRIVATE BATH; OTHER ROOMS; REFERENCES.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; table guests; first class.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Best value; accommodations, (board two,) $14; single, $7.50; Southerners.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms; board; Summer rates; reference; telephone.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room, private bath; board optional; moderate.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, one flight up; private bath; dressing room; elevator; Subway plans; exceptionally well-appointed house; only few select people accommodated; Southern cooking; attentive service.

68TH, ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners; telephone; reasonable.

72D, 264 WEST, (formerly 14 East 44th St.)—One double room; table guests.

73D, 136 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, comfortable, single, double rooms; private bath; homelike, refined environment; Subway, "L"; excellent table.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; Subway and elevated express; references; table board.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; medium, single rooms; excellent table; reference.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Desirable rooms; good table; parlor dining; Summer rate; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable rooms; cool for Summer; excellent table; prices reasonable.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 338 WEST.—American family will give large, beautiful room, overlooking Hudson, with board to refined couple or gentleman; best home cooking.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions" with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions" with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 162 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms; large, small, private house; references; select neighborhood.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Riverside Drive; Central Park; cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; advantageous rentals now.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium front room, second floor, adjoining bath; refined; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable rooms; electricity; generous table; special price Summer guests.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8897.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

82D ST., 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Two beautiful Summer rooms, bath; board optional.

88D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined, convenient neighborhood; references required.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room in well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable rooms; quiet house; parlor dining room; telephone; electricity.

105TH ST., 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped, new private dwelling, overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; six beautiful bathrooms.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Quiet and efficient service; Southern cooking; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

113TH ST., 560 WEST.—Large room, with or without private bath; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Adjoining single rooms, overlooking Columbia University grounds; exceptional table.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Large, also single room, to let, with good board.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Desirable Summer location; large room; private bath; electricity; references.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Near Broadway Subway, beautiful Riverside; nicest, healthiest section; ideal place; country air; the Audubon, bright, pleasant rooms, $8 up one, $14 up two, including excellent board; porches, gardens; every comfort. Telephone 2757—Audubon.

BEAUTIFUL CONVENT AV., 322, (143d.)—An ideal home in exceptionally handsome private house; every modern comfort; electricity; private bath; Southern cuisine; references. 7605 Audubon.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 25, (160th West.)—Cool, quiet rooms. Phone 203 Audubon.

PRIVATE family; business man or woman; West 90th St. and Central Park; breakfast, dinner; $10; references. L 91 Times.

Board Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

KOSHER board wanted by two adults, mother and son; private house, adjoining rooms and bath, first floor; no other boarders. Permanent, M 25 Times.

Country Board.
Thirty cents a line.

New England.

KIRCHNER FARM,
Hinsdale, Mass.
On Lake Ashmere; pleasant rooms; table supplied from farm; tennis, boating, fishing; references; booklets. Jennie K. Laurence.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 72 EAST, ST. DENIS HOTEL, Broadway and 11th St., facing Grace Church; Summer rates, $5, $6, $7 weekly; bath, telephone, electric light; elevators. Stuy. 4200.

15TH, 105 EAST, (Opposite Union Square Hotel; Subway Express; Apt. 94.)—Outside room, adjoining bath; telephone, electric lights, elevator; handsome fireproof building; business man.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms; bathroom floor; private house; reasonable.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Large front room, private bath, $7; others $3.50; telephone.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

24TH, 125 EAST.—Rooms; Summer prices; elevator apartment; conveniences; electricity. Telephone Beechwood.

29TH ST., 118 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

31ST ST., 138 EAST.—Two large, well furnished rooms; near Lexington Av.; all conveniences; board if desired. Blackburn.

34TH ST., 56 EAST.—Large and small, comfortable rooms; running water; $4 up.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Desirable single, double rooms, board.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Large newly furnished rooms; very reasonable to permanent business people.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; select house; breakfast optional; telephone; reference.

127TH, 71 EAST.—Comfortable, large, attractive room; running water; private family; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 175.—Splendid large, airy room, private bath; hall room; reference.

West Side.

9TH, 28 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; conveniences; ample closets; hot water continuously; references.

10TH, 17 WEST.—Clean, cool rooms; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen. Mrs. Bean.

11TH, 118 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; lawns, trees; telephone; breakfast optional.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

37TH, 27, 37, 45, 47 WEST.
Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths, electric lights; $3, $10; phone.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also single room; quiet home.

55TH, 103 WEST, (Apartment 2.))—Neatly furnished room; perfect light, cleanliness; moderate; gentlemen; references.

55TH ST., 40 WEST.—Large room, alcove; beautiful private bath; Summer rates; gentlemen; references.

56TH ST., 332 WEST.—Desirable rooms; improvements; excellent board; gentlemen only; Subway, "L."

57TH, 328 WEST.—Desirable rooms, modern improvements; near Subway, L; references. Hammond.

58TH 21-23 WEST.—Elegant double, single rooms; electric light, private baths; select; phone; $3.50, $4, $8, $9, $10.

58TH, 322 WEST.—Cheerful, newly furnished, large, small rooms; refined home; Summer rates.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large and small rooms; running water; telephone; references.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Immaculately kept large, small rooms; doctor's house; Summer rates.

70TH ST., 65 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FURNISHED SUNNY FRONT SUITE WITH RUNNING WATER; ALSO SMALL ROOM IN HANDSOME APARTMENT. LOONEY.

71ST ST., 280 WEST.
Elegantly furnished, large, cool rooms, suitable two gentlemen or couple; running water, telephone; Summer rates; Subway express.

71ST, 227 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; every convenience; near Subway express station.

71ST, 71 WEST.—Doctor's office; private bathroom; large, small rooms, newly furnished.

72D, 266 WEST.—Large and small attractive rooms, near bath; references.

72D ST., 268 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath, kitchenette, front parlor, other rooms.

73D, 181 WEST.—Ideal Summer location; parks, river, Subway, "L"; American family.

73D, 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, newly decorated; southern exposure; references.

73D ST., between Broadway and West End Av.—Room for gentleman; private family. X 372 Times.

73D, 255 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; cool; Summer rate; select; reference.

73D ST., 178 WEST.—Attractive rooms; moderate; references.

73D, 159 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large or small; private bath; reasonable; references.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Three large, bright, newly furnished rooms, single or en suite; elevator; Summer rates. Apartment 25.

76TH, 107 WEST.—Attractive rooms, twin beds; telephone; Southern; doctor's office; references.

76TH, 110 WEST. — Well-furnished square room, adjoining bath; select house; electricity, telephone; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; suitable physician or couple; reasonable.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Small, medium, and large light and airy rooms; reasonable; telephone.

76TH ST., 244 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Single and double rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large, cool room, shower bath, running water, at reduced price Summer months; 'phone, all conveniences.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large cool rooms; light housekeeping; $3-$9.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful room; private bath; housekeeping privileges; Subway; Summer rates.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Delightful, large front room; southern exposure; near Subway; references.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, pleasant room; private bath; also medium room; reasonable.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, bath adjoining; private house; Summer rates.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Back parlor, other large rooms; all private bath, running water.

82D, 118 WEST.—Beautiful, large, medium-sized rooms; private bath; Summer rates; homelike.

82D ST., 80 WEST.—Well furnished large single room, bath, telephone, $3.50. Anderson.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; Summer rates; private house; telephone; reference.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Large front room; abundant closet room; bath, running water, telephone.

82D, 68 WEST.—New house; large, small rooms, kitchenette; concessions. Davis.

84TH ST., 29 WEST.—Attractive, cool room; apartment; refined family; references; 'phone. Ochs.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house, handsomely furnished; large rooms, small rooms; references.

85TH ST., 134 WEST.—Two exceptionally cool rooms; private bath; others; running water; convenient.

92D, 4 WEST, (Near-Central Park.)—Homelike room; gentleman; private family. Riverside 8844. Mundi.

92D ST., 7 WEST.—Handsome front suite; kitchenette; adjoining bath. 1,424 Riverside. Apartment 62.

92D, 204 WEST.—Good room, with running water; also single room. Possons.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive, large room; parlor dining; Southern cooking; table guests.

94TH, (Broadway.)—Elegant front room; private house; private family. Telephone 3064 Riverside.

95TH, 19 WEST.—Attractive front; back parlor floor; separate; two desirable rooms. Riverside 7363.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private family; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath, telephone.

99TH ST., 304 WEST.—Large, attractive room; elevator apartment; near Riverside Drive. Tomlinson.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; very reasonable. Freeman.

101ST, 230 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room, with lavatory, facing Broadway; reasonable. Stofel.

102D ST., 254 WEST.—Private house, near Subway; attractive, single room, adjoining bath.

105TH, 80 WEST.—Attractive, small, outside rooms; private house; 'phone; "L," Subway; reasonable.

107TH ST., (2,787 Broadway.)—One room; suite of two; all conveniences. Riverside 1702. Nulson.

112TH, 50 WEST.—Beautiful, light room; suitable two; electricity; elevator all night; Subway; $12 monthly. Telephone 2166 Harlem. Horton.

112TH ST., 504 WEST, (Cathedral Heights.) —$4; New Englanders; fifth apartment south; references.

112TH ST., 522 WEST.—Outside; newly furnished; gentlemen; permanent; Summer rates. Morning 6770. Merkley.

112TH, 533 WEST.—Large outside room; gentleman; Summer rates. Morningside 6528. Morse.

113TH, 611 WEST.—In private family, handsomely furnished room, with or without breakfast. Apartment 61.

113TH ST., 606 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Bright and sunny rooms; running water. Wilson.

114TH ST., 606 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths, electricity; single rooms; kitchenette apartment.

114TH ST., 508 WEST.—Attractive rooms in high-class apartment, opposite Columbia campus. Apartment 22,

115TH ST., 357 WEST, (Columbia District.)—Trained nurse will let one, two outside, adjoining bath; business couple, nurse; modern elevator house; kitchen privilege; 116th "L." Apt. 6E.

115TH ST., 422 WEST, (Opposite Columbia University.)—Room, $3; ground floor. Apt. 2. Shafor.

118TH, 430 WEST, (Apartment 25.)—Large and small rooms; modern apartment; every convenience; dining hall in building.

115TH, 421 WEST.—Neat single room; all conveniences; excellent table; phone. Krems.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Large, southern exposure, front room; gentleman; no other roomers; eighth floor; exceptionally fine building; breakfast optional. 7700 Morningside. Walsh.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Apt. 51; handsome single, double; fine view; just right for Summer.

120TH ST., 423 WEST.—Unusually attractive, airy rooms, overlooking Columbia Campus, Hudson. Apt. 83.

122D, 416 WEST.—Fine rooms, small; one with bath; elevator. Apartment 28.

122D, 523 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Single and en suite outside rooms, $3 up. Sherman.

122D, 540 WEST.—Large corner room; also other rooms. Morningside 4580. Apt. 51.

125TH, (1,960 Madison Av.)—Sunny, comfortable, large room; gentleman; conveniences; private; $3.50.

127TH WEST, (1,200 Claremont Av.)—Single, connecting rooms in newly furnished apartment; ladies, married couple. Apt. 32.

128TH, (134 Lawrence St.)—Light, large, small room; private; board optional. Coffey.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; running water; $3.50; gentleman. Owner.

187TH, 601 WEST.—Fine, large front room; running water; Subway station. Apartment 64.

138TH, 612 WEST.—Large front room; adjoining bath; private house; suitable for two gentlemen.

144TH ST., 601 WEST.—Large room, overlooking Drive; elevator apartment; reasonable; references. Gray.

158TH, 634 WEST.—Beautiful suite of rooms; lavatory, bath, electricity; private residence; gentlemen; references. Audubon 4897.

ALLIANCE HOTEL, 258-260 West 44th, offers comfortably furnished rooms and board, moderate prices; quiet place for quiet people; special rate to permanent guests.

BROADWAY, (between 75th and 80th Sts.)—Beautifully furnished rooms with bath; Southerners accommodated. Phone Schuyler 5299.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 477, (corner 108.)—Large, cool, outside room; electricity, telephone, elevator; select apartment; $7 weekly. Lloyd.

HOTEL MARKWELL, 49TH ST., 220 WEST. Double outside rooms, $1; with bath, $1.50; 2 rooms and bath, $2.50.
Phone Bryant 1917.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Elegant room, adjoining bath; overlooking Park. Apartment 31.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near 110th Subway.)—Beautiful rooms, large and small; furnished and unfurnished; electric light and bath; $5 to $10 weekly. Tel. 5144 Riverside. Otero.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 808, (corner 151st St.)—Attractive room, private house; cool; Summer rates; select; references.

VAN CORTLANDT PARK.
Desirable furnished or unfurnished rooms; lawn tennis; open country. Forster Place, Broadway and 261st St. William D. Grant.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful front room; electricity, running water; private family; 91st Subway; excellent location; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 702, (94th St.)—Three-room suite, parlor, two bedrooms, adjoining bath; nicely furnished; piano; telephone. Petersen.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING.—Rooms for young men; steam heat, electric light, hot and cold water, telephone in each room; all finely furnished; elevator service, gymnasium, swimming pool, all kinds of baths, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, and all club privileges; rooms $2.75-$4. Apply at once Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ST. MARK'S AV., 618, near Bedford.—Attractive home; elegant rooms; first-class board.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

Eight-room house, modern improvements; $40. 1,224 Shakespeare Av., between Jerome, 168th.

Four and five nice, large rooms; improvements. 228 West 24th St.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished
Twenty cents a line.

LARGE, MODERATE PRICED ROOM for two and board, between 120th and 150th Sts. West. M 52 Times.

Help Wanted Female
Twenty cents a line.

FEMALE CASHIER wanted for restaurant, willing to work at night. Apply with references to The New York Times restaurant, 229 West 43d St.

FIFTEEN TEACHERS or refined, well-educated women over 25 for New England and Canada; railroad fare paid; guaranteed income; references imperative. Call, afternoon, Room 1,201, 37 West 39th St.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Help Wanted Female
Twenty cents a line.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED
SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR
JEWELRY SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED
SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR
FANS AND PHOTO FRAME SECTIONS.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED
SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR
CORSET DEPARTMENT.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework wanted, who can do plain cooking; city references. Apply at once, Apartment 15, 318 West 100th St.

LADY WANTED in office publishing concern; must understand bookkeeping and typewriting; state experience and salary expected. M 71 Times.

MODEL.—MISS, 16 YEARS OF AGE, 33 BUST, WANTED FOR MODEL IN FITTING DEPARTMENT. APPLY P. C. SIEGER, BUTTERICK BUILDING, SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS., NEW YORK.

MODELS.—A desirable position as dress model in fitting department for a young woman with good figure measuring 36 bust. Apply to P. C. Sieger, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced in billing department; state experience, age, salary. N 38 Times.

OPPORTUNITY for advancement for high school graduate at general office work; American. Box D 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST wanted for manufacturing house; must be well educated, bright, reliable, and rapid worker; one competent in both English and German preferred; good permanent position; salary $18; give particulars of former experience to E. R., S 275 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT.—An experienced Superintendent of nurses wanted for hospital of 250 beds; give qualification in detail. Apply Box Y 247 Times Annex.

TEACHERS.—Ten teachers for new educational field: Summer work; salary. Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

WOMAN.—We have a position open for well-educated woman of good appearance; over 25. Mr. Cloyes, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

YOUNG GIRL wanted in newspaper record department; familiar with index and reading exchanges; salary $7; references. Call Room 1,004, 145 West 45th St.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

MAY ENROLLMENTS; JULY GRADUATES.
AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty cents a line.

ASSISTANT editor for suburban weekly newspaper wanted; must be able to report accurately and write good English; will have to do general work such as advertising solicitor, &c. Y 242 Times Annex.

BANKERS and brokers' clerks with spare time may earn good addition to salaries by obtaining subscriptions to a high-class financial magazine. Apply Y 218 Times Annex.

CLERK wanted in law office; not under 18; moderate salary. Counsellor, D 266 Times Downtown.

COLLECTION MANAGER. — Subscription book publisher requires experienced man to take charge of correspondence and collectors on installment accounts; applications must cover details of past experience. Apply C 153 Times Annex.

GENERAL WORK.—Wanted temperate young man for general work in manufacturing chemists; American. D 273 Times Downtown.

LARGE Canadian Mail Order House wants men everywhere in the United States to show samples and take orders for groceries at factory prices to consumers; position will pay $20 weekly; contract given; outfit free. The Consumers' Association, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

MESSENGER.—Young man in Bronx bank; about 18 years old; good opportunity for advancement; must be good penman; state salary expected. Opportunity, D 257 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—We require for our men's hat department a thoroughly experienced salesman; only those fully experienced in the line will be considered. Apply to Superintendent, Abraham & Straus, Subway Floor, East Building, Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—King Finance and Sales Company, Room 11, 95 William St., want to engage stock salesmen who can also sell territorial rights for rapid selling necessary apparatus.

SALESMEN, covering territory in United States, wanted to handle a small package as a side line only; a rapid seller to department stores, general supply, and 5 and 10 cent stores; commission. N 7 Times.

SALESMAN.—Concrete mixers; commission; experienced in calling on contractors. D 277 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Controlling good trade, city and New Jersey; commission only. Subin Bros., 491 Broadway, city.

SOLICITOR.—Wanted a solicitor to call upon bankers, brokers and investors for subscriptions to a high-class financial magazine in good demand. Apply Y 217 Times Annex.

SOLICITORS.—Advertising solicitors wanted; only experienced need apply. Room 518, 501 5th Av.; commission basis.

SPECIALTY SALESMEN for new $100 office device of real merit on straight commission basis; good income to be made by right kind of salesman; will give a drawing account to those who make good. Box P 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent and accurate man by large contracting firm; one experienced in putting up pay rolls preferred; salary, $75 month; give full particulars and references in own handwriting. M 59 Times.

TWO MEN wanted to travel and appoint agents; salary and expenses; experience unnecessary; position good for $200 monthly to hustlers. Lastic-Air Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

MAY ENROLLMENTS; JULY GRADUATES.
AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1001C, Candler Building, Times Sq., New York.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter seeks position as secretary or office manager. L

COUPLE SHOT DEAD, THEIR HOUSE AFIRE

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wood Mysteriously Killed with Shotgun at High Ridge, N. Y.

DOUBLE MURDER POSSIBLE

Sign Found with Inscription Supporting That Theory—Victims Involved in Chicken Thieves' Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 19.—Only the fact that Mrs. Della Jones was abroad unusually early this morning in search of a swarm of bees prevented the destruction by fire of the cottage owned by George H. Wood at High Ridge, a quarter of a mile from the Connecticut line.

If the cottage had burned, evidence of murder would have been destroyed with it, for Wood, himself, in the opinion of the Coroner, set the house on fire after killing his wife with a shotgun and pouring kerosene oil over her body and through the principal living rooms.

Neighbors, among whom Mrs. Jones spread the alarm, put out the flames before they had gained much headway. They found the nude body of Mrs. Wood lying in the living room with her head half shot away by a charge of buck shot. Kerosene oil was sprinkled over her body and the carpet and furniture. Near the door they found Wood, fully dressed, with a shotgun wound on the left side of his head.

A shotgun lay beside the body of Wood with one loaded and one empty shell in it. An empty shell lay on the floor, indicating that the shotgun had been reloaded in one barrel after the shooting began.

Coroner J. Russell Foshay of Peekskill, N. Y., with Dr. Edward F. Briggs of Bedford, and Dr. George Coopernall of Bedford Village, medical examiners, arrived at 10 o'clock. They found Chief of Police Bremner of Stamford, Conn., and his men already in charge, although the Stamford police said they were merely acting until others could take charge, as the case was out of their territory.

Sign Indicates Murder.

The Coroner found a sign on an unpainted pine box outside the house. The sign read, "Shot them both dead." He was not disposed to place much importance on this evidence, as he learned that Wood and his wife had quarrelled constantly and their home had a bad reputation on account of a suspicion that it was the headquarters for a gang of chicken thieves.

Wood was a butcher and was unusually ill-tempered at times. His High Ridge neighbors commented so pointedly about the chicken thieves of the neighborhood that he seldom sought their company or tried to be affable among them.

Sheriff William J. Doyle of this county said he believed the sign on the pine box was an important clue, and that it indicated that both Wood and his wife were shot by persons implicated in the chicken stealing charges, and the shooting was done to prevent evidence getting out. He will work upon this theory in an effort to discover the whereabouts of persons who might have had a motive for shooting Wood and his wife.

Most of the High Ridge neighbors of the Wood family agreed with Coroner Foshay's theory. Coroner Foshay took several of them through the house. They all agreed from the circumstantial evidence that Wood and his wife started to quarrel in a small bedroom behind the room in which both were killed, and that Mrs. Wood ran from her bed into the front room, probably after she saw her husband reaching for his shotgun. He followed her, according to the Coroner's belief, into the front room, where he shot her, and then decided to burn the house with the evidence of the crime.

An empty oil can was found in the living room near the body of Mrs. Wood, while from every room in the house an odor of oil arose. The fire had been started, apparently, in the oil-soaked mattress of the bed.

Informer Against Thieves.

At the District Attorney's office here evidence tending to confirm Sheriff Doyle's theory was found. The District Attorney, it appeared, had arrested one of the gang of chicken thieves, and had questioned Wood. After that Wood had fled to Kansas, and finally had arranged to turn State's evidence.

The District Attorney's office expected him to go to White Plains today to make an affidavit exposing the workings of the chicken stealing gang and naming all of its members. The original testimony regarding the chicken stealing, on which the arrest of one of the gang now locked up was made, was furnished by Mrs. Wood. This fact is pointed to by supporters of Coroner Foshay's theory of suicide and murder, as evidence that Wood had a motive of jealousy which might have led him to kill his wife.

Letters found in the house indicated that Mrs. Wood was on friendly terms with a young man who was a hired hand at a place near that of Wood. Wood and his wife quarrelled frequently, and only last Saturday they made up after a period of separation, and Mrs. Wood told the neighbors that she would return from her parents' home at Kent, Conn., "to give him another chance."

In Stamford it was learned that Wood appeared on horseback on Monday evening, carrying a shotgun, which he had just obtained from E. B. Hoyt, a former employer. Hoyt said the gun was Wood's, and had been left at his place some years ago. This was the gun found near Wood's body.

Wood was 43 years old, and had been married twice before marrying the woman who was murdered. Mrs. Wood, who was ten years younger than her husband, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hall of Kent, Litchfield County, Conn. She met Wood ten years ago when she was a school teacher and he was shooting in the Kent woods.

QUIT IN SETTLEMENT ROW.

Eight Residents, Opposing Rodman Gilman, Resign from the University.

Eight residents of the University Settlement, who resigned at the request of the head worker, Rodman Gilman, last week, issued a signed statement yesterday setting forth the reasons for their resignations. The signers were Daniel M. Murphy, a literary broker, for ten years a worker at the University Settlement; Richard M. Neustadt, Secretary of the State Widows' Pension Commission; Harry Best, a Columbia University student; Jonah J. Goldstein, a lawyer; Leroy Peterson, connected with the City Finance Department; Fred Siegel, a Columbia graduate student; David Haar, a lawyer and Carl Beck, Civic Secretary of the People's Institute.

The statement set forth that the residents' request last Fall that one of their number represent them at meetings of the Governing Council of the Settlement was refused. Thereupon, they joined the Settlement Society, which was above the Council, and without apprising the head worker of their plans, attended the annual meeting of the Council, on April 30. Here, besides the residents, only three of the fifteen members attended. As a result, seven of the eight residents re-elected the slate of five that had been prepared for the Council, and then elected as a sixth member Jonah J. Goldstein.

Mr. Gilman on May 4 characterized this act as insubordination, and gave the residents the choice of withdrawing their member from the council or resigning their residence. They chose to resign, protesting that the Settlement's best interests were being disregarded by the policy he was enforcing.

PRIEST LEADS POLICE CHASE

Father McGrath Assists in Capture of Sailor Who Shot Three.

Tony Pronto, 26, a Cuban sailor living at 156 Christopher Street, was taken to the Charles Street Police Station last night charged with shooting three Cubans in Christopher Street.

The Rev. Father Philip McGrath of the Seaman's Mission, in West Street, heard the shooting, ran out, and saw Pronto going south in Washington Street. He gave chase and was joined by Patrolmen Walsh and Macdonald, who presently brought down the fugitive by throwing their nightsticks at his legs.

Then they went back and found José de Parish, a fireman, of 374 West Eleventh Street, on the sidewalk shot in the abdomen and right shoulder. His condition is serious. Cipriano Perez, 28, a seaman, of 173 Terry Street, and Enrique Villavardi, 30, a fireman, of the same address, had been grazed by flying bullets. Dr. Larotunda, who attended them, said their wounds were trivial.

It is said that the occasion of the quarrel was a woman; also that there was a long-standing feud between Pronto and the other three.

Dancing Wife Divorces a Mayor.

Vice Chancellor Howell in Newark, N. J., yesterday, advised the granting of a divorce to Mary L. Craig from Robert L. Craig, Mayor of Moonachie, Bergen County. The couple were married in 1880, and, according to Mrs. Craig, she was deserted five years later. Mayor Craig said their original trouble was due to his wife being devoted to dancing, which he abhorred. To Mrs. Craig was given the custody of her two children, Florence, 14 years old, and Alice, 12.

JILTED WOMAN WHO KILLED IS CONVICTED

Bronx Jury Finds Mrs. Ferola Guilty of First Degree Murder.

FACES THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

Stabbed to Death Carmelo Canestrale, Who Had Been Engaged to Marry Her.

The first murder trial in the new County of the Bronx was brought to a close yesterday afternoon when a verdict of murder in the first degree was returned by a jury in the Supreme Court against Mrs. Madalina Ferola, a boarding house keeper, 45 years old, of 529 Morris Avenue. Accused of stabbing to death Carmelo Canestrale, 23 years old, who was said to have been engaged to marry her, Mrs. Ferola was tried before Justice Vernon M. Davis, and the trial extended over nine days. Her ten-year-old daughter, Marie, did not testify as was expected.

Mrs. Ferola is the first woman to be convicted of first degree murder in New York City for many years. The jury was out for three hours and twenty minutes, and when its finding was read by the foreman, Mrs. Ferola, unable to speak or understand English, was unmoved. When the verdict was interpreted to her by counsel, she pulled her shawl tightly about her, and trembled slightly. She was remanded until next Tuesday for sentence, when Nathan D. Levy of her counsel expects to make the usual motions, and when Justice Davis in all probability will pronounce sentence of death. The case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

The fatal stabbing of Canestrale, of which Mrs. Ferola was convicted, occurred last Christmas night on the bridge over the railroad tracks at 149th Street and Park Avenue. Canestrale and Mrs. Ferola previously had obtained a marriage license, and to prove that she had killed him when he refused to carry out his promise of marriage the District Attorney produced Salvatore Peregine, a mutual friend, who is under indictment for complicity in the murder. The District Attorney was informed that Canestrale was lured by a man to the spot where he was killed.

Peregine said he was walking across the bridge at 149th Street with Canestrale when a woman wearing a dress and shawl, such as he had seen in Mrs. Ferola's home, leaped from the shadow of a pillar and raised a knife over his companion. He said he ran when he saw the gleaming knife descend, and could not see the face of the slayer to identify her.

Overstrenuous objections of counsel for the defendant, confessions which Mrs. Ferola was alleged to have made to the Coroner and the District Attorney were admitted as evidence. L. J. Rosett, of counsel for the defense, referred to these confessions in such a way when summing up as to intimate that false statements had been put into the mouth of Mrs. Ferola. Justice Davis asked Mr. Rosett if he intended to convey that impression, and then Mr. Rosett asserted that such was not his intention. The charges were called absurd by Assistant District Attorney James A. Donnelly, who summed up for the State.

BELMONT ALIMONY $1,700.

Court Decides Payment Must Go Back to Dec. 1, 1912.

At the request of counsel for Mrs. Ethel Lorraine Belmont, wife of August Belmont's son Raymond, Justice Greenbaum decided yesterday that the allimony of $100 a month must begin from the time young Mr. Belmont left his wife. This was on Dec. 1, 1912, so that Mrs. Belmont will receive as the first payment $1,700. Later Mrs. Belmont may apply for a larger allowance of alimony. Justice Greenbaum gave her permission to do so whenever she could show that her husband's financial condition had improved.

Herman Asher, Mrs. Belmont's lawyer, said yesterday that the amount of alimony awarded was satisfactory, considering the fact that Mr. Belmont's income is now only $600 a year. He said that an offer of an annual income of $500 was made to his client, but that attached to it was a provision reserving to the defendant the right to attack the validity of the marriage. He said:

"Both the amount of the offer and the condition upon which it was made required an application to the court to determine the rights of Mrs. Belmont."

New Post for Connaught?

LONDON, Wednesday, May 20.—The Standard says that the Government will invite the Duke of Connaught, at present Governor General of Canada, to become the next Viceroy of Ireland.

BLAZE AT HOFSTATTER'S.

False Alarm Had Brought Engines to Vanderbilt Home Next Door.

A few minutes after a false alarm had brought the firemen to the home of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., at 666 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, there was an alarm for a real blaze in the building next to the Vanderbilt home. The fire was on the fifth floor of the building occupied by Theodore Hofstatter & Co., art dealers, at 668 Fifth Avenue, but the floor was not in use and the damage was slight. More than $500,000 worth of art treasures are in the building, however, and the floor on which the flames occurred was being fitted for use.

The Vanderbilt home is in charge of a caretaker, and heavy smoke pouring out of one of the chimneys, due to a slight defect in a flue, prompted some one to phone in an alarm of fire. When the firemen arrived the caretaker assured them there was nothing the matter. About ten minutes later the blaze was discovered in the building occupied by Hofstatter & Co. Decorators had been at work on the fifth floor, and in some manner a curtain became ignited.

Enid Bell, Actress, Divorced.

LONDON, May 19.—The Divorce Court to-day granted a divorce to David W. Bell from his wife, Enid Bell, a well-known actress, on the ground of her misconduct with Melville Gideon, an American ragtime composer.

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Browning, King & Co

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It Is Time Now

You can't set an arbitrary date for the Straw Hat and Summer Suit Season.

The Calendar always has to give way to the Weather Bureau.

But, when the Season finally ushers itself in, there's no time to lose, and you want what you want in a hurry.

Then it is that the preparedness of the Browning-King Stores appeals to you.

Here are half a dozen Sack Suit Models in a hundred patterns, including the pencil stripes, club checks, Tartans and serges—Ready to Wear To-Day.

$20 to $40

Summer Shirts in Scotch Madras, Silk and Linen, and Pure Silk ..... $1.50 to $6.00

Straw Hats in every New Shape and Style of Straw ..... $2.00 to $5.00

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STARTING THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 21ST—FIRST ANNUAL

FOREST PRODUCTS EXPOSITION

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

LEXINGTON AVE., between 46th & 47th Sts.

"A REVELATION OF THE WONDERS OF WOOD!"

Its Splendid Economic History: Its Infinite Adaptability:
Its Inimitable Beauty: Its Indispensability to Man:

DO YOU KNOW how much you RELY on WOOD—how much you love it—how *essential* it is to *you*—how "companionable" it is in daily personal contact?

DO YOU REALIZE that, next to the soil itself, WOOD has been "man's best friend, and his instinctive reliance, since the world began?" For this universal *economic* reason this is

EVERYBODY'S OWN "HOME-SHOW"

HOME-LOVERS—HOME-BUILDERS—HOME-"HOPERS"—*DON'T MISS IT!*

Land yields us food; *FOREST PRODUCTS* provide 95 per cent. of the *WORLD'S SHELTER*, for both mankind and his possessions; *FOREST PRODUCTS* afford us almost all of our creature comforts, from toothpicks and tables to mansions and matches; the natural grain of *WOOD*, enhanced and rendered visible by the artifice of man, is the most beautiful thing in the world—and contains the *motif* of every theory of design and decoration in the history of art.

THE BUSINESS MAN—THE FACTORY OWNER—THE ARCHITECT—THE CONTRACTOR—THE BUILDER—THE CARPENTER—THE ENGINEER—THE RAILWAY MAN—AND THE HOME BUILDER—ALL WILL GAIN VALUABLE INFORMATION AND EDUCATION FROM THIS WONDERFUL EXHIBIT

TO THE HOME BUILDER: *DID YOU KNOW* that it is *WOOD* that *MAKES A HOME?*

Whether you contemplate building a mansion or a modest cottage, a visit to the *Forest Products Exposition* will be distinctly to your profit. Here you can see *all kinds of wood*, in all their building applications—framing—flooring—siding—finish—trim—roofing. Not *one* wood, but *all* woods. COMPARE THE VIRTUES OF

EVERY SPECIES OF COMMERCIAL WOOD NATIVE TO AMERICA!

You don't tell your broker, "Buy me $50,000 of railway stocks." You tell him WHAT stocks you desire.

You don't ask the dry goods clerk for "8 yards of *cloth*"—you say "silk," "wool" or "linen." You know *why*.

Why not KNOW enough about WOODS to excercise equally intelligent discrimination? Here you learn WHY WOOD is BETTER for many purposes than ANY of the materials which you are urged to use as "substitutes." Here you get *first-hand demonstrations* as to WHY *CERTAIN WOODS ARE SUPERIOR FOR CERTAIN USES.* (Few lumbermen tell you.) Here you can learn for yourself.

A half day at the Forest Products Exposition will do more to *PRECLUDE COSTLY MISTAKES and INSURE SATISFACTORY RESULTS* in the building of *your* home, now or later, than you could achieve in a year's reading of the best home-building publication ever printed.

TO THE FACTORY BUILDER: At this exposition YOU will learn of the *strength* and *wearing qualities* of all WOODS. You will learn how to solve your *flooring* problem. You will be shown the various *structural values* of various woods as compared with steel and concrete. ASTONISHING FACTS DEVELOPED BY STATISTICAL TRUTHS. You will be able to see why woods cut in certain ways are better for your purposes than the same woods cut in other ways. You will learn *how wood should be used* in your building to insure the *greatest economy for you*, and *why* and *how*, when so used, WOOD is the SAFEST, most DURABLE and most ECONOMICAL MATERIAL OBTAINABLE.

TO THE BUSINESS MAN: You will find here examples and models of products in WOOD which YOU CAN SELL with profit to yourself.

IF YOU ARE A MANUFACTURER now using WOOD in your products, you will *get information about Sources of Supply* and *methods of use* which will be of *immediate, definite profit* to you. You will see *new schemes of handling* and *finishing*, some of which you surely can adopt and profit by.

You will learn of *Sources of Demand* that you probably never thought of. You will gain *INFORMATION, IDEAS* and *INSPIRATION* of the utmost value about *WOOD* and all *WOOD PRODUCTS.*

A BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOW GIVEN AWAY.
(A COMPLETE 4-ROOM HOUSE. ASK BOX OFFICE.)

THRILLING "MOVIES" OF DANGEROUS LOGGING OPERATIONS!
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$10,000 U. S. GOVT. FOREST SERVICE EXHIBIT!
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Hart, Schaffner & Marx Spring Suits

$25

FAR better Quality both in materials and tailoring than you have ever seen at this price because we specialize in Suits at $25. Materials from the best American and British Mills.

OUR Imported Rubberized Raincoats priced Special, at $10, are worth $15. They're so light that you won't know you're wearing one.

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LAST 10 TIMES **WHIRL of the WORLD**
Final Perf. Wed. Eve., May 27.

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Lew Fields, Prop.
LAST WEEK!—LAST TIMES.
THE MIDNIGHT GIRL With George Macfarlane.

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A Farce with Music. **MADAME MOSELLE**

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TOO MANY COOKS
Funniest Play in the Whole World.

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200th Performance Next Monday.

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"Sensational Play."—Acton Davies.

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All Seats at All Performances $2.00.

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SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS **TO-DAY** MATINEE TO-MORROW $1.50.

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Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills **7 KEYS TO BALDPATE** Cohan's Best Play
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Reserve Tickets admit to General Dancing.
Seats on sale at Madison Square Garden and Hotel Agencies.

Jardin de Danse 8:30 P.M. to 2 A.M.
Matinee Teas Sats. ONLY.
TO-NIGHT—MILO-CUP DANCE CONTEST.
Heavenly Twins Rozsika & Yansci **DOLLY** Broadway's Biggest Sensation.
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"CAPT. ALVAREZ"—"WIFE WANTED"
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MODERN DANCES
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